

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

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NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31, 1938

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NO. 3836.

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PROVINCE OF MENDOZA

(Argentine Republic)

**Notice of Extension of Offer to Holders of External
7.50% Secured Sinking Fund Gold Bonds,
dated December 1, 1926, due June 1, 1951**

Under date of June 1, 1938, the Province announced an Offer entitling holders of the above bonds to exchange them for new Readjustment Bonds. As set forth in the Offer the National Government of the Argentine Republic assumed responsibility for the service of the Readjustment Bonds. The Offer was open for acceptance until December 31, 1938.

As of the close of business on December 23, 1938, the holders of over 85% of the total principal amount of the above bonds had accepted the Province's Offer.

In view of the large percentage of holders who have exchanged their securities for Readjustment Bonds under the Plan, and after consultation with the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., the Province has determined to extend the period for acceptance of the Offer. The Offer will remain open until such date as may be specified hereafter by public advertisement in this newspaper at least thirty days in advance of the final date for acceptance.

Holders of outstanding dollar bonds of the Province who have not heretofore accepted the Offer and who desire to do so should promptly deliver their bonds with all appurtenant coupons, together with form letters of transmittal, to Manufacturers Trust Company, Corporate Trust Department, 55 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. as agent of the Province hereunder.

Copies of the Offer of the Province and forms of letter of transmittal may be obtained at Manufacturers Trust Company.

EDMUNDO CORREAS

Minister of Finance of the Province of Mendoza, Argentina.

Dated: December 27, 1938.

Siemens & Halske A. G. and Siemens-Schuckertwerke A. G.

6½ per Cent. Twenty-five Year Sinking Fund Gold Debentures
due 1st September, 1951.

The Companies announce that they have extended to the 31st January, 1939 the Offer to holders of the above Debentures dated 25th November, 1938 and published on the 30th November, 1938. Copies of the offer may be obtained from the Depository:—GUINNESS, MAHON & CO., London, or from the Sub-depositaries as under:—

CHEMICAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY..... New York, N. Y.
J. HENRY SCHRODER & COMPANY..... London
MENDELSSOHN & CO. AMSTERDAM..... Amsterdam, Holland
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ, N. V..... Amsterdam, Holland

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Members New York Stock Exchange
6 CENTRAL ROW HARTFORD
Tel. 5-0151. A. T. T. Teletype—Hartford 564

Dividends

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Noble and West Streets,
Brooklyn, New York

The Board of Directors of the American Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per Share on the Preferred Stock of the Company payable December 31, 1938 to Stockholders of record December 15, 1938.

ROBERT B. BROWN, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar (\$1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on January 14, 1939 to stockholders of record at the close of business January 3, 1939.

GEORGE MIXTER,
December 23, 1938. Treasurer.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Dividend No. 199

A quarterly dividend of \$2.00 per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1939, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1939.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer.

Boston, December 27, 1938

Electric Bond and Share Company

\$6 and \$5 Preferred Stock Dividends

The regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 per share on the \$6 Preferred Stock and \$1.25 per share on the \$5 Preferred Stock of the Company have been declared for payment February 1, 1939, to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 6, 1939.

A. C. RAY, Treasurer.

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COMTELBURO, LIMITED
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OFFER TO HOLDERS OF

SIEMENS & HALSKE A. G.
Participating Debentures
due 15th January, 1930.

Foreign exchange restrictions existing in Germany have made it impossible for the Debtor Company during recent years to transfer funds for the payment in dollars of the interest on the above-mentioned Debentures (hereinafter called "the Debentures"). In accordance with German laws and regulations, the Reichsmark equivalent of such interest has been deposited from time to time with the Conversion Office for German Foreign Debts (Konversionskasse).

The Company has constantly made efforts to obtain permission to resume payment of interest in dollars.

The German Foreign Exchange Authorities have now granted such permission in respect of interest payable on the Debentures during the period from and including 1st April, 1939, up to and including 1st April, 1951, upon the condition that during such period interest on the Debentures shall be paid to the Debenture holders at the fixed rate of 4½ per cent. per annum instead of the rate provided for by the Debentures and the Indenture.

As a result of private negotiations, holders of more than 87 per cent. of the outstanding Debentures have already accepted the terms of the Offer set out below.

With the authorisation of the German Ministry of Economics and the Reichsbank, the Company hereby makes the following offer to all other holders of the Debentures of the same terms, namely:—

1. Debentures, the holders whereof accept this Offer, will be called "Assented Debentures."

2. To such holders who accept this Offer, the Company undertakes to make a cash payment of 2% per cent. on the principal value of Debentures deposited for acceptance, i.e., \$8 per \$400 Debenture. Such cash payment will be effected upon the deposit of Debenture(s) in the manner provided below for acceptance of the Offer.

3. Interest on the Assented Debentures will be paid from and including 1st April, 1939, up to and including 1st April, 1951, at the reduced rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable on 1st April of each year at the office of Dillon, Read & Company, in New York City. Such Coupons may also be presented on and after their due dates at the office of J. Henry Schroder & Company, London, England, or at the offices in Amsterdam, Holland, of Mendelssohn & Co., Amsterdam, and of Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij N.V., or in Basle or Zurich, Switzerland, at the office of Banque Commerciale de Bale, or in Stockholm, Sweden, at the office of Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget or Stockholms Enskilda Bank, for collection on behalf of the coupon holders, free of charge, the proceeds thereof to be paid in local currency based upon the buying rate in London, Amsterdam, Basle, Zurich or Stockholm, as the case may be, for sight exchange on New York City on the day of presentation.

4. The German Ministry of Economics and the Reichsbank have authorised the Company to state that the interest payments to be made on Assented Debentures are exempt and will be exempted from any existing foreign exchange restrictions imposed by German Authorities or resulting from any international transfer agreements concluded with Germany.

5. Interest on Assented Debentures up to and including the interest due on April 1st, 1951, shall be payable in any coin or currency of the United States of America, which at the time of payment shall be legal tender for payment of public and private debts.

6. The Assented Debentures shall be interpreted, and performance thereunder shall be governed, in accordance with the laws of the State of New York and the United States of America, and enforceable accordingly.

7. In the event of default by the Company in paying the Coupons on Assented Debentures as they mature if such default is not made good within a period of 60 days the original provisions of the Indenture shall be automatically restored from and including the interest payment date upon which such default occurs.

8. This offer applies to the coupon maturing 1st April, 1939, and to subsequent coupons up to and including the coupon maturing 1st April, 1951. The original terms and provisions of the Debentures and the Indenture shall be restored thereafter.

9. Unless extended by the Company, this Offer will expire on 31st January, 1939.

Debenture holders desiring to accept the Offer must surrender their Debentures to Guinness, Mahon & Co., 53, Cornhill, London, E.C. 3, as Depository, or to one of the Sub-depositaries named hereunder:—

- Chemical Bank & Trust Company,
New York, N. Y.
- J. Henry Schroder & Company,
London.
- Mendelssohn & Co., Amsterdam,
Amsterdam, Holland
- Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij N.V.,
Amsterdam, Holland

Debentures deposited for acceptance of this Offer must be accompanied by a duly executed Letter of Transmittal, forms of which may be procured from the said Depository or Sub-depositaries.

Debentures so presented and the Coupons attached thereto, maturing 1st April, 1939, and thereafter up to and including 1st April, 1951, will be encased and such Debentures will be redelivered, together with the cash payable, in accordance with instructions contained in the Letter of Transmittal.

The payment of interest on unassented Debentures will continue to be governed by the German Foreign Exchange Regulations in force from time to time.

Siemens & Halske Aktiengesellschaft,
BERLIN-SIEMENSSTADT,
17th December, 1938.

Copies of this offer and of the necessary forms for acceptance of the offer may be obtained from Guinness, Mahon & Co., 53, Cornhill, London, E.C. 3, or from any of the sub-depositaries above mentioned.

REPUBLIC OF CUBA

4½% Gold Bonds due 1949.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there have been drawn for redemption on February 1, 1939, for the sinking fund, \$590,000 principal amount of bonds of the above issue, as follows:

SERIES "C" OF \$1,000 EACH:												
21	1317	2706	4109	5554	6648	7989	9246	10363	11442	12740	13893	15109
66	1333	2770	4147	5555	6654	8073	9264	10367	11447	12769	13900	15162
151	1381	2773	4151	5632	6655	8084	9267	10390	11454	12787	13914	15216
186	1579	2785	4238	5655	6662	8086	9276	10432	11480	12834	13918	15274
262	1591	2805	4308	5661	6686	8137	9282	10440	11483	12839	13957	15296
279	1617	2810	4311	5724	6687	8182	9387	10456	11547	12855	14081	15336
293	1634	2920	4328	5752	6723	8212	9474	10511	11779	12837	14089	15415
313	1688	2921	4337	5778	6726	8215	9501	10551	11805	12888	14098	15437
335	1690	2923	4385	5822	6757	8274	9536	10597	11866	12894	14114	15448
392	1740	2982	4401	5841	6784	8282	9560	10663	11869	12912	14121	15465
451	1742	2983	4414	5867	6792	8308	9561	10705	11873	12925	14125	15463
478	1744	2990	4438	5870	6918	8327	9563	10757	11980	12951	14149	15669
481	1775	2993	4519	5875	6932	8337	9565	10763	11988	12988	14181	15694
492	1785	3059	4560	5906	6943	8342	9570	10775	12033	13010	14199	15710
630	1786	3068	4593	5909	7008	8364	9604	10776	12037	13030	14227	15734
639	1811	3111	4623	5914	7021	8394	9649	10777	12063	13060	14234	15742
653	1901	3143	4641	5947	7059	8411	9657	10799	12128	13138	14249	15757
675	1904	3147	4749	5948	7076	8428	9660	10823	12137	13174	14314	15804
698	1916	3151	4753	5954	7113	8456	9663	10841	12140	13181	14488	15839
700	1924	3164	4760	5956	7115	8464	9695	10852	12158	13215	14505	15862
714	1950	3177	4845	5999	7172	8508	9698	10857	12165	13217	14557	15881
861	1963	3266	4855	6007	7199	8526	9756	10858	12217	13218	14568	15941
937	1967	3272	4882	6008	7198	8528	9758	10858	12217	13218	14568	15941
964	1983	3370	4891	6025	7245	8589	9797	10931	12281	13225	14574	16008
997	1992	3486	4902	6035	7312	8592	9801	10945	12286	13240	14627	16039
1011	2024	3519	4925	6056	7419	8604	9821	10946	12320	13277	14636	16047
1018	2052	3529	4943	6074	7442	8634	9901	11010	12332	13295	14704	16060
1055	2097	3651	4995	6094	7453	8754	9935	11027	12333	13320	14762	16257
1060	2098	3659	5026	6096	7622	8763	9951	11101	12422	13404	14827	16260
1087	2102	3682	5049	6225	7670	8818	9989	11103	12432	13457	14849	16308
1110	2150	3688	5072	6246	7679	8821	9998	11110	12460	13535	14851	16332
1139	2212	3689	5082	6271	7683	8824	10015	11118	12468	13537	14854	16362
1144	2227	3708	5088	6276	7686	8825	10016	11132	12474	13543	14873	16369
1164	2254	3799	5096	6342	7701	8838	10026	11135	12483	13608	14875	16398
1173	2256	3866	5135	6392	7708	8945	10066	11203	12524	13612	14881	16406
1180	2269	3877	5179	6456	7716	8956	10076	11243	12525	13632	14933	16411
1189	2280	3894	5217	6476	7727	8972	10079	11263	12559	13638	14942	16440
1192	2292	3958	5243	6482	7736	9027	10104	11323	12583	13737	14941	
1193	2330	4004	5298	6526	7774	9029	10145	11340	12603	13750	14971	
1195	2380	4005	5324	6533	7832	9090	10168	11377	12614	13765	15006	
1199	2382	4017	5325	6537	7833	9159	10189	11379	12623	13779	15038	
1228	2414	4039	5331	6550	7837	9193	10190	11383	12629	13781	15044	
1252	2537	4057	5344	6574	7872	9194	10275	11387	12675	13858	15052	
1278	2655	4080	5441	6606	7877	9195	10309	11429	12684	13876	15058	
1308	2697	4107	5530	6615	7958	9216	10338	11435	12699	13877	15105	

The bonds so drawn for redemption will cease to bear interest from February 1, 1939, and will be paid at par on and after that date upon presentation and surrender thereof with August 1, 1939, and subsequent coupons attached, in dollars, at the office of

SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK,

or in London at the office of J. Henry Schröder & Co. in Sterling at the fixed rate of \$4.86 per pound.

The coupon due February 1, 1939, should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

On November 16, 1938, bonds previously drawn for redemption bearing the following numbers and on which interest ceased on February 1, 1938, had not been presented for payment:

SERIES "C" OF \$1,000 EACH:											
1259	3463	4534	4836	5995	7535	8606	9308	11620	11688	14562	14877
2032	4231	4758	4839	6871	7864	9068	10303	11624	13856	14676	15309
2140	4473	4765	5814	7482	8330	9299	11066	11665	13868	14770	

SPEYER & CO.

Dated New York, December 27, 1938.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these shares of stock. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

Southeastern Greyhound Lines

Common Stock
Par Value \$5 per Share

The sale of the above shares of Common Stock does not represent financing by Southeastern Greyhound Lines, said shares having been purchased by the several underwriters from certain stockholders of Southeastern Greyhound Lines.

Price \$19.50 Per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the undersigned.

Hemphill, Noyes & Co.

December 28, 1938

\$13,556,000

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

4% Colorado River Waterworks Refunding Bonds

Dated August 1, 1937

Due August 1, as shown below

Principal and semi-annual interest, February 1 and August 1, payable at the principal office of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, or at the office of the Treasurer of the District in the City of Los Angeles. Coupon bonds in denomination of \$1,000, registerable as to principal and interest, and interchangeable with the consent of the District and at the expense of the holder.

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds are Exempt from Personal Property Taxes in California and the interest thereon is Exempt from present Federal Income and California State Income Taxes.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in California

AMOUNTS, MATURITIES AND YIELDS

\$10,000	1946	2.50%	\$376,000	1952	3.05%	\$376,000 ea. yr. 1957-58	3.30%	\$278,000 ea. yr. 1979-81	3.55%	
52,000	1947	2.60	376,000	1953	3.10	376,000 " " 1959-60	3.35	366,000	1982	3.55
93,000	1948	2.70	376,000	1954	3.15	376,000 " " 1961-63	3.40	325,000	1983	3.55
155,000	1949	2.80	376,000	1955	3.20	376,000 " " 1964-69	3.45	284,000	1984	3.55
228,000	1950	2.90	376,000	1956	3.25	377,000 " " 1970-78	3.50	222,000	1985	3.55
376,000	1951	3.00						150,000	1986	3.55

(Accrued interest to be added)

Circular on Request

The above Bonds are offered when, as and if received by us. Legality has been approved by Messrs. Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, Attorneys, New York City, and Messrs. O'Melveny, Tuller & Myers, Attorneys, Los Angeles. It is expected that temporary bonds will be delivered in the first instance pending preparation of definitive bonds.

The Chase National Bank	Bankers Trust Company	The National City Bank of New York	R. H. Moulton & Company Incorporated	Lehman Brothers
The First Boston Corporation	Smith, Barney & Co.	Blyth & Co., Inc.	Brown Harriman & Co. Incorporated	
Bancamerica-Blair Corporation	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	Dean Witter & Co.	Weeden & Co., Inc.	
The Northern Trust Company Chicago	Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated	Phelps, Fenn & Co.	Union Securities Corp.	Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles
Bankamerica Company San Francisco	The Anglo California National Bank	American Trust Company Bond Department San Francisco	F. S. Moseley & Co.	A. C. Allyn and Company Incorporated
R. W. Pressprich & Co.	Hallgarten & Co.	Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc. Chicago	Paine, Webber & Co.	Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Roosevelt & Weigold Incorporated	Kean, Taylor & Co.	B. J. Van Ingen & Co. Inc.	Tucker, Anthony & Co.	Hemphill, Noyes & Co.
Merrill Lynch & Co. Inc.	Schwabacher & Co.	Kelley, Richardson & Co., Inc. Chicago	Wells-Dickey Company Minneapolis	Arthur Perry & Co., Inc. Boston

New York, December 29, 1938.

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Herbert D. Selbert, Chairman of the Board and Editor; William Dana Selbert, President and Treasurer; William D. Riggs, Business Manager. Other offices: Chicago—In charge of Fred H. Gray, Western Representative, 208 South La Salle Street (Telephone State 0613). London—Edwards & Smith, 1 Drapers' Gardens, London, E. C. Copyright 1938 by William B. Dana Company. Entered as second-class matter June 23, 1879, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscriptions in United States and Possessions, \$18.00 per year, \$10.00 for 6 months; in Dominion of Canada, \$19.50 per year, \$10.75 for 6 months. South and Central America, Spain, Mexico and Cuba, \$21.50 per year, \$11.75 for 6 months; Great Britain, Continental Europe (except Spain), Asia, Australia and Africa, \$23.00 per year, \$12.50 for 6 months. Transient display advertising matter, 45 cents per agate line. Contract and card rates on request. NOTE: On account of the fluctuations in the rates of exchange, remittances for foreign subscriptions and advertisements must be made in New York funds.

The Financial Situation

IT WOULD, perhaps, be too much to hope that the question of public debt will receive the serious and systematic attention it ought to have when Congress convenes next week, and that conclusions, inevitable if such attention were given the subject, will later be translated into action sincerely and intelligently designed to bring relief from debt conditions now existing. The fact remains, however, that the public is becoming increasingly conscious of this situation and more and more inclined to demand that something be done about it—something more than having Government-owned corporations borrow on their own account (by sale of bonds guaranteed by the Treasury, of course) and thus preventing the direct debt of the Federal Government from rising as rapidly as otherwise would be the case. Such critics of fiscal profligacy as Senator Byrd have of late been able to attract considerable attention to the existing state of affairs. That their strictures have not been wholly in vain is evidenced by the fact that high Administration officials have felt called upon to "assure" the public that there is nothing in the public debt of this country that need cause anxiety. It may be that an Administration which without question is planning a continuation of huge public expenditures which must inevitably further increase the public debt feels it particularly necessary to prevent too many citizens from worrying about how much they already collectively owe, but whether these official pooh-poohs are designed to defend existing debt or to persuade the public that still larger indebtedness is a matter of no great concern, it is essential that false impressions concerning this matter be not permitted to prevail.

During any other period in our history it would have been a work of supererogation to warn the public against a direct National debt of nearly \$40,000,000,000 to which must be added several billions more of contingent obligations. Any Administration which permitted the figures to reach such totals, except under the most extreme emergency, would have been definitely and permanently discredited. It is hardly necessary to suggest what

would have happened to any regime which scoffed at the idea that there was anything disturbing in such a situation and proceeded calmly to plan further enlargements of the public debt. So continuously, however, have unthinking elements in the population been told in recent years by popular figures that this is a new age in which older precepts have no place, and so plausibly have cunning politicians repeatedly "explained away" our debt

position, that today it appears advisable to dignify a number of absurd statements now current with serious analysis which of course must result in their abrupt rejection. Otherwise the public, or controlling sections of it, may remain at least half controlled by delusions concerning the nature and consequences of debt, particularly public debt, and thus continue inactive, or relatively indifferent to a situation which threatens the foundations of our economic system.

The President's View

The President has often given the public rather more than an intimation of his idea of these matters. His views seem to be well summarized in his recovery message to Congress on April 12 last when he said:

"Let us unanimously recognize the fact that the Federal debt, whether it be \$25,000,000,000 or \$40,000,000,000, can only be paid if the Nation obtains a vastly increased citizen income. I repeat that if this citizen income can be raised to \$80,000,000,000 a year the National Government and the overwhelming majority of State and local governments will be 'out of the red'. The higher the National income

goes, the faster will we be able to reduce the total of Federal and State and local debts. Viewed from every angle, today's purchasing power—the citizen's income of today—is not sufficient to drive the economic system at higher speed. Responsibility of government requires us at this time to supplant the normal processes and in so supplementing them to make sure that the addition is adequate. We must start again on a long steady upward incline in National income. I have set my hope, my aim, on stabilized recovery through a steady mounting of our citizens' income and our citizens' wealth."

A New Year—An Old Problem

"Because of the rising trend of business activity in the last several months, the year 1938, viewed as a whole, may be considered as having brought distinct net improvement in most branches of trade in the United States. Seldom, even during the recovery period, have general conditions at the end of a year made such a favorable contrast with those twelve months earlier. This progress is the more encouraging in that it has been achieved in face of a bewildering complex of problems and uncertainties at home and abroad. At the same time, the satisfaction with which business may properly contemplate the record of 1938 must be tempered by recognition that many of these difficulties remain to cloud the outlook and that some of them have probably been aggravated, rather than lightened, by the year's developments.

"Stated in its broadest terms, the fundamental question in the economic outlook is whether business as now organized can function effectively under the restraints that have been and may be placed upon it by outside forces. To some extent, recovery itself may suffice to lighten these restraints. For the most part, however, the restrictions represent a new environment to which business is expected to become adjusted. Only experience can show conclusively how successful the readjustment will be, and how long it will take. Until business gains confidence in its ability to operate profitably under the conditions in which it finds itself, the outlook for recovery will remain obscure."

This well-balanced appraisal of the outlook as the new year approaches has been extracted from the monthly survey of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, just published. It seems to us to tell the story—a new year but the same old problem.

What seems most important is the fact that recovery really need not "remain obscure." If business were quickly to succeed in readjusting itself to the "new environment" and proceed henceforth to function with reasonable adequacy, nothing of great importance would have been gained by imposing this "new environment" upon it. Such an achievement would be a testimonial to the vitality of the economic system that we have developed through the decades, but the unfortunate would be no less unfortunate and life no more abundant.

The farce can be brought to a close by the people themselves, and only by them, at their will.

The President's notion appears to be that the correct management of our fiscal affairs in a situation such as that now existing is not one of prudence and economy but one of profligacy, since prudence and economy so reduce the income of the tax payers that they could not be expected to carry existing debt, while profligacy so enlarges the income of taxpayers that they can easily carry and repay whatever debt is incurred in enlarging those incomes.

Another official defense of profligacy takes the form of pointing to the low rate at which the Treasury is still able to borrow huge sums of money, and asking how there can be anything worthy of concern in the current fiscal situation if the public is willing to pay such unprecedented prices for the obligations of the National Government.

A third argument for the defense is that the sum total of debt in the country is no greater than it was in 1929, that as fast as public indebtedness has increased private debt has declined, so that the total of indebtedness has not changed.

A fourth contention sets up the claim that public debt of all kinds in this country is still below that of the major countries of Europe per capita of population, and that therefore there is nothing about which to be concerned.

A fifth points to "assets" acquired by the Federal Government with the proceeds of its borrowings and asserts that the net debt of the Federal Government is not large.

The Economics of Debt

The average man when he is approached with arguments of this sort would do well to stop to consider some of the general principles of the economics of debt. It will be noted of course that all these contentions have to do with the economic aspects of debt. It is possible that some very small part of the public debt now outstanding might be justified on the ground that in the circumstances existing at various times during the past ten years it was necessary to borrow sums of money to prevent actual suffering due to conditions originating with the state of over-indebtedness we had reached by the time of the crash in 1929. Not a great deal is heard in official quarters these days about this aspect of the situation, and naturally so since only a very small part of our public debt could be excused on any such grounds. If the enormous mass of public debt that we have amassed since 1929, particularly since 1932, is to be defended the defense must rest on economic grounds since first it was contracted in large part for allegedly economic reasons and second because no humanitarian justification could be found unless indeed it were possible to make out a case, as Administration spokesmen are now attempting to do, for the vast increase as a means of promoting economic welfare in general.

We may profitably begin with an assertion that in circumstances such as those now existing the limitations upon proper public borrowing and those imposed by plain common sense upon corporate or individual borrowing are, or should be, very nearly the same. There may be times when the people of a given community, or of the Nation as a whole, can afford to borrow (temporarily at least) for some public improvement which affords nothing

more than a luxury or a convenience or pleasure which is in its nature half luxury. Such is hardly the case today. Consideration of public health and possibly of public education (always provided that they are genuine and substantial) excepted, and apart from such relief from distress as is really necessary, no public body today is warranted in adding to its indebtedness for purposes that will not in all reasonable probability return income sufficient to pay interest and within a reasonable time repay the debt. This is of course the rule with private borrowing, and as in the case of private debt estimates of return should be exceedingly conservative. Naturally, it is true that in many cases it is not feasible for one reason or another to make specific charges to the public for use of an improvement contemplated or undertaken, and thus it is at times impossible to determine with any very great degree of accuracy whether any given project is or is not "worth what it costs" in a business sense. The principle should nonetheless be observed, and any determination of whether to proceed or not should rest upon the best judgment available as to the economic value of the project in question. All this, we feel confident, will be approved at once and as a matter of course by any reader who has thought carefully about the subject.

"Productive Debt"

With these preliminary phases of the matter out of the way, we may now proceed to consider some of the defenses of interminable debt now being offered. First, turn to the claim of productive use of the proceeds of borrowings. Between June 30, 1930 and the present time the direct debt of the National Government increased from some \$16,185,000,000 to about \$39,417,000,000. The first formal statement of the assets of the various governmental agencies was issued on Aug. 28, 1934 and was made as of June 30, 1934. It showed the proprietary interest of the Federal Government at \$4,168,000,000. On October 31 last the figure was \$3,905,000,000, a decline of \$263,000,000. It is evident that we must look elsewhere for additions to assets equaling any appreciable part of the enlargement in the direct debt of the Federal Government.

The Treasury has in its possession some billions of dollars in free gold, but most of it was acquired not with the proceeds of loans but by an act of confiscation—and in any event its real value to the people of this country is problematical to say the least. It holds a large amount—estimates place its technical value at around \$1,000,000,000—of silver, but of course the metal has no such actual value. This leaves an assortment of "improvements"—roads, deepened harbors, bigger and better post offices, school and other buildings, parks and the like—in "assets" to show for the increase in public debt. Of course, many of these are not actually owned by the Federal Government, but are available to the people of the country for what they are worth. As to buildings erected to house Federal activities it may be said at once that many of them are far more costly to carry than was the rent paid for quite adequate accommodations used prior to the New Deal. Many other of these "improvements" now rest as a burden as well as a blessing upon local communities, which must now maintain them and pay interest on a part of the

cost of their construction. Just what they have added to the earning power of local communities can not be determined, and experience alone can reveal whether they can be carried except at the expense of the ordinary necessities of life. Certainly their value stated in any terms known to accounting is not even of the same order of magnitude as the increases in the public debt. The "borrowing for investment" idea or contention is thus found upon examination to have relatively little foundation upon which to stand.

Other Defenses

The defense that rests upon the rates at which the Treasury can borrow money must be ruled out as irrelevant. The Treasury is able to sell its obligations at absurdly high prices for the simple reason that it has organized the most gigantic market rigging mechanism ever known in the history of this or any other country. It largely controls—for the time being at least—the money market through its tinkering with reserves, its devaluation of the dollar, and through the circumstance that conditions in other parts of the world have caused foreign owners of funds to send their spare cash (and thus gold) into this country. It controls the banking system of the country, the larger part of which for all practical purposes it owns, and it has established an elaborate mechanism for buying and selling securities for the purpose of affecting their market prices. It has moreover (whether intentionally or not is not here in question) succeeded in beating off normal competition from other seekers of capital funds by creating conditions under which ordinary business finds it too difficult to plan and proceed freely with long term commitments, and by placing the securities markets (but not the market for Government obligations) in a strait jacket. The market price of Government bonds is no more an accurate reflection of the position of the Treasury than were the prices of some of the most watered public utility holding company issues in 1929.

To argue that all is well since the sum total of debt in the country is no greater than in 1929 is to assume that the public has long ago forgotten what Mr. Roosevelt himself, then candidate for the Presidency, said in 1932, and as a matter of fact what he has on more than one occasion again said since he became President. Few have been more emphatic than he in their denunciation of the fantastic debt structure that we had managed to erect in the years which preceded the crash in 1929, and which of course was responsible for that tragic denouement. The fact that the increase in debt this time has been incurred by the Federal Government matters at bottom not at all. In both cases debt was incurred in reckless disregard of the real values created with the proceeds of it. There is no more reason in one case than in the other to suppose that the economic structure can without travail bear the load laid upon it. To assert that the Federal Government is responsible for a maintenance of the volume of debt outstanding during the past ten years, comes dangerously close to admitting that this same Government has effectively prevented the readjustments necessary for a foundation of solid economic progress in this country.

The comparisons usually made between our per capita indebtedness and that of various other coun-

tries is open to question as to the facts, and is in any event wholly without bearing upon the question as to whether we are wise in further adding to our load. Most of the foreign countries with excessive debts got into this fiscal condition as a result of a desperate struggle to escape extinction during the World War. They would feel much relieved if their indebtedness were half what it is. Just why we should continue to overburden ourselves with debt merely because others have either been obliged to do so or have been foolish enough to do so has never been explained, and cannot be.

The President's argument about raising National income by "priming the pump" with borrowed funds is, of course, the essence of an age-old inflationary contention. In effect it, or its equivalent, was often heard late in 1929 and in 1930. It then took the form of appeals to the business community to continue to borrow and spend—spend for improvements, for consumers' goods, spend for almost anything—and in assurances from many who should have known better that if such a course were pursued the depression would soon come to an end and the mad course to endless and limitless prosperity be soon resumed. The trouble is that events simply do not work themselves out in any such way. The crash of 1929 was but another evidential exhibit proving again that the road to the more abundant life does not lead along the highways of inflation. There is no more reason to suppose that the Government can borrow and spend the country into a state of perpetual prosperity than there is to believe that business can do it. It is an age-old fallacy—tenacious of life, but a fallacy nonetheless. The real income of the citizens of any country is enhanced not by recklessness in incurring debt but by prudence in entering into such commitments, regardless of whether it is private enterprise or public bodies that are taking the lead in borrowing operations.

Excessive public debt is precisely what it has always been, a burden and a curse, not a blessing in disguise.

Federal Reserve Bank Statement

POST-CHRISTMAS influences now are beginning to affect the banking statistics through a decline of currency in circulation. The currency drop in the week ended Dec. 28 was only \$31,000,000, but this trend doubtless will be accelerated sharply in coming weeks and will add heavily to the idle funds in member bank reserve accounts. Gold stocks continue their rise and the Treasury now is disbursing funds from its swollen general account with the 12 Federal Reserve Banks. These factors occasioned an increase of \$90,000,000 in excess reserves of member banks over legal requirements, during the last statement week, with the total now estimated at \$3,070,000,000. Since a change in the situation is quite unlikely, it appears probable that excess reserves will mount early in 1939 to the neighborhood of \$4,000,000,000. Some thought seems to be given to the possibility of reducing open market holdings of United States Treasury securities as a partial offset, but as yet there is no reflection in the banking statistics of any such move. Nor is there any indication that effective demand for credit accommodation is being felt, despite the vast store of idle money. In centers outside New York City a slight increase of

business loans has been noted of late, but the condition statement of weekly reporting member banks here shows only another fall of \$7,000,000 in such loans to \$1,377,000,000. Brokers' loans on security collateral fell \$9,000,000 in the statement week to \$681,000,000.

Monetary gold stocks of the country increased \$54,000,000 in the week, to \$14,508,000,000. The gold certificate fund of the 12 regional banks advanced \$24,999,000 to \$11,787,719,000, and "other cash" advanced on the return flow of currency to the banks, so that total reserves of the regional banks moved up \$44,507,000 to \$12,123,063,000. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation receded \$12,740,000 to \$4,470,462,000. Total deposits of the 12 Federal Reserve banks were up \$12,048,000 to \$10,022,717,000, with the account variations consisting of a gain in member bank reserve balances of \$105,188,000 to \$8,577,167,000; a drop of the Treasury general account balance by \$83,789,000 to \$941,004,000; an increase of foreign bank deposits by \$12,423,000 to \$207,703,000, and a drop of other deposits by \$21,774,000 to \$296,843,000. The reserve ratio advanced to 83.6% from 83.3%. Discounts by the regional banks fell \$1,313,000 to \$6,980,000. Industrial advances were up \$155,000 to \$15,688,000, but commitments to make such advances fell \$687,000 to \$14,161,000. Open market holdings of bankers bills were motionless at \$549,000. The total of United States Treasury issues in the open market portfolio also was unchanged at \$2,564,015,000, but discount bill holdings fell \$30,044,000, while note holdings advanced an equal sum.

Foreign Trade in November

EXPORTS of the United States in November were more than seasonally reduced from October, chiefly due to smaller shipments of tobacco, dried fruit, crude petroleum and copper. The seasonally adjusted index of exports for the month was the lowest of any month this year, although the actual monthly shipments during the summer were smaller; the percentage decrease from the corresponding month of 1937 was the greatest since the figures started to show a decline from last year, in May last. The 19.8% decrease from November, 1937, compares with one of 16.5% in October. The Department of Commerce, in reporting the figures, observes that half of the drop from a year ago is attributable to the lower prices now prevailing.

Imports in November dropped only slightly from the preceding month, and the seasonally adjusted index actually rose a little. The percentage drop from a year ago was just about the same as in October, 21%. Among the items showing the principal declines from October were cane sugar, edible nuts, undressed furs and fertilizer materials; there were gains in imports of silk, coffee and whiskey. As in the case of exports, it is noted that lower prices account for about half the decrease in the value of imports last month as compared with November, 1937.

Exports during November had a total value of \$252,231,000, and imports \$176,181,000, leaving a balance of exports of \$76,050,000; in the same month in 1937 exports of \$314,697,000 exceeded imports of \$223,090,000 by \$91,607,000. October's exports aggregated \$277,919,000 and imports \$177,979,000, which left a balance of \$99,940,000 on the

export side. Although exports in the 11 months of \$2,825,454,000 were \$200,310,000 less in value than in the same period of 1937, the Commerce Department reports that the actual volume shipped was greater this year. Imports in the 11 months of \$1,789,045,000 compare with \$2,874,835,000 in the same period of 1937.

Cotton exports this season have been a most disappointing feature of the Nation's foreign trade; in the four months of the season to Nov. 30, only 1,613,815 bales were shipped abroad compared with 2,526,408 bales in the same period of 1937; 2,386,001 bales in 1936, and 2,654,101 bales in 1935. Ordinarily these are four of the best export months of the year (December and January being the others), and the outlook for the disposal abroad of much of the large stocks now on hand is rather dim. In November shipments amounted to 508,247 bales, valued at \$25,022,923, compared with 485,996 bales, worth \$24,055,943, in October. In November, 1937, 827,944 bales, valued at \$43,679,256, were exported.

Gold imported in November was in substantial volume, although considerably reduced from the two preceding record-breaking months. Imports of the metal totaled \$177,782,000 in November, \$562,382,000 in October, and \$520,907,000 in September. Exports of gold have been practically nil for the past several months. Silver imports have also been substantial of late, aggregating \$24,987,000 in November, about the same as in the two months preceding. Imports in November, 1937, amounted to \$10,633,000. Exports of silver amounted to \$823,000 in November compared with \$527,000 a year earlier.

The New York Stock Market

CLOSING sessions of 1938 on the New York Stock Exchange were generally optimistic. The market was affected for a time, this week, by liquidation on a fairly broad scale for establishment of losses in connection with income tax procedure. But when the time passed in which ordinary transactions could be cleared and the losses established, recovery in quotations followed, with the tendency buoyant at times. Dealings were curtailed, of course, since all activities were suspended for the Christmas holiday last Monday. The short business week nevertheless saw prices advance one to three points in the active market leaders. Railroad stocks especially were in demand, owing to the common-sense tone of the report submitted last week by the special presidential fact-finding commission. Although the recommendations were not novel, they focused attention anew on the difficulties of the transportation industry and the means for bettering conditions. Steel, oil and airplane issues also were in favor and numerous highs for the year were established. The market as a whole closed yesterday at levels not far under the best figures of 1938, for economic forecasts are almost unanimously to the effect that improvement is in store for 1939.

Tax-selling was quite prominent in the dealings on Wednesday, for that session marked the time limit for ordinary transactions to be cleared in 1938. With such pressure out of the way, sharp advances were recorded late on Wednesday and on Thursday. The tendency yesterday was irregular, but in general the market held to the figures of the previous session. In glancing ahead toward 1939, the mar-

ket tendency was to take a favorable view, even though no great upswing in business is anticipated. The belief is rather that a mild but well sustained improvement can be anticipated, partly on the basis of a "New Deal" retreat. Washington intimations are that the November elections have stiffened the backs of Congressmen and inclined them to take a more independent and truly representative attitude on broad national questions, which suggests that the wave of so-called reform legislation has passed its peak. There are suggestions, indeed, that much-needed modifications of some enactments will occupy the national Legislature. Business interests thus appear to be justified in hoping for surcease from the harryings of the New Deal. Stock buying that was based on such considerations was cautious, however, for there is little immediate prospect of a sweeping modification of the tax and legislative burdens.

In the listed bond market the tone was excellent for the week, and advances were the rule. United States Government issues and the best grade corporate bonds reflected persistent inquiry, which held most issues at or close to best levels of the year. Secondary railroad liens developed good strength on the basis of the carrier report to the President. Holding company bonds and convertible issues moved forward with their related equities. In the foreign section Latin American default issues came into demand, and best grade foreign bonds also were supported, but Italian and Japanese obligations remained uncertain. The commodity markets developed a good tone, with most of the important grains in demand and some of the base metals also well sustained. Foreign exchange trading was dull, owing to extended closings in our own and foreign markets. Sterling was under pressure at times, and gold continued to flow toward our side of the Atlantic, notwithstanding the cumbrously large supplies already buried at Fort Knox, Ky.

On the New York Stock Exchange 90 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 17 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 46 stocks touched new high levels and 16 stocks touched new low levels. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange remained unchanged at 1%.

On the New York Stock Exchange the sales at the half-day session on Saturday last were 621,110 shares; Monday was a holiday in observance of Christmas; on Tuesday, 1,236,280 shares; on Wednesday, 2,164,180 shares; on Thursday, 1,881,860 shares, and on Friday, 1,402,910 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 146,030 shares; on Tuesday, 350,490 shares; on Wednesday, 586,360 shares; on Thursday, 338,192 shares, and on Friday, 326,670 shares.

Under the leadership of the railroad shares the stock market on Saturday last was infused with fresh vigor and prices were lifted to generally higher levels. Further scrutiny of the railroad report rendered by the President's special committee revealed that the recommendations contained therein offered the carriers some relief from their present distress if put into execution. Net advances for the short session ranged from fractions to a point or more. Monday the Stock Exchange was closed in observance of Christmas Day. Tax-selling was an important deterrent to higher prices on

Tuesday, and although the session opened irregularly higher, only a brief time elapsed when stocks began to reflect lower tendencies, resulting from the pressure of consistent selling to establish losses for income tax purposes. Prominent issues sold off from fractions to a point or more. Further pronouncements by the Government on its future aviation policy tended in a moderate way to bolster prices of aircraft securities. Railroad shares were in the main firm, but moderate losses predominated among other groups at the close. Tax-selling, the millstone of stock trading, came to an end at mid-day, Wednesday, and equities later on pushed forward with much vigor and established gains of from one to three points. Rail issues continued to reflect strength, and munition and other kindred stocks were especially active. Thursday stocks advanced in a broad manner, with aircraft issues enjoying major attention. Tax-selling for delivery in the regular way terminated Wednesday and hence traders were relieved of this troublesome phase of market operations and could center their attention on matters more closely related to the future trend of the market. Yesterday a firm opening marked the course of trading, and this even tone was held throughout the day with little, if any, change. Sales volume suffered some diminution, and closing levels were slightly higher than the day previous, and were also above the closing levels of a week ago. General Electric closed yesterday at 44 against 43 on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at 30 $\frac{5}{8}$ against 30; Columbia Gas & Elec. at 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ against 6 $\frac{1}{8}$; Public Service of N. J. at 32 against 30 $\frac{3}{4}$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at 89 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 88 $\frac{3}{4}$; International Harvester at 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 56 $\frac{3}{4}$; Sears, Roebuck & Co. at 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 73 $\frac{1}{2}$; Montgomery Ward & Co. at 52 $\frac{1}{8}$ against 51 $\frac{5}{8}$; Woolworth at 50 against 50, and American Tel. & Tel. at 149 $\frac{7}{8}$ against 147 $\frac{1}{2}$. Western Union closed yesterday at 24 $\frac{1}{8}$ against 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical & Dye at 191 against 187; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 154 $\frac{3}{4}$ against 150; National Cash Register at 24 $\frac{5}{8}$ against 24 $\frac{3}{4}$; National Dairy Products at 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ against 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; National Biscuit at 25 against 23 $\frac{1}{8}$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 31 $\frac{1}{4}$; Continental Can at 43 against 40 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastman Kodak at 184 against 182 $\frac{1}{2}$; Standard Brands at 7 against 6 $\frac{3}{8}$; Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. at 120 against 117 $\frac{1}{4}$; Lorillard at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 21; Canada Dry at 18 $\frac{5}{8}$ against 18; Schenley Distillers at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 16, and National Distillers at 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ against 27.

The steel stocks moved higher this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at 68 $\frac{3}{8}$ against 66 $\frac{3}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 90; Bethlehem Steel at 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ against 75 $\frac{3}{8}$, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube at 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ against 52. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ bid against 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at 50 $\frac{1}{8}$ against 49 $\frac{5}{8}$; Chrysler at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 82 $\frac{1}{4}$, and Hupp Motors at 2 against 2. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire & Rubber closed yesterday at 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ against 37 on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ against 23 $\frac{7}{8}$, and United States Rubber at 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 51. The railroad shares were in the ascendancy the present week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ against 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe at 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 39 $\frac{1}{4}$; New York Central

at 21 against $19\frac{1}{2}$; Union Pacific at $97\frac{1}{2}$ against $90\frac{1}{4}$; Southern Pacific at $20\frac{1}{2}$ against $19\frac{3}{8}$; Southern Railway at $22\frac{7}{8}$ against $20\frac{3}{4}$, and Northern Pacific at 14 against $11\frac{5}{8}$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $53\frac{1}{4}$ against $51\frac{7}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $14\frac{7}{8}$ against $14\frac{1}{4}$, and Atlantic Refining at $22\frac{1}{2}$ against $22\frac{3}{8}$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $34\frac{7}{8}$ against $34\frac{5}{8}$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting & Refining at $51\frac{3}{4}$ against $48\frac{7}{8}$, and Phelps Dodge at $43\frac{3}{4}$ against $41\frac{7}{8}$.

Trade and industrial reports for the week now ending are distorted somewhat by holiday influences. When account is taken of that factor it would appear that activity was maintained approximately on the basis established earlier in December. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at 38.8% of capacity against 51.7% in the preceding week, 60.7% a month ago, and 19.2% at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week ended Dec. 24 was reported by Edison Electric Institute at 2,362,947,000 kilowatt hours, an all-time high for the industry. Electric production in the preceding week was 2,322,978,000 kilowatt hours, while the figure for the corresponding week of last year was 2,085,186,000 kilowatt hours. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 24 are reported at 574,462 cars by the Association of American Railroads. This was a decrease of 31,852 cars from the previous week, but a gain of 116,641 cars over the total for the same week of 1937.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the May option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $68\frac{1}{2}c.$ as against $67\frac{1}{4}c.$ the close on Friday of last week. May corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $52\frac{3}{4}c.$ as against $52\frac{1}{2}c.$ the close on Friday of last week. May oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $29\frac{3}{4}c.$ as against $28\frac{7}{8}c.$ the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 8.88c. as against 8.82c. the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 16.35c. as against 16.45c. the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $11\frac{1}{4}c.$, the close on Friday of last week.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday was 20 pence per ounce as against $20\frac{1}{4}$ pence per ounce the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $42\frac{3}{4}c.$, the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at \$4.65 as against $\$4.66\frac{7}{16}$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at 2.63c. as against $2.63\frac{1}{2}c.$ the close on Friday of last week.

European Stock Markets

THE final week of 1938 saw little business done on stock exchanges in the leading European financial centers, and the irregular price movements caused only modest net changes as against the previous week. Sessions were curtailed, of course, for dealings were not resumed on the London Stock Exchange until Wednesday, while Paris and Berlin markets reopened on Tuesday after the customary extended suspension for Christmas

festivities. International political uncertainties loomed on the horizon and minimized even the modest business that ordinarily develops toward the year-end on the foreign markets. Forecasts for 1939 were of more interest than the immediate trend of security prices, and in most instances a ray of optimism was discerned, even though increased armaments activities formed the basis for most of the favorable forecasts. The Paris market reported increasing confidence in the franc and in the policies of the Daladier regime, and matters reached a stage on Tuesday that permitted announcement of a conversion loan of 150,000,000 florins, negotiated with Dutch and Swiss banks at 95 for 4% obligations due in 30 years, to refund external railroad loans of 3,500,000,000 francs carrying $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest. The German market continued to struggle with the 1,500,000,000 mark Reich loan, announced Nov. 19, which comprised the fifth Reich loan of the year and is expected to bring total borrowings for 1938 on a long term basis almost to the 8,000,000,000 mark level.

After the long Christmas suspension, dealings on the London Stock Exchange opened quietly on Wednesday. Difficulties between the French and Italian Governments proved a depressing factor, but gilt-edged issues nevertheless were in fair demand and held around the closing levels of last week. British industrial stocks were marked irregularly lower, while gold and base metal mining shares tended to improve. Anglo-American trading favorites attracted little interest. The London market was stimulated to a modest degree on Thursday by overnight reports of a good tone at New York. Gilt-edged securities advanced modestly, and there were numerous small gains in the industrial section and among mining and other commodity securities. Anglo-American favorites were in the van of the movement, owing to the favorable tendency on the New York market. Little trading was done yesterday in the final session for 1938 at London, but the tone was firm in all departments. The advances were mostly fractional.

Trading on the Paris Bourse was resumed Tuesday, but the tone was pessimistic owing to the fresh threats of difficulties with Italy regarding Tunisia and French Somaliland. The previous upswing also induced a good deal of profit-taking, and the initial session of this week thus witnessed sharp losses in rentes and almost all French equities. A few international issues resisted the selling. A better tone prevailed Wednesday, as a good impression was created by the announcement that external debt of the French railways had been refunded in the Holland and Swiss markets at reduced interest rates. Official denials that concessions to Italy are contemplated also proved stimulating. Rentes were in keen demand, and large advances also were scored by French bank, industrial and utility stocks. International issues were quiet and firm. After a strong opening on Thursday, prices drifted lower on the Bourse, under the influence of liquidation in advance of another long suspension for the New Year celebrations. Rentes and French equities closed around previous levels, while international issues improved on reports of favorable movements at New York. In quiet dealings at Paris small gains were recorded yesterday in rentes, equities and foreign issues.

The long Christmas suspension at Berlin was ended, Tuesday, with a dull session in which many prominent issues were not quoted at all. Securities that were turned over showed only small gains and losses, for the new Reich loan absorbed most of the free funds that were available. Fixed-interest issues were dull. Little change in the situation was noted Wednesday, for trading again was at a minimum and the price variations were of no great importance. There were more small losses than gains in the speculative securities, while fixed-income obligations were soft. After a good opening on Thursday, prices again weakened on the Boerse. Small net losses were the rule at the end, but the variations were too small to be significant. The session at Berlin was dull yesterday, but small gains were the rule.

Armaments Program

THERE is ever-increasing cause for anxiety regarding the foreign policy of the Roosevelt Administration and the corollary program of extraordinary additions to our armed forces. The need for a clear-cut foreign policy never was greater, but public information on the matter consists of a dubious melange of statements, such as the Chicago speech of Mr. Roosevelt for a "quarantine" of aggressor States, the assurance that Canadian soil would be protected by American forces, the parallel measures with Britain in connection with the Far East, and the contradictory official views of the so-called Neutrality Act, which is applied against Spain but not against the warring nations of the Far East. In his messages to the new Congress, Mr. Roosevelt doubtless will touch on foreign policy and it is earnestly to be hoped that due account will be taken of the desire of the people to remain free from all entanglements and to avoid official actions that might lead to conflict.

Unfortunately, the available evidence with respect to American armaments is far from encouraging. The tremendous increase of the naval establishment has occasioned little criticism, for warships are our first line of defense. Numerous reports have appeared of late however, that an even more extraordinary increase of air strength is contemplated at Washington, with dispatches from Washington placing the figure at 13,000 airplanes early this week. Far from denying such accounts, President Roosevelt put a virtual seal of approval upon them, Tuesday, when he disclosed a plan for training 20,000 students annually as airplane pilots. Military experts have pointed out time and again that there is no conceivable need for such an air force, if nothing more than defense is contemplated. In some quarters it is argued that the Administration really has in mind the stimulus to industry that an immense armaments program would convey. Whatever the plans and intentions, it is obvious that the country should be informed fully and clearly.

Pan-American Conference

EIGHTEEN days of conferences and consultations were concluded on Tuesday in the Peruvian capital, Lima, by delegates of the 21 American Republics, who assembled there on Dec. 9 for the Eighth International Conference of American States. Results of the gathering were more satis-

factory than appeared probable ten days ago, for differences as to the desired declaration of American solidarity finally were ironed out and unanimous support given a compromise formula. The Conference also adopted a Declaration of American Principles on a proposal by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, which sets forth methods of amicable international relations in political, economic and cultural spheres. Altogether, some 110 resolutions were adopted in the final session, and if most of these documents were of little significance, it can at least be said that the two main declarations represent a considerable achievement. It is necessary to add, however, that there is no immediately foreseeable occasion for testing the principles set forth at Lima, and the real significance of the Conference thus may not be known for some time.

Differences as to the proposed Declaration of Lima were adjusted last Saturday, after ten days of bickering regarding the form and contents of the statement of American solidarity desired by virtually all delegations. Argentine views on this matter were hardest to satisfy, but the unremitting endeavors of the various groups were crowned with a unanimous resolution that "the peoples of America have achieved spiritual unity through the similarity of their republican institutions, their unshakeable will for peace, their profound sentiment of humanity and tolerance and through their absolute adherence to the principles of international law, of equal sovereignty of States and of individual liberty without religious or racial prejudices." On the basis of such principles, the Declaration said, "they seek and defend the peace of the Continent and work together in the cause of universal concord." The preamble further stated that "respect for the personality, sovereignty and independence of each American State constitutes the essence of international order sustained by Continental solidarity, which historically has found expression in the declarations of the various States, or in agreements that were applied and sustained by new declarations and by treaties in force."

On the basis of such principles, the 21 American Republics declared specifically that: "First, they reaffirm their Continental solidarity and their purpose to collaborate in the maintenance of principles upon which said solidarity is based; second, that faithful to the above-mentioned principles and to their absolute sovereignty they reaffirm their decision to maintain them and defend them against all foreign intervention or activity that may threaten them; third, and in case the peace, security or territorial integrity of any American republic is thus threatened by acts of any nature that may impair them, they proclaim their common concern and their determination to make effective their solidarity, coordinating their respective sovereign wills by means of the procedure of consultation established by the conventions in force and by declarations of inter-American conferences, using measures that in each case circumstances may make advisable." The Declaration further set forth the understanding that the governments will act independently in their individual capacities, recognizing fully their juridical equality as sovereign States. In order to facilitate the consultations, it was added, the Foreign Ministers of the American republics, when deemed desirable and at the initiative

of any one of them, will meet in their several capitals by rotation and without protocolary character.

Having achieved this compromise, the delegations late last Saturday agreed upon another statement that was proposed by Secretary Hull and that is regarded in some quarters as the greatest accomplishment of the Lima gathering. This "Declaration of American Principles" sets forth the need for keeping alive the fundamental principles of relations among nations and adds that each State is interested in the preservation of world order under law, in peace with justice, and in the social and economic welfare of mankind. The American republics thereupon proclaimed, supported and recommended the following principles: "1. The intervention of any State in the internal or external affairs of another is inadmissible; 2, all differences of international character should be settled by peaceful means; 3, the use of force as an instrument of national or international policy is proscribed; 4, relations between States should be governed by the precepts of international law; 5, respect for and the faithful observance of treaties constitute the indispensable rule for the development of peaceful relations between States, and treaties can only be revised by agreement of the contracting parties; 6, peaceful collaboration between representatives of the various States, and the development of intellectual interchange among their peoples, is conducive to an understanding by each of the problems of the other as well as of problems common to all, and makes readily possible the peaceful adjustment of international controversies; 7, economic reconstruction contributes to national and international well-being, as well as to peace among nations; 8, international cooperation is a necessary condition to the maintenance of the aforementioned principles."

Needless to say, every effort was made at Lima to depict the twin declarations as evidences of enduring peace and solidarity, and as warnings to European and Asiatic dictatorships against any encroachments in any sphere. Something of this note crept into the formal speeches that marked the closing sessions, but in general the public utterances were restrained and modest. Secretary Hull declared last Saturday that the American nations "have stated in clear-cut language their determination to maintain and defend their principles against any intervention or outside interference." It can be safely said, Mr. Hull added, "that the principles of conduct upon which the countries of this hemisphere have chosen to stand firm are so broad and essential that all the world may stand upon them." The Secretary gave solemn assurances that in this continent, at least, international relations are not governed by force. Dr. Carlos Concha, who is Foreign Minister of Peru and who acted as President of the Lima Conference, brought the meeting to a close Tuesday, with a speech in which he lauded the accomplishments and assured the delegations that a new epoch has been reached by the Americas in their evolution toward solidarity. The only other formal address of the closing session was made by the Colombian delegate, Luis Lopez de Mesa, whose country will welcome the delegates at the next meeting in 1943. At a banquet, late Tuesday, Secretary Hull once more stated his faith in the quiet interchange of views among equals, and expressed his

conviction that all American republics will strive to carry out the principles proclaimed at Lima. In Washington President Roosevelt on the same day voiced the opinion that the Lima gathering was a great success.

Although the conference doubtless did much to cement the political relations of the 21 American republics, it would hardly seem that progress was made toward an adjustment of some outstanding problems that have been raised of late by such incidents as the Mexican expropriation of American and British oil properties. The question of diplomatic pressure in such matters apparently was in the minds of many Latin American delegations, but the representatives from Washington achieved at least the negative success of preventing the passage of resolutions against use of the diplomatic machinery for the protection of nationals or their interests in other countries. Since the Lima conference failed to produce any declaration on what Mr. Hull has called "bald confiscation," it is apparent that fresh negotiations will be necessary in order to reach some adjustment on the peculiarly difficult inter-American questions raised by the Mexican measures. This is a problem of wider import, however, since British capital and Anglo-Mexican relations likewise are involved. It would seem, further, that the grave difficulties of Latin-American defaults on dollar bonds were hardly mentioned at Lima, although they have done much to poison the relations of the United States with countries south of the Rio Grande. Failure of the State Department to take into consideration the interests of American investors in Latin American bonds remains one of the anomalies of Washington activities. Worthy of mention, in this connection, are the recent Washington intimations that a program is under consideration for loans to Latin American countries by the official Export-Import Bank, in order to stimulate trade between the United States and the other 20 American republics. It is quite possible that some recommendations for legislation will be made to the Congress that is about to assemble in Washington. The disclosures already foreshadowed necessarily will have an important bearing upon inter-American affairs.

France and Italy

FORCES that were set in motion some weeks ago when Italian Deputies staged a demonstration for French territorial concessions were dominant in the European scene this week. German authorities continued their drive down the Danube and apparently have encountered some difficulties in Rumania, since that country shows little inclination to heed the harsh words of command from Berlin. Bucharest faces the choice of alignment with the Nazis or the Russian Communists, and hesitation is quite understandable in the face of such lugubrious alternatives. No extraordinary manifestations of pressure emanated from the German capital, however, for it clearly is the turn of the Italian dictator to make trouble and attempt to gain some profit thereby. The manner in which the Rome-Berlin axis revolves now is well understood everywhere. French apprehensions were not aroused to any great degree, at first, when the Italian Deputies shouted for Tunisia, Nice and Savoy. It is hardly to be supposed that Italy

would attempt a military expedition against its far more powerful and resourceful Latin neighbor. As matters have developed, however, the assumption seems justified that Italy really means business and intends to gain some advantage by exploiting the trouble-making possibilities of her nationals in French Tunisia, and her military strength in former Ethiopia.

Denunciation last week by Italy of the 1935 accord with France on Tunisia indicated plainly that Premier Mussolini expected larger French concessions than were made in that unratified pact. The French Government answered on Monday, to the effect that the denunciation was accepted, with the door open for fresh discussions. It was made plain that the conversations must be between the two countries only, for hints began to come from Berlin about "mediation." The French note added that no territorial concessions would be considered by France. In order to emphasize the French attitude, much prominence was given a visit which Premier Edouard Daladier soon will pay to Tunis. But attention turned on Tuesday to Somaliland, for rumors began to circulate that Italian troops were "massing" on the frontier, and had occupied some points that have been considered French on this poorly defined border. Official denials were issued in Paris of any massing of troops by the Italians, but additional forces nevertheless were dispatched hastily to French Somaliland. The Chamber of Deputies in Paris became aroused about the situation on Thursday, owing to press charges that Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet had delayed announcement of the Italian denunciation of the Laval-Mussolini accord. Such quibbling presumably will not obscure the main issue before the French Government and people.

Spanish Civil War

GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO started on Dec. 23 his long-delayed thrust against the loyalist forces in Spain, and in a week of incessant and bloody strife the insurgents have managed to gain a few points of vantage. The surprise element was completely lacking in this latest military move, for all the world knew weeks in advance that the insurgent command was preparing for a move toward Barcelona. Espionage activities and wintry weather held up the drive for a time, and it is now assumed that General Franco decided to proceed with his plans despite awareness on the loyalist side of his intentions, in order to gain whatever advantages might accrue before Prime Minister Chamberlain visits Rome and makes his anticipated demand for the withdrawal of more Italian "volunteers" from Spain. Italian troops were prominent in the fighting on the insurgent side, with casualties heavy. Altogether, close to 500,000 troops are engaged in the latest struggle, the loyalists being more numerous, while the insurgents are far better equipped. With large numbers of Italian and German airplanes at their disposal, the insurgents have virtual command of the air, which is an enormous advantage. The loyalists, however, seemingly are determined to give up no inch of ground without a bitter contest. General Franco drove directly toward Barcelona and the Mediterranean. His forces gained only a little ground in the first six days of fighting, but on Thursday the loyalist lines

were pierced at a bridgehead in Balaguer, which is considered the key to Catalonia. If the advantage thus gained can be followed up by the insurgents, it may be necessary for the loyalists once again to transfer their capital.

China and Japan

IN A FEW days the undeclared war of the Japanese militarists against China will have been in progress 18 months, and it can hardly be said that the outlook is at all encouraging. Chinese resistance continues far in the interior, but the Japanese are in nominal control of a vast new area of China, which they obviously intend to transform into a satrapy. Difficulties still are being experienced in finding the prominent Chinese leaders to head the puppet-State to be set up at Nanking or Peiping, but no one supposes that the Japanese militarists will hesitate on that ground when the moment arrives for their announcement of a regime allied to Manchukuo and completely subservient to Tokio. Largely as a matter of form, protests against closing of the "open door" of China still are being made to the Japanese Government. The United States Government served notice on Tuesday that the traditional policy of equal opportunity for trade in China still is considered valid. More important are the loans by the United States and British Governments, which may supply China with the sinews of war. The guerrilla warfare of patriotic Chinese continues in the occupied area. Formal resistance is more difficult, however, for the Chinese lines of supply are almost entirely in Japanese hands. Munitions imports through French Indo-China are reported cut off, but work is being rushed vigorously on the new highway from Burma, and it may well be that the unequal struggle will continue for a long time to come after that road is completed.

Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

THERE have been no changes during the week in the discount rates of any of the foreign central banks. Present rates at the leading centers are shown in the table which follows:

Country	Rate in Effect Dec. 30	Date Established	Pre-vious Rate	Country	Rate in Effect Dec. 30	Date Established	Pre-vious Rate
Argentina...	3½	Mar. 1 1936	--	Holland...	2	Dec. 2 1936	2½
Batavia...	4	July 1 1935	4½	Hungary...	4	Aug. 29 1935	4½
Belgium...	2½	Oct. 27 1938	3	India...	3	Nov. 29 1935	3½
Bulgaria...	6	Aug. 15 1935	7	Italy...	4½	May 18 1936	5
Canada...	2½	Mar. 11 1935	--	Japan...	3.29	Apr. 6 1936	3.65
Chile...	3	Dec. 16 1936	4	Java...	3	Jan. 14 1937	4
Colombia...	4	July 18 1933	5	Lithuania...	5	July 1 1938	5½
Czechoslovakia...	3	Jan. 1 1936	3½	Morocco...	6½	May 28 1935	4½
Danzig...	4	Jan. 2 1937	5	Norway...	3½	Jan. 5 1938	4
Denmark...	4	Nov. 19 1936	3½	Poland...	4½	Dec. 17 1937	5
Elre...	3	June 30 1932	3½	Portugal...	4	Aug. 11 1937	4½
England...	2	June 30 1932	2½	Rumania...	3½	May 5 1938	4½
Estonia...	4½	Oct. 1 1935	5	South Africa...	3½	May 15 1933	4½
Finland...	4	Dec. 4 1934	4½	Spain...	5	July 15 1935	5
France...	2½	Nov. 24 1938	3	Sweden...	2½	Dec. 1 1933	3
Germany...	4	Sept. 22 1932	5	Switzerland...	1½	Nov. 25 1936	2
Greece...	6	Jan. 4 1937	7	Yugoslavia...	5	Feb. 1 1935	6½

Foreign Money Rates

IN LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were 1½%, as against 1½% on Friday of last week, and 1-16@1½% for three-months bills, as against 1@1½% on Friday of last week. Money on call at London on Friday was ½%. At Paris the open market rate remains at 3% and in Switzerland at 1%.

Bank of England Statement

THE statement for the week ended Dec. 28 shows a further expansion in the note circulation of £1,689,000, raising the total outstanding to £504,-

726,000 the peak of this season's holiday increase, which compares with £505,317,131 in the corresponding week of 1937. The 1937 high on the seasonal movement was reached in the week preceding, however, when the circulation totaled £509,315,646, which was likewise the highest on record. In addition, in the latest statement week, the Bank lost £111,443 gold and so the decrease in reserves amounted to £1,801,000. Public deposits rose £3,415,000 and other deposits £2,131,831. The latter consists of bankers' accounts which increased £2,689,341 and other accounts which fell off £557,510. Government securities decreased £2,905,000 and other securities increased £10,287,562. The latter item includes discounts and advances which rose £13,627,700 and securities which fell off £3,340,138. The proportion of reserve to liabilities dropped to 34.1% from 36.6% a week ago and compares with 24.8% a year ago.

Below we show the different items with comparisons for preceding years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Dec. 28, 1938	Dec. 29, 1937	Dec. 30, 1936	Jan. 2, 1936	Jan. 2, 1935
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation	504,726,000	505,317,131	467,406,210	411,751,000	394,731,125
Public deposits	15,937,000	11,334,185	12,134,969	9,965,000	9,931,185
Other deposits	137,781,781	157,207,709	189,771,347	167,832,750	154,165,403
Bankers' accounts	101,027,025	120,640,908	150,580,188	130,542,800	117,343,357
Other accounts	36,754,756	36,566,801	39,191,159	37,289,950	36,822,046
Govt. securities	69,216,164	114,598,165	134,480,883	110,364,499	89,336,413
Other securities	49,994,799	30,072,080	38,624,121	36,608,771	34,757,755
Disct. & advances	28,538,950	9,205,417	17,467,197	23,655,425	24,195,414
Securities	21,455,849	20,866,663	21,156,924	12,953,346	10,562,341
Res'v notes & coin	52,474,000	41,916,212	46,806,049	48,860,000	58,049,989
Coin and bullion	327,201,575	327,233,343	314,212,259	200,609,014	192,781,114
Proportion of reserve to liabilities	34.10%	24.8%	23.10%	27.48%	35.37%
Bank rate	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

Bank of France Statement

THE weekly statement dated Dec. 23 showed an expansion in note circulation of 518,000,000 francs, which brought the total outstanding up to 108,531,002,260 francs, compared with 91,263,046,330 francs a year ago and 87,306,239,510 francs two years ago. An increase also appeared in French commercial bills discounted of 70,000,000 francs, while the items of advances against securities and creditor current accounts fell off 46,000,000 francs and 842,000,000 francs respectively. The Bank's gold holdings now total 87,264,778,359 francs, compared with 58,932,539,242 francs a year ago when the valuation rate of the franc was 43 mg. gold, 0.9 fine. The proportion of gold on hand to sight liabilities rose slightly and is now at 62.01%; last year it was 53.41%. No change was shown in temporary advances to State, the total remaining at 20,627,440,996 francs. Following are the various items with comparisons for previous years:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Changes for Week	Dec. 23, 1938	Dec. 23, 1937	Dec. 23, 1936
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Gold holdings	+105,600	87,264,778,359	58,932,539,242	60,358,742,140
Credit bals. abroad		17,050,591	29,444,777	6,301,807
a French comm'l bills discounted	+70,000,000	9,093,384,031	9,051,560,787	7,590,482,431
b Bills bought abr'd		*872,484,256	889,656,976	1,451,615,391
Adv. against secur.	-46,000,000	3,639,902,878	3,692,506,397	3,521,049,685
Note circulation	+518,000,000	108,531,002,260	91,263,046,330	87,306,239,510
Credit current acct.	-842,000,000	32,199,304,915	19,081,471,082	14,514,040,924
c Temp. advs. with-out int. to State	No change	20,627,440,996	26,908,805,755	15,798,092,309
Propor'n of gold on hand to sight liab.	+0.14%	62.01%	53.41%	59.28%

* Figures as of Dec. 8, 1938.

x Figures as of Dec. 15, 1938.

a Includes bills purchased in France. b Includes bills discounted abroad. c In the process of revaluing the Bank's gold under the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, the three entries on the Bank's books representing temporary advances to the State were wiped out and the unsatisfied balance of such loans was transferred to a new entry of non-interest bearing loans to the State.

Revaluation of the Bank's gold (at 27.5 mg. gold, .9 fine, per franc), under the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, was effected in the Statement of Nov. 17, 1938; prior to that date and from June 20, 1937, valuation had been at the rate, 43 mg. gold, .9 fine, per franc; previous to that time and subsequent to Sept. 26, 1936, the value was 49 mg. per franc; and before Sept. 26, 1936, there were 65.5 mg. of gold to the franc.

Bank of Germany Statement

THE quarterly statement dated Dec. 23 showed an increase in note circulation of 5,200,000 marks which brought the total outstanding up to 7,666,487,000 marks. A year ago notes in circulation aggregated 5,029,785,000 marks and the year before 4,634,532,000 marks. The item of reserve in foreign currency registered a loss of 300,000 marks, advances of 11,700,000 marks and other assets of 65,982,000 marks. The Bank's total gold holdings remain unchanged at 70,773,000 marks. The reserve proportion stands at 1.00%; last year it was 1.51% and the previous year 1.55%. The items of bills of exchange and checks, silver and other coin, investments, other daily maturing obligations and other liabilities showed increases, namely 114,500,000 marks, 4,534,000 marks, 8,600,000 marks, 34,700,000 marks and 9,783,000 marks respectively. Below we furnish the different items with comparisons for previous years:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Changes for Week	Dec. 23, 1938	Dec. 22, 1937	Dec. 23, 1936
	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Assets—				
Gold and bullion	No change	70,773,000	70,608,000	66,384,000
Of which depos. abr'd	No change	10,572,000	20,333,000	28,191,000
Res'v in for'n currency	-300,000	5,815,000	5,900,000	5,476,000
Bills of exch. & checks	+114,500,000	7,358,759,000	5,240,898,000	4,777,474,000
Silver and other coin	+4,534,000	155,228,000	174,097,000	166,746,000
Advances	-11,700,000	45,960,000	55,964,000	55,288,000
Investments	+8,600,000	854,379,000	891,498,000	529,110,000
Other assets	-65,982,000	1,355,022,000	811,676,000	718,168,000
Liabilities—				
Notes in circulation	+5,200,000	7,666,487,000	5,029,785,000	4,634,532,000
Oth. daily matur. oblig.	+34,700,000	1,062,651,000	733,269,000	740,070,000
Other liabilities	+9,783,000	453,113,000	344,308,000	314,483,000
Propor'n of gold & for'n curr. to note circula'n.	No change	1.00%	1.51%	1.55%

New York Money Market

ACTIVITIES in the New York money market were at a minimum this week, with rates unchanged in all departments. Funds again are piling up, after the quarter-date operations of the United States Treasury, but there is little effective demand for accommodation. One curious incident that deserves comment is an award by the United States Treasury late last week of \$100,000,000 discount bills at \$10 more than par value. The Treasury, in other words, borrowed the \$100,000,000 for 91 days not only without interest, but received a premium on one block of \$100,000 bills. It is well understood, however, that this is a reflection of the taxation on liquid funds applied in some States. Rather than hold cash which would be subject to the tax, the tendency is to purchase the discount bills of the Treasury and hold them over the tax date even at no return. Bankers' bill and commercial paper rates were unchanged this week, with business in the doldrums. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held at 1% for all transactions, while time loans were continued at 1¼% for maturities to 90 days, and 1½% for four to six months' datings.

New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, 1% was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money continues quiet. The only transactions reported were occasional renewals at rates previously reported. Rates continued nominal at 1¼% up to 90 days and 1½% for four to six months maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has been very quiet this week. Paper has been in poor supply and the demand has fallen off. Rates are unchanged at 5/8@¾% for all maturities.

Bankers' Acceptances

THE market for prime bankers' acceptances has shown very little activity this week. Few bills are available and the demand has been light. There has been no change in rates. Dealers' rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are $\frac{1}{2}\%$ bid and 7-16% asked; for bills running for four months, 9-16% bid and $\frac{1}{2}\%$ asked; for five and six months, $\frac{5}{8}\%$ bid and 9-16% asked. The bill-buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $\frac{1}{2}\%$ for bills running from 1 to 90 days. The Federal Reserve Bank's holdings of acceptances remain at \$549,000.

Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

THERE have been no changes this week in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve banks. The following is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks:

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Federal Reserve Bank	Rate in Effect on Dec. 30	Date Established	Previous Rate
Boston	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 2, 1937	2
New York	1	Aug. 27, 1937	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Philadelphia	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 4, 1937	2
Cleveland	$1\frac{1}{2}$	May 11, 1935	2
Richmond	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Aug. 27, 1937	2
Atlanta	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Aug. 21, 1937	2
Chicago	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Aug. 21, 1937	2
St. Louis	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 2, 1937	2
Minneapolis	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Aug. 24, 1937	2
Kansas City	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 3, 1937	2
Dallas	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Aug. 31, 1937	2
San Francisco	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 3, 1937	2

Course of Sterling Exchange

DURING the past week sterling remained under the characteristic year-end dulness of the holiday season. Except for special transactions all financial markets in London were extremely limited and were virtually closed from Friday night of last week until Wednesday morning, as were financial markets in all European centers. The range this week was between \$4.64 $\frac{3}{8}$ and \$4.66 9-16 for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between \$4.65 $\frac{5}{8}$ and \$4.67 $\frac{5}{8}$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between \$4.64 $\frac{3}{4}$ and \$4.66 15-16, compared with a range of between \$4.65 $\frac{3}{4}$ and \$4.67 13-16 a week ago.

This is the season when financial markets are dormant and financial and business interests are formulating plans for the coming year. Under normal world business conditions sterling should begin to show firmness with respect to the dollar shortly after the turn of the year and foreign exchange quotations should then continue in favor of London until the 1939 season of autumn pressure starts toward the end of August. Whether or not exchange will follow the customary pattern cannot be predicted, as during the past few years political conditions have overshadowed commercial factors in regulating exchange quotations. These political events have been entirely responsible for the huge capital movements which so often have depressed the quotations of sterling and the Continental units and in upsetting sterling rates with respect to the dollar have depressed the quotations of world currencies which for the most part have been and continue to be allied to sterling.

In February, 1938 sterling reached a high of \$5.03 $\frac{7}{8}$. Whether the pound will again approach this figure in the forthcoming season when exchange normally works in favor of London is extremely doubtful as commercial factors are adverse to the

pound. It may well be that the new Anglo-American trade agreement may serve to reduce the large adverse British trade balance which has been accumulated in the past 11 months. The United States excess of exports over imports in November was \$76,050,000 and its favorable trade balance for the first 11 months of the year, as reported by the Bureau of Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, was \$1,036,409,000. Great Britain was the chief customer of the United States.

At the moment stocks of United States manufactured goods and farm products have piled up in British bonded warehouses in readiness to enter British markets under the reduced tariffs provided in the Anglo-American trade agreement effective Jan. 1. Goods in bonded warehouses will pay the tariffs in force on the date they pass through the British Customs rather than on the day they enter the country.

The British rearmament program accounts largely for the increase in imports from the United States and from present indications no important reductions will be made. On the other hand it seems entirely probable that increased imports by Great Britain on this account may be offset by British exports to the United States.

British bankers have a right to expect that with the development of tourist traffic in the spring and summer sterling will gather strength unless disturbed political conditions abroad reduce this traffic. For the past several years Great Britain has apparently obtained the major part of the tourist traffic from the United States.

The fact that the Department of the Exchequer on Dec. 20 reimposed restrictions on British foreign lending does not mean that British export trade will be curtailed. The restrictions were devised to arrest the movement of short-term British funds into the New York market and thus diminish the gold flow from London to New York, which has been a severe drain on the British equalization fund. The movement of such funds to the United States does not promote the flow of British goods to this side.

Britain is making every effort to increase its exports of commodities abroad. This is being accomplished chiefly through the Exports Guarantee Department, which early in December introduced in the House of Commons a reinforcing Exports Credits bill, the object of which is to expand both the scale and the variety of its operations. This Department has assisted since 1926 in the financing of not less than £180,000,000 of British exports and nearly a quarter of this sum has fallen within 1938. The new bill raised the total of the Department's guarantees to be outstanding at any one time from £50,000,000 to £75,000,000 and enables it to ensure re-exports as well as the sale of home produced products.

According to the London "Economist" the Department's work has been done throughout without any loss to the taxpayer and this successful result has been due largely to the fact that no piece of business has ever been approved by the Department on any but strictly commercial grounds. The funds at the disposal of the Department are in effect an active national fund to promote exports.

The British foreign trade position, and hence sterling, should be favored by the falling commodity prices. The General Motors-Cornell University world price index for 40 basic commodities as of the

week ended Dec. 17 was at a 30-year low of 60.04 and .01 point below the revised figure of 60.05 for the preceding week. The world prices are in gold, 1910-1914 equaling 100. The high in 1937 was 78 in April. The low for that year was 70.

London money market rates are expected to ease off promptly after the turn of the year. Currently bill rates are as follows: Two-months bills 13-16%, three-months 11-16%, four-months 11-16% and six-months, lower at 1%.

Gold on offer in the London open market at the time of price fixing was as follows: On Saturday last £420,000, on Wednesday £718,000, on Thursday £512,000, and on Friday £831,000.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended Dec. 28, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:

GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, DEC. 22-DEC. 28, INCLUSIVE

Imports	Exports
\$9,793,000 from England	
1,756,000 from Holland	
304,000 from India	None
\$11,853,000 total	

Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account
Decrease: \$700,000

Note—We have been notified that approximately \$10,008,000 of gold was received at San Francisco, of which \$5,826,000 came from Japan and \$4,182,000 from Australia.

The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday there were no imports or exports of the metal, or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. It was reported on Thursday that \$530,000 of gold was received at San Francisco of which \$499,000 came from Australia and \$31,000 from New Zealand. On Friday there were no imports or exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account.

Canadian exchange is relatively steady. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of 1 1-16% and a discount of 15-16%.

The following tables show the mean London check rate on Paris, the London open market gold price, and the price paid for gold by the United States:

MEAN LONDON CHECK RATE ON PARIS

Saturday, Dec. 24.....177.09	Wednesday, Dec. 28.....177.09
Monday, Dec. 26.....Holiday	Thursday, Dec. 29.....177.09
Tuesday, Dec. 27.....177.15	Friday, Dec. 30.....176.96

LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE

Saturday, Dec. 24.....149s. 1d.	Wednesday, Dec. 28.....149s.
Monday, Dec. 26.....Holiday	Thursday, Dec. 29.....149s. ½d.
Tuesday, Dec. 27.....Holiday	Friday, Dec. 30.....149s. 5½d.

PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES (FEDERAL RESERVE BANK)

Saturday, Dec. 24.....\$35.00	Wednesday, Dec. 28.....\$35.00
Monday, Dec. 26.....Holiday	Thursday, Dec. 29.....35.00
Tuesday, Dec. 27.....\$35.00	Friday, Dec. 30.....35.00

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was steady, up from Friday's close in a nominal market. Bankers' sight was \$4.66@ \$4.66½; cable transfers \$4.66⅔@ \$4.66¾. On Monday all markets were closed. On Tuesday London was closed, but there were nominal quotations in limited trading. The range was \$4.65 13-16@ \$4.66 7-16 for bankers' sight and \$4.65 15-16@ \$4.66 13-16 for cable transfers. On Wednesday sterling was inclined to firmness in dull trading. The range was \$4.65 13-16@ \$4.66 9-16 for bankers' sight and \$4.66 7-16@ \$4.66 15-16 for cable transfers. On Thursday sterling was steady, with trading extremely limited. The range was \$4.65 5-16@ \$4.66 3-16 for bankers' sight and \$4.65 11-16@ \$4.66⅔ for cable transfers. On Friday sterling was easier while the market continued dull. The range was \$4.64⅔@ \$4.65 for bankers' sight bills and \$4.64¾@ \$4.65 7-16 for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were \$4.64⅞ for de-

mand and \$4.65 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at \$4.64¾, 60-day bills at \$4.63¾, 90-day bills at \$4.63⅔, documents for payment (60 days) at \$4.63¾, and seven-day grain bills at \$4.64. Cotton and grain for payment closed at \$4.64¾.

Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

THE French financial position continues to show improvement, with money being repatriated to Paris from other markets. It is believed that the fiscal position may continue to improve for some time unless the present dispute between France and Italy should become more serious.

The lower quotations for the franc in terms of the United States dollar merely reflect the easy tone of sterling. In terms of the pound the franc continues to show improvement and although trading has been extremely limited, the franc was quoted several times this week at 177.05 francs to the pound. The lower limit proposed for the franc by the recent devaluation agreement is 179 francs to the pound. The rate closed on Friday, favoring Paris, at 176.82.

For the present internal political dissensions in France have ceased and capital is, accordingly, again seeking investment, but French fiscal difficulties are far from resolved. Neither the French banks nor the citizens are overanxious to supply capital to either industry or the Government, as is indicated by the fact that a new loan was recently negotiated in Amsterdam for the French railroads. That the Government should have to seek such financing abroad is clear proof of reluctance on the part of the French investor. Only a few weeks ago the Government paid off a loan floated in Amsterdam.

On Dec. 27 the French Government announced a 175,000,000 guilder 4% 30-year loan at 95, callable at any time after three years at par. The loan is being issued through a syndicate headed by Mendelssohn & Co. and including The Netherlands Trading Society, Credit Suisse, and the Swiss Banking Corporation. The bonds are in Holland guilders and Swiss francs at fixed ratio, and 100,000,000 guilders will be issued in Holland and 75,000,000 guilders in Switzerland. With the proceeds the Government will repay certain railway loans now bearing higher interest coupons.

The French budget for 1939, recently reported to the Senate finance committee, calls for Government expenditures of 94,007,000,000 francs. The French national income is 250,000,000,000 francs. Available for the proposed outlay for next year is ordinary revenue of 66,117,000,000 francs, leaving 27,890,000,000 francs to be raised by loans. In commenting on the high level of expenditures with relation to income, the spokesman for the committee submitting the figures said the country could not long support such a burden, so that business recovery was indispensable. Thus he supported criticism made in the Chamber of Deputies a few days earlier, when M. Francois Pietro, a financial expert of standing, said that in order to make the country's position tolerable the national income must be raised to 330,000,000,000 francs.

There is nothing new of importance in either the German or Italian exchange situation. The quotations for both units are arbitrarily maintained by the rigid controls in Berlin and Rome. It becomes increasingly apparent that both Germany and Italy

are hard pressed for foreign exchange. This is especially true in the case of Germany. The financial press of Germany, like all other papers there, is strictly regimented and figures which the authorities permit to be published afford no reliable index of the actual need of foreign currency. Nevertheless the German financial papers have lately been pointing out cautiously the dangers of the Reich's present economic policy. The Deutsche Bank has estimated that the adverse trade balance for 1938 of Greater Germany is 450,000,000 marks, against the old Reich's export surplus of 423,000,000 marks in 1937.

The following table shows the relation of the leading European currencies to the United States dollar:

	Old Dollar Parity	New Dollar Parity ^a	Range This Week
b c France (franc)-----	3.92	6.63	2.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2.63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Belgium (belga)-----	13.90	16.95	16.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16.86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Italy (lira)-----	5.26	8.91	5.26 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5.26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Switzerland (franc)-----	19.36	32.67	22.56 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 22.59
Holland (guilder)-----	40.20	68.06	54.34 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 54.41

^a New dollar parity as before devaluation of the European currencies between Sept. 30 and Oct. 3, 1936. ^b Franc cut from gold and allowed to "float" on June 30, 1937. ^c On May 5, 1938, the franc was devalued on a de facto basis of 179 francs to the pound, or 2.79 cents a franc.

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 176.82, against 177.12 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at 2.62 $\frac{3}{4}$, against 2.63 $\frac{3}{8}$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 2.63, against 2.63 $\frac{1}{2}$. Antwerp belgas finished at 16.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ for bankers' sight bills and at 16.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ for cable transfers, against 16.85 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 16.85 $\frac{3}{4}$. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.10 for bankers' sight bills and 40.10 for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 40.10. Italian lire closed at 5.26 $\frac{1}{4}$ for bankers' sight bills and at 5.26 $\frac{1}{4}$ for cable transfers, against 5.26 $\frac{1}{8}$ and 5.26 $\frac{1}{4}$. Exchange on Czechoslovakia closed at 3.43 $\frac{1}{8}$, against 3.43 $\frac{1}{4}$; on Bucharest at 0.73 $\frac{1}{2}$, against 0.74; on Poland at 18.93 $\frac{1}{2}$, against 18.92 $\frac{1}{2}$; and on Finland at 2.05 $\frac{1}{2}$, against 2.06. Greek exchange closed at 0.85 $\frac{1}{2}$, against 0.85 $\frac{5}{8}$.

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war, while at present largely quiescent, moves in close sympathy with sterling. Whatever weakness the guilder shows is due chiefly to transfers of money to this side. Money is extremely plentiful in Holland and also in Switzerland and hardly finds profitable employment unless sent abroad.

At the beginning of December the Netherlands National Bank showed gold holdings of more than 1,481,000,000 guilders. These gold stocks are still valued at the old parity and their actual market value is therefore about 22% higher. For several months the Bank has been building up a large gold reserve in the United States (included in its total gold holdings). These reserves, which are earmarked with the Federal Reserve Bank, are believed to amount to fully one quarter of the Netherlands Bank's total reserve.

A few days ago the Dutch Government declared that the partial transfer of gold reserves of the Netherlands Bank during the year is of a technical character in connection with the operations of the Dutch equalization funds. Details are kept secret in order to prevent speculation.

The National Bank of Sweden has also been earmarking gold here for several months. The Scandinavian countries have for some time shown a downward trend in exports. However, the economy of these countries is more evenly balanced than that of

highly industrialized countries and is therefore less disturbed by economic shocks of any description. These countries have not provided havens of refuge for large masses of fugitive capital, so that the movement of such funds has no effect on their exchange position.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 54.39, against 54.35 $\frac{1}{2}$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 54.40 against 54.36; and commercial sight bills at 54.35, against 54.31. Swiss francs closed at 22.57 for checks and at 22.57 for cable transfers, against 22.58 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 22.58 $\frac{1}{2}$. Copenhagen checks finished at 20.77, against 20.82; and cable transfers at 20.77, against 20.82. Checks on Sweden closed at 23.95 $\frac{1}{2}$ and cable transfers at 23.95 $\frac{1}{2}$, against 24.02 and 24.02; while checks on Norway finished at 23.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ and cable transfers at 23.37 $\frac{1}{2}$, against 23.43 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 23.43 $\frac{1}{2}$.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries is extremely dull. The Argentine currency has been irregularly easy, moving with sterling, while most of the other units are held steady by the various exchange controls. Reports issued recently by the Argentine Information Bureau point out that during 11 months of 1938 the United States supplied 17.9% of all Argentine imports, as against 16.5% in the corresponding period of 1937.

The United States Department of Commerce pointed out that Argentine prosperity declined gradually during 1938 although most lines of business and industry except textiles remained active, aided by reserves carried over from the previous year. Argentina's exports declined sharply in the first 10 months of 1938, while imports remained at almost the 1937 level. Peru's business in general during 1938 declined to about the 1936 level, after exceptional gains in 1937. Imports continued relatively large, while export values were reduced by lower prices.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday at 31.00 for bankers' sight bills, against 31.10 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 31.00, against 31.10. The unofficial or free market close was 22.80@22.90, against 22.80@22.88. Brazilian milreis are quoted at 5.90 (official), against 5.90. Chilean exchange is quoted at 5.19 (official), against 5.19. Peru is nominally quoted at 20 $\frac{1}{4}$, against 20 $\frac{1}{4}$.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries presents no new features of importance. These currencies, while moving in sympathy with sterling, are inherently weak because of the severe decline in their exports and the lower prevailing prices for their exports of raw materials.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 27.12, against 27.20 on Friday of last week. Hong-kong closed at 29.15@29 5-16, against 29 5-16@29 $\frac{3}{8}$; Shanghai at 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ @16 $\frac{5}{8}$, against 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @17; Manila at 49.85, against 49.85; Singapore at 54 3-16, against 54.35; Bombay at 34.75, against 34.86; and Calcutta at 34.75, against 34.86.

Gold Bullion in European Banks

THE following table indicates the amounts of gold bullion (converted into pounds sterling at par of exchange) in the principal European banks as of respective dates of most recent statements, reported to us by special cable yesterday (Friday); comparisons are shown for the corresponding dates in the previous four years:

Banks of—	1938 £	1937 £	1936 £	1935 £	1934 £
England...	327,201,575	327,233,343	314,212,259	200,609,014	192,781,114
France...	295,812,033	310,171,259	365,810,558	530,368,470	656,992,872
Germany b...	3,007,350	2,513,650	1,906,850	3,066,650	3,955,550
Spain...	c63,667,000	87,323,000	87,323,000	90,202,000	30,697,000
Italy...	122,532,000	25,232,000	42,575,000	42,575,000	63,163,000
Netherlands	97,805,000	113,820,000	55,800,000	52,710,000	70,170,000
Nat. Belg.	115,586,000	98,361,000	106,532,000	98,924,000	71,538,000
Switzerland	32,867,000	26,103,000	83,102,000	46,743,000	69,693,000
Sweden...	6,535,000	6,545,000	6,552,000	22,080,000	15,822,000
Denmark...	8,207,000	7,515,000	6,603,000	6,555,000	7,396,000
Norway...				6,602,000	6,582,000
Total week.	1,098,523,958	1,083,837,252	1,095,109,667	1,100,435,134	1,248,490,536
Prev. week.	1,098,635,044	1,080,958,982	1,095,417,593	1,100,474,062	1,248,570,813

a Amount held Dec. 31, 1936, latest figures available. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which is now reported at £529,300. c As of April 30, 1933, latest figure available. Also first report subsequent to Aug. 1, 1936.

The value of gold held by the Bank of France is presently calculated, in accordance with the decree of Nov. 13, 1933, at the rate of 27.5 mg. gold, .9 fine, equals one franc; previously and subsequent to July 23, 1937, gold in the Bank was valued at 43 mg. gold, .9 fine, per franc; before then and after Sept. 20, 1936, there were 49 mg. to the franc; prior to Sept. 20, 1936, 65.5 mg. gold, .9 fine, equaled one franc. Taking the pound sterling at the rate at which the Bank of England values its gold holdings (7.9881 gr. gold 11-12ths fine equals £1 sterling), the sterling equivalent of 296 francs gold in the Bank of France is now just about £1; when there were 43 mg. gold to the franc, the rate was about 190 francs to the £1; when 49 mg., about 165 francs per £1; when 65.5 mg., about 125 francs equaled £1.

Farm Program a Failure

The steady burdening of the taxpayer for the farm relief program is again revealed clearly in this week's news. The Commodity Credit Corporation announces that it has loaned \$36,200,000 on 61,600,000 bushels of this year's wheat, \$7,300,000 on this year's corn, together with \$15,200,000 on 1937-38 corn carried over from the 1937 loan program. The trade estimates that as much as 300,000,000 bushels of corn all told may find its way into the current 57c. loan.

But the most expensive item of all in the week's CCC report is the announcement that it has now loaned some \$165,000,000 on 3,562,000 bales of this year's cotton. Since the CCC already had approximately 7,000,000 bales on its hands last summer, it now has over 10,500,000 bales, and at current rates at which cotton is still "going into loan" it will soon have 11,000,000 bales.

This is well over three times the peak of cotton holdings of the old Farm Board, at which New Deal officials so derisively scoffed a few years ago, and it represents an investment to date of around \$550,000,000 by the taxpayer in warehoused cotton alone, in addition to nearly another \$100,000,000 in other crops.

At the same time comes the news that the subsidized export sales of wheat by the Government this fall have now reached some 75,000,000 of the originally scheduled 100,000,000 bushels. How much will be the loss taken per bushel on this has not been made public, but estimates run between 12c. and 20c.

Lastly, it is reported that the direct Government subsidies for the farm program next year will run, if anything, a shade over the \$750,000,000 spent last year, regardless of whether the Administration is able to protect its complicated legislative child, the Farm Act of 1938, from congressional attack, or whether it is forced into even more exaggerated and costly programs by resentful farm groups under the banner of the "domestic allotment," the assurance to the farmer of "production cost," or a fixed price without any production control.

These three types of expenditure, added to the billions that have gone into the farm program before, might be considered as useful investments by the taxpayer if the ultimate futility of each of the three programs—the "non-recourse" loans, the export subsidy, and the direct payments to farmers—were not so evident. But each of these is a blind alley; not one of them, despite Secretary Wallace's

elaborate defense in his recently released annual report, has a definite, conclusive goal within visible or reasonable reach. Of all the statements in the annual report the most obviously misleading is the Secretary's remarks that "in the main our task is no longer to hunt for new ideas; the principal lines of progress are set. The task is to perfect what we have and to improve its administration." What we have in each of these three cases is a "line of progress" which leads nowhere and defeats itself.

The most obviously self-defeating of these programs is that of export dumping. Only three years ago Mr. Wallace expressed himself vehemently against it—as, in fact, he has expressed himself vehemently against nearly everything his department has yet tried. He said "dumping is giving away American soil fertility." The absurdity in the program lies in the fact that as fast as wheat-exporting countries try to force their wheat into the world market, so fast their competitors meet the subsidies and their customers raise higher their tariff walls. The world market for export wheat this year is at the most only about 550,000,000bu.; the principal export countries have supplies of about twice that.

During this decade the principal wheat-importing countries, in the "battle for wheat," have increased their domestic output, with the goal of self-sufficiency, by about 250,000,000 bushels, thus cutting off about a third of the export market, while exporting countries like the United States have been striving to increase their foreign sales. It is estimated that the United States, Canada, the Argentine (Australia does not yet subsidize her wheat exports) will spend this year about \$90,000,000 of their taxpayers' money in an effort to sell about \$250,000,000 worth of wheat. The whole thing is paradoxical, for while the exporting countries are artificially cheapening their wheat at taxpayers' expense importing countries are artificially raising their prices at consumers' expense, denying their consumers not only natural market but also the cut-rate prices which export subsidies produce.

There is, of course, some hope that the International Wheat Conference, which opens on Jan. 10, will help the situation. Both Argentina and Canada were obviously ready to fight for their export markets last September when Secretary Wallace made one of his "snipe-like flights" (as Samuel Butler, in "Way of All Flesh," used to call Ernest Pontifex's sudden changes of faith) and embarked on his current dumping program. But when 15,000,000 bushels of cut-price American wheat was hawked in Argentina's own market, Brazil, and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation announced it had sold this month some 25,000,000 bushels of cut-rate wheat to British millers, Argentina and Canada apparently decided that the pocketbook of the American taxpayer, which is financing these offerings, is too long to disregard, and they are ready to sit down in conference.

But the conference is not likely to batter down many tariff walls; and if it results in agreement between the chief wheat export countries to divide the dwindling market, it can do little more than limit our export dumping to its present proportions. We have to subsidize heavily now in order to market half as much as we marketed abroad in the 'twenties without subsidy. More likely the conference will end only in polite agreement not to do

what wouldn't have been done anyway, like the present International Sugar Agreement, or like the world silver agreement of late 1933.

Export dumping has already turned out to be a self-defeating process in another way. While its first announcement in August had a bullish influence on Chicago, it had a bearish influence, naturally, on Liverpool. The two tended to cancel out. The result tends to be the same as that predicted for the so-called "two-price system" advocated by Secretary Wallace last fall, for dumping cheap wheat and cotton on the "submerged third" of our population. The markets so found would be taken away from the trade which handles unsubsidized farm products.

As futile, in the end, as the dumping program, is the loan program which has run up nearly 11,000,000 bales of American cotton—a whole year's consumption at the current rate—into "non-recourse" Government loans. The elaborate logical stilt of an "ever-normal granary" on which the program could be placed last spring are already too weak to bear the burden. When cotton thus "goes into loan" it burdens the market as much as relieves it. While it is "taken off the market" it also "hangs over the market," and the possibility of cotton rising above 9c. toward its so-called parity-point of around 15½c. retreats further and further with every bale added to the Government stocks, unless Congress, yielding to extravagant farm pressure, prohibits sale of this cotton on a rising market, thereby momentarily altering the situation. Only what President Roosevelt attacked so severely in the spring of 1937 as speculative excess in the commodity markets enabled the Government to push out a large part of its previous holdings, accumulated in the "producers' pool" and the 12c. loan of 1935. So the Government is more and more on the horns of a dilemma which gets steadily worse. As the critics originally pointed out about any "ever-normal granary" program, it is satisfactory to all concerned—only in the accumulation period. After that it looks like a slick alibi for nothing more than the old Farm Board scheme.

But the greatest example of futility and contradiction is to be seen in the broad program of farm subsidy and restriction.

Its futility defies its defenders. In the last 10 years we have had five major farm laws—the Farm Board Act of 1929, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, the Bankhead Act of 1935, the Soil Conservation Act of 1936, and the Farm Act of 1938. Yet cotton has hung around 8c. for a year, wheat is worth little more than 50c. a bushel on the farm, the Government is incurring carrying costs of nearly 11,000,000 bales of cotton, our foreign market for cotton is dwindling, the economy of the South had been violently dislocated, leading farm crops sell at all-time lows in terms of gold, and the purchasing power of our national farm income, even including subsidies, is 25% below the farm income of the nineteen-twenties which was considered too low, and farm prices are still hopelessly below their so-called parity prices. The annual fiscal outlays for farm relief trend steadily upward, yet farmers are quite as dissatisfied as ever. Farm subsidy has entered into the same category as veterans' pensions were until 1936 and as old-age pensions now bid fair to become.

Practically every item of the farm program has proved self-defeating. The major idea defeats itself, for farmers are encouraged by subsidies, whether granted as before 1936 for restricting output, or as between 1936 and 1938 for conserving soil, or as since last spring for filling (but no more than filling) their allotted acreage, to keep in the business of farming beyond any apparent market demand for their services. Soil conservation increased yield per acre; in the case of cotton it was usually below 200 pounds to the acre until the present regime came in; last year it reached the unprecedented total of 266 pounds, and this year it is around 233 pounds to the acre. In so far as the Government's program may have held prices up, it encourages "non-cooperating" farmers to extend acreage. The inevitable end of production subsidies, however set up, seems to be forced output restriction such as we now have in cotton—the "marketing quota" with a killing tax on non-cooperators' output. This is the "stick in every field" which Secretary Wallace so sternly insisted a few years ago that we must not have.

The processing tax, which the Administration seems intent on reviving, apparently as the missing item in an otherwise perfect farm program, is a first-class example of the self-defeating farm aid policy. Careful study was made of the effects of the processing tax which the Supreme Court threw out in the Hoosac Mills case in January, 1936. It was partly passed back to the producer, and partly it discouraged consumption. Since the processing tax was replaced in our sugar legislation by the Sugar Act of 1937 (after adroit Administration lawyers had learned how to get round the Supreme Court) the price of refined sugar to the consumer, including tax, has actually declined, and the raw price has declined by more than the tax.

The sequence of economic nostrums in our farm program is clear and significant. The first step was the Farm Board program of supporting prices. When this failed, producers were paid to cut output. These payments, however, proved ineffective, for alert producers got round them by soil conservation and other means, while the price-raising effect brought an increase in non-conformist production; and in certain cases, notably our foreign market for cotton, a decrease in demand. Shrewder methods of paying subsidies failed, and at last the coercive principle of market quotas and penalties for non-conformity, first tried in the Bankhead Cotton Act, had to be revived.

But this involves added policing. Farmers don't like that. And it encourages substitutes such as rayon, world production of which this year will reach the weight equivalent of about 3,800,000 500-pound bales of cotton. A processing tax must logically, in a world of competition, be supplemented by a processing tax on competitive products. So the circle of necessary legislative interference with free markets endlessly widens.

Despite surface appearances, all this seems fairly satisfactory for politicians and public servants. The complexities of our economic system are such that any failure can be blamed on a number of causes apart from an official program, while success can be plausibly garnered to the credit of conscientious public servants sternly wrestling with herculean tasks—and endowed with enormous powers

of disbursements to those who, like this month's 938,000 cotton farmers who voted for the quota system, choose to follow the program that brings in the "gentle rain of checks." Taxpayers' money is available to lubricate all joints of the program; plausible euphemisms always come to hand, such as Secretary Wallace's description of processing taxes as "tariff equalization fees," and of the windfall tax as the "unjust enrichment tax," and his description of the cotton farmers voting themselves the benefits of the quota system as a "clear-cut example of economic democracy in operation."

Beware!

The railroads must be helped. The exercise of power entails responsibility, and a just government must meet its self-imposed obligations. More than 50 years of expanding regulation of rates and services, that is of revenues; and of wages, hours of labor, and conditions of employment, that is of expenses; have left the railroads in a predicament not only fatal to themselves and their creditors, but destructive to the general industry and financial stability of the entire people. Denial of the moderate reduction in wages recently proposed was the last straw and seems to have produced unanimous sentiment favorable to prompt remedial action. The question discussed is no longer whether something should be done, but what can be accomplished and whether adequate relief can be accorded before the imminent disaster becomes actual catastrophe. The committee, consisting of three distinguished railroad officers and three leaders of the labor unions, which President Roosevelt appointed to propose alternative remedies after the defeat of the wage reduction proposal, has recommended prompt adoption of a series of reforms, none of which are especially new or radical, but which are at least a step in the right direction. Without, thus far, committing himself as to details, the President promises, as he promised in 1932, to urge immediate legislation; and press reports from Washington indicate that he has sought conferences with legislative leaders for the purpose of obtaining action at the first session of the Seventy-Sixth Congress.

There is nothing in the plan to arouse remarkable enthusiasm or to provoke considerable or determined opposition. In the interest of fairness, it is proposed that whatever measures of statutory or administrative control are retained shall hereafter apply equally to all agencies of interstate transportation. To the same end, transportation facilities supplied by expenditures of capital contributed by taxpayers are to charge compensatory tolls, incidentally productive of material revenues. The long-and-short-haul clause, always an impediment to the complete economic utilization of railroad facilities and never effective to prevent real discrimination against interior points geographically disadvantaged, is to be repealed. The more drastic powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission to oppose, delay, neutralize, and prevent the adoption of legitimate managerial methods in railroad operation and administration are to be reasonably curtailed. Temporarily to tide over the inevitable period of distress before these remedial devices can be expected to produce results, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is to be authorized to deal still more liberally in loaning to railroad corporations and, when all else has failed, liquidation and reorganization in insolvency are to be facilitated.

Such is the program—kindly and commiserating paternalism following rash and undue paternal severity. Inexperienced optimism anticipates early enactment of the entire program and expects the traveling and shipping public and the railroads, thereafter and forever, to abide together in perfect harmony and contentment. Unfortunately, these roseate prognostications are unlikely to be realized. "The broth,"

as they say in Holland, "is never eaten as hot as it is cooked," and proposed legislation becomes strangely transformed while passing through the legislative hopper. This is not the first time that remorse has lain heavily upon political leaders as they have been forced to contemplate the cruel consequences of past excesses in railroad regulation nor that a President of the United States, hoping to preserve or retrieve prosperity during his term of office, has attempted to lead away from undue severity and towards more reasonable and moderate control.

President Taft, in 1910, recognized the fact that Theodore Roosevelt's railroad policies and the legislation of 1906, followed by prejudiced administration, had produced the Roosevelt Panic of 1907, and paralyzed the railroads and related industries, and he honestly and ardently aspired to rectify the impossible situation. He asked George Wickersham, the Attorney General, and John Knapp, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who shared these views, to prepare a bill, which they did after diligent study and prolonged conferences. And it was mainly a good bill, as bills thus inspired are apt to be in their original forms. The President had been elected by an enormous majority; he had been in office less than a year when the Congress, with both branches completely dominated by his own party, assembled and received this bill; the prospects of the railroad legislation he favored could not have seemed brighter. Even Senator Aldrich stated that the Administration measure would be passed "without the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t." But it did not happen. The opening of the debate was the opening of a massacre in which every sound feature of the President's bill either perished or was so mutilated and maimed by modifying or qualifying amendments that it proved worse than worthless. The carefully framed remedial measure intended to afford much-needed relief emerged containing nothing recognizable except the Commerce Court, which was abolished in two years, and with many undesirable additions, including the grant of power to the Interstate Commerce Commission to enjoin advances in rates without requiring the indemnifying bonds always exacted when judicial injunctions are accorded. Theodore Roosevelt had refused, in 1906, to sanction an amendment proposing to create this power but, in 1910, it was forced into the measure that President Taft felt obliged to sign; it was the single cause that compelled the taking over of the railroads, in 1917, under the war power; and it has annually cost the railroads many millions of dollars through the postponement of advances that the Commission has suspended for months before at long last approving. That is the history of President Taft's effort to lead away from the excessive regulation of his period. President Wilson had a similar purpose in 1916, and the result was similar. In 1920, overwhelmed by the losses of Federal control, President Wilson and Senator Cummins, leaders of opposed parties, united in the same purpose and also failed, the law passed proving more drastic and harmful than any predecessor.

Is 1939 likely to be different? Already there come from Montana, beneficiary of the foolish prohibition against economic recognition by railroads of inescapable conditions of terminal competition, rumbles of rebellion on the part of Senator Wheeler against revision of the long-and-short-haul clause. Particular representation of narrow local interests is certain to emerge elsewhere as the discussion proceeds and then political seekers for advantage will begin to fall in line in defense of revived prejudices. Yet to be forewarned is sometimes to be forearmed. Possibly, but not probably, the defeat or sabotage of the present attempt to achieve justice can be avoided. If it is not, if history repeats itself and Franklin D. Roosevelt's belated efforts to redeem his 1932 promises to the railroad industry and to the public supplies, in the end, only another illustration of the supremacy

of narrow prejudice and political maneuvering over common sense and governmental fairness, there ought to be at least a profound lesson in that illustration. Representative democracy is the best form of government that the mind of man has yet contrived, when operated by a competent and self-restrained constituency. But it has the limitations of its qualities. It cannot do everything and there are many things which, for that reason, it ought not to attempt. Unless, in 1939, sound relief is accorded to the railroad industry, it will have to be concluded that the best government on earth is disqualified by its intrinsic character from regulating railroads and ought, in common sense and for the common welfare, to cease interfering, unless by its judiciary, in discussions among its citizens regarding the amounts to be paid for services rendered.

The Course of the Bond Market

A year-end rally in bonds has resulted in many gains throughout the list this week. Railroad bonds have been particularly strong. High grades have also firmed up, the Aaa's recording a new yearly high at 118.60. Governments have made fractional gains, closing near former highs. High-grade railroad bonds have displayed an improved tone in a broad market this week. Atchison gen. 4s, 1995, have advanced 1 1/4 to 107, while Kansas City Terminal 4s, 1960, have gained 5/8 at 108. Improved sentiment among

medium-grade and speculative railroad bonds has been apparent, and higher prices have been scored. New York Chicago & St. Louis 5 1/2s, 1974, gained 1 1/2 points at 59 3/4, while Delaware & Hudson 4s, 1943, recorded a new 1938 high of 61 1/8 for a gain of 4 3/8 points. Wide gains among defaulted railroad bonds have been a feature of the week, in many instances new 1938 high ground being attained. Chicago Great Western 4s, 1959, gained 1 1/2 at 23 3/4.

Lower-grade utility bonds have advanced in the last few days, accompanying recovery in the stock market. Among issues making noticeable gains were Associated Gas & Electric 5 1/2s, 1977, which closed at 44, up 2; American & Foreign Power 5s, 2030, which have advanced 3 points to 54; Continental Gas & Electric 5s, 1953, which have risen 2 to 81 since last week. High-grade utilities have been firm.

Moderate improvement has been shown by industrial bonds this week. Fractional gains have occurred in the steel group, the Bethlehem Steel 4 1/4s, 1960, for example, rising 1 to 107. Oil issues likewise have risen slightly. Among building issues Certain-teed Products 5 1/2s, 1948, have risen 1 to 78. Sugar bonds have reflected the unfavorable conditions in that industry, the Francisco Sugar 6s, 1956, declining 5 1/2 to 39 1/2. Other industrial issues and groups have been unchanged to slightly higher.

A slight improvement towards the close of the week was noticeable in the foreign list, with gains ranging from fractions to several points. Yugoslavia State Mortgage Bank 7s, 1957, were strong with an advance of 4 points to 40 for the week, while Rumanian Institute 7s, 1959, gained 2 points. Exceptions to the general trend toward better levels have been Italian and Polish issues, which continued depressed, while Japanese have been irregularly weaker.

MOODY'S BOND PRICES (REVISED) † (Based on Average Yields)

Table with columns for 1938 Daily Averages, U. S. Govt. Bonds, All 120 Domestic Corp., and 120 Domestic Corporate by Ratings (Aaa, Aa, A, Baa) and by Groups (RR, P. U., Indus.).

MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES (REVISED) † (Based on Individual Closing Prices)

Table with columns for 1938 Daily Averages, All 120 Domestic Corp., 120 Domestic Corporate by Ratings (Aaa, Aa, A, Baa) and by Groups (RR, P. U., Indus.).

* These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond (4% coupon, maturing in 30 years), and do not purport to show either the average level or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levels and the relative movement of yield averages, the latter being the truer picture of the bond market.

† The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was published in the issue of July 23, 1938, page 488.

Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Dec. 30, 1938.

While business activity shows a drop for the holiday period, a general feeling of optimism prevails concerning the outlook for business in 1939. This was borne out in no small measure by the broadcasts of nine leaders in as many industries over a large radio hookup last night. There was not a discordant note in any of the broadcasts, the views presented being decidedly of an optimistic nature, though not without a word of caution concerning the grave political state of the world today and the unpleasant features of the domestic situation. Tom L. Girdler, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, cited increased orders from the automobile and building industries to support his thought that "on the whole we may expect a better year for steel operations in 1939 than in 1938." The big problem facing the steel industry, he added, "is how to earn even a small profit." Over the last nine years, the average annual return on investment in the steel industry had been only 1.5%, Mr. Girdler said, and this year there had been a loss. "Because steel is what is known as a capital goods industry," he remarked, "it has suffered from the uncertainty on the part of investors with respect to the Nation's attitude toward industry and the profit system. The recent elections have had a heartening effect in that they show that the trend of popular thought in this country is favorable to private enterprise and to a prosperous industry which can provide jobs for the unemployed." Owing to a general slowing up of business activity during the week before the Christmas holidays, the "Journal of Commerce" business index dropped to 83.1 for the week ended Dec. 24 as compared with a revised figure of 90.0 for the preceding week and 65.7 for the corresponding week of 1937. Since this index of business activity is not corrected for seasonal variations, the holiday drop is naturally much more pronounced than in seasonally adjusted indices. A sharp drop in steel output, lower automotive activity, and reduced car loadings were the outstanding developments of the week, according to this publication. Engineering construction awards for the short week, due to the Christmas holiday, total \$59,510,000, a 32% gain over the corresponding week last year, reports "Engineering News-Record." Construction volume for the 52 weeks of 1938, amounting to \$2,791,931,000, is 14.5% higher than the 1937 total. Public construction, at \$1,991,175,000, at 51% above a year ago, while private awards, at \$800,756,000, are 28% below 1937. The week's public construction is 88% higher than the 1937 week, but private volume is 39% lower. While the trend of business and operations in the steel industry is expected to be upward for the first few months of the New Year, the general expectation is that strong improvement will not be in evidence until the latter part of January, when automobile companies will probably come into the market again for large tonnages, "Iron Age" states. Under the influence of year-end cautiousness in steel buying, and affected by the holiday shutdown of all plants, ingot production this week will not exceed 49% of capacity, but a rebound to about 50% is expected next week, according to the survey. "Meanwhile, steel production in the first few weeks of the new year will be fairly well supported by recent orders for structural steel, reinforcing bars, rails and track accessories, material for railroad cars, and expected increase in tin-plate requirements," the review says. Electricity production in the United States climbed to a new all-time peak last week of 2,362,947,000 kilowatt hours, or 13.3% more than in the Christmas week of 1937, the Edison Electric Institute reveals. This Christmas holiday was observed on Monday, and hence its influence will appear in figures covering the current week. In the preceding week, ended Dec. 17, the Nation's electric power and light industry produced 2,332,978,000 kilowatt hours, a new record which surpassed the 1937 comparative by 5.9%. In the week before that the gain over last year was 5.6%. The Association of American Railroads reported today Class I railroads had net railway operating income of \$49,664,682 in November, compared with \$32,519,097 in November, 1937, and \$61,175,416 in November, 1930. The Association said the November return was at the rate of 2.32% on the railroads' investment. In November last year the rate was 1.52%, and in November, 1930, 2.88%. For the first 11 months this year net railway operating income totaled \$323,352,148, compared with \$564,209,041 in the same period last year and \$820,214,052 for the first 11 months of 1930. Percentage returns for the 11-month periods were 1.34 this year, 2.34 last year, and 3.38 in 1930. The Government's chief economists forecast a prosperous new year in a year-end survey. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which charts industrial as well as agricultural trends, said prospects were good for continued recovery. The fall pick-up in industrial production and consumer demand recovered more than half of the ground lost in the 1937-38 recession, its survey said. The Bureau reported a "marked pick-up" in building and substantial increases in steel, automobile and textile pro-

duction. Factory payrolls have increased and unemployment decreased, according to Works Progress Administration and American Federation of Labor reports. Predicting that January production of automobiles and trucks would be "considerably higher than is seasonally normal," Ward's Automotive Reports today estimated 325,000 units would be assembled during the month. Present production plans indicate, the service said, that the winter let-up will be the lightest since the winter of 1935-36. Ward's estimated this week's output at 75,215 cars and trucks, compared with 49,550 this time a year ago, and 92,890 last week. The decline from last week was attributed to holiday shutdowns. The Association of American Railroads reported today 574,462 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ending last Saturday. This was a decrease of 31,852 cars, or 5.3%, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 116,641 cars, or 25.5%, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 139,403 cars, or 19.5%, compared with 1930. Under the pressure of seasonal factors business activity receded this week, but low stocks indicate bright prospects for the coming year, according to the weekly trade review of Dun & Bradstreet, published today. Post-Christmas clearance sales at retail stores were 1% to 4% above the final week of 1937, although inventories were thin in many departments and price markdowns were small on the average. Final reports of results for the Christmas shopping season indicated a drop of approximately 2% for the country as a whole compared with the corresponding 1937 period. Most retailers thought the total encouraging, considering the slow start of buying this year, the smaller unit sales and the lower price average. Wholesale trade reported booked during the week was somewhat smaller than in the period preceding Christmas, but was about 2% to 4% larger than the volume for the corresponding period last year. Sub-freezing weather that reached across the United States east of the Rocky Mountains and into the South brought to New York City a low reading of 19.4 degrees, during mid-week, and the warning that rising temperatures after a predicted low of 15 degrees, would give way soon to a second section of the cold wave. Rising temperatures brought some relief to residents of many States in the West, the Middle West and the South, but forecasters said that the new cold wave rolling down from the Arctic had already thrust its way to the eastern slope of the Rockies and started toward the Atlantic seaboard. Fatalities attributed to wintry weather and treacherous highways reached 27, the Associated Press said. Snow, sleet or rain was in prospect for Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Ohio. Deaths from exposure were reported yesterday as far south as Birmingham, Ala. An unfavorable feature of the cold wave was the lack of snow protection for winter crops over large interior areas where a snow cover usually prevails at this season of the year. Heavy snows were favorable in Minnesota and some adjoining sections, but the snow drifted badly, blocking many highways. In the New York City area the weather was generally clear, but severely cold at times. Today it was cloudy and cold here, with temperatures ranging from 27 to 30 degrees. The forecast was for partly cloudy and colder tonight. Saturday partly cloudy and continued cold. Sunday warmer and probably fair. Over-night at Boston it was 30 to 34 degrees; Baltimore, 28 to 40; Pittsburgh, 22 to 38; Portland, Me., 22 to 28; Chicago, 6 to 28; Cincinnati, 20 to 34; Cleveland, 20 to 34; Detroit, 8 to 28; Charleston, 36 to 48; Milwaukee, 8 below to 24 above; Savannah, 38 to 52; Dallas, 32 to 50; Kansas City, 10 to 26; Springfield, Mo., 16 to 42; Oklahoma City, 20 to 38; Salt Lake City, 32 to 42; Seattle, 48 to 52; Montreal, 8 to 26, and Winnipeg, 28 below to 20 below.

Moody's Commodity Index Advances

Moody's Commodity Index continued its advance this week, closing at 143.8 on Friday, as compared with 141.9 a week ago. The principal factors in the rise were higher prices for wheat, corn, hogs, wool and hides.

The movement of the index was as follows:

Fri., Dec. 23	141.9	Two weeks ago, Dec. 16	139.9
Sat., Dec. 24	*	Month ago, Nov. 30	141.2
Mon., Dec. 26	*	Year ago, Dec. 30	148.3
Tues., Dec. 27	143.1	1937 High—Apr. 5	228.1
Wed., Dec. 28	143.7	Low—Nov. 24	144.6
Thurs., Dec. 29	143.6	1938 High—Jan. 10	152.9
Fri., Dec. 30	143.8	Low—June 1	130.1

* No index.

Revenue Freight Car Loadings in Week Ended Dec. 24 Total 574,462 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 24 totaled 574,462 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Dec. 30. This was an increase of 116,641 cars, or 25.1% above the corresponding week in 1937 and an increase of 11,884 cars, or 20.1% above the same week in 1936.

The first 15 major railroads to report for the week ended Dec. 24, 1938, loaded a total of 246,380 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 258,746 cars in

the preceding week and 195,914 cars in the seven days ended Dec. 25, 1937. A comparative table follows:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

Table with columns: Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended— (Dec. 24, 1938, Dec. 17, 1937, Dec. 25, 1937) and Received from Connections Weeks Ended— (Dec. 24, 1938, Dec. 17, 1937, Dec. 25, 1937). Rows include Baltimore & Ohio RR, Chesapeake & Ohio Ry, Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR, etc.

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

Table with columns: Weeks Ended— (Dec. 24, 1938, Dec. 17, 1937, Dec. 25, 1937). Rows include Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry, Illinois Central System, St. Louis-San Francisco Ry, etc.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of Dec. 24 was a decrease of 31,852 cars, or 5.2% below the preceding week. The Association further reported:

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 213,793 cars, a decrease of 24,876 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 46,516 cars above the corresponding week in 1937.

Loading of merchandise less-than-carload-lot freight totaled 140,900 cars, a decrease of 7,191 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 21,466 cars above the corresponding week in 1937.

Coal loading amounted to 133,799 cars, an increase of 7,455 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 31,970 cars above the corresponding week in 1937.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 30,724 cars, an increase of 5,232 cars from the preceding week, and a decrease of 3,305 cars from the corresponding week in 1937.

Livestock loading amounted to 11,997 cars, a decrease of 1,180 cars below the preceding week, and an increase of 2,456 cars above the corresponding week in 1937.

Forest products loading totaled 27,612 cars, a decrease of 1,501 cars from the preceding week, and an increase of 7,163 cars above the corresponding week in 1937.

Ore loading amounted to 9,001 cars, an increase of 741 cars from the preceding week, and an increase of 1,999 cars from the corresponding week in 1937.

Coke loading amounted to 6,636 cars, a decrease of 68 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 1,766 cars above the corresponding week in 1937.

Table with columns: 1938, 1937, 1930. Rows include Four weeks in January, Four weeks in February, Four weeks in March, etc.

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended Dec. 17, 1938. During this period 64 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)—WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 17

Table with columns: Total Revenue Freight Loaded (1938, 1937, 1936), Total Loads Received from Connections (1938, 1937). Rows include Eastern District, Allegheny District, Pocahontas District, Southern District, etc.

Table with columns: Total Revenue Freight Loaded (1938, 1937, 1936), Total Loads Received from Connections (1938, 1937). Rows include Southern District, Northwestern District, Central Western District, Southwestern District, etc.

Note—Previous year's figures revised. * Previous figures.

Nebraska Railroads Reduce Freight Rates

All Nebraska railroads, seeking to strike back at truck competition, received authority on Dec. 23 from the State Railway Commission to establish intrastate freight rates comparable to those charged by motor carriers. The effective date is Jan. 2.

The new rates will represent an average reduction of 20% and will affect 90% of the shipments in Nebraska, commission officials said. Under the arrangement the railroads virtually will adopt the airline mileage basis used by truckers.

The rail carriers said in their application filed Dec. 19 they had been "handicapped" since the State agency established lower rates for trucks Feb. 14, 1938. They pointed out that they anticipated increased volume to provide the "much needed revenue," despite the "serious reduction in rates."

Increase of 0.7 Point Noted in "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices During Week Ended Dec. 24

The "Annalist" announced on Dec. 27 that commodity prices advanced during the week ended Dec. 24 for the first time in almost a month. A part of the rise was attributed to buyers taking advantage of low prices. The "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices advanced to 79.4 for the week of Dec. 24 from 78.7 in the previous week, which was a four-year low. Last year prices stood at 85.4% of the 1926 base. The "Annalist" added:

Strong spots last week were the more speculative items such as hides, copper and rubber. The major commodities, cotton, wheat and corn, all did somewhat better, but interest in those markets was at low ebb, partly because of the holidays. Food products turned upward, although gains were small for the most part.

THE "ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)

	Dec. 24, 1938	Dec. 17, 1938	Dec. 21, 1937
Farm products.....	79.6	77.3	85.1
Food products.....	71.1	70.3	77.3
Textile products.....	59.4	*59.3	60.7
Fuels.....	84.1	83.9	91.3
Metals.....	97.4	97.4	103.8
Building materials.....	69.4	69.4	72.7
Chemicals.....	86.8	86.8	88.9
Miscellaneous.....	71.5	70.6	75.0
All commodities.....	79.4	78.7	85.4

* Revised.

United States Department of Labor Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Declined 0.1% During Week Ended Dec. 24

Decreases in average wholesale market prices of farm products, foods, and fuel and lighting materials largely accounted for the decline of 0.1% in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices for the week ended Dec. 24 as announced Dec. 29 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor. The decrease brought the all-commodity index of 813 price series to 76.6% of the 1926 average. The current index established a new low point for the year and represents the lowest level reached during the past 4 years. It was 0.9% below the level of a month ago and 5.7% below a year ago, according to the Bureau's announcement of Dec. 29, which went on to say:

Of the 10 major commodity groups, 5 showed no change from the week before. These were hides and leather products, textile products, metals and metal products, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities. Two groups—building materials and chemicals and drugs—registered a 0.1% increase. The index number for each of the 10 groups is well below the level of the corresponding week in 1937. The decreases range from 1.5% for metals and metal products to 8.5% for foods. As compared with a month ago, all groups except chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities are lower with decreases ranging from 0.1% for building materials and housefurnishing goods to 2.4% for foods.

Wholesale prices of non-agricultural commodities fell 0.1% according to the index, 78.7, for "all commodities other than farm products." It shows decreases of 0.8% and 5.3% from a month ago and a year ago, respectively.

The index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods" also dropped 0.1% during the week. The current level, 80.5, is down 0.4% from a month ago and 3.7% from a year ago.

The raw materials group declined 0.1% to 70.3% because of lower prices for agricultural commodities and certain non-processed foods. The group index is 1.8% and 6.6% below the level of the corresponding weeks of last month and last year.

Semi-manufactured commodities prices increased 0.3% during the week. The level is 1.3% and 3.0% below a month ago and a year ago, respectively.

A slight decline, 0.2%, was registered by the finishing products group and it placed the group index, 80.2, at a point 0.5% lower than it was last month and 5.6% lower than it was last year.

The largest group decline, 0.6%, was recorded for foods. Average dairy products prices dropped 2.2% and "other foods" declined 1.3%. Prices of meats advanced 0.3% and fruit and vegetable prices were up 0.8%. Cereal products showed no change from the week before. Important food items for which lower prices were reported were butter, cheese (Chicago and New York), rye flour, hominy grits, corn meal, sweet potatoes, fresh beef, cured pork, fresh veal, dressed poultry (Chicago), cocoa beans, Rio coffee, eggs, and oleomargarine. Higher prices were reported for apples (New York), lemons, canned tomatoes, white potatoes (Chicago and New York), fresh lamb, fresh pork, lard, raw sugar, and corn and cottonseed oil. The foods group index, 72.2, is 2.4% below the level of a month ago and 8.5% below a year ago.

Lower prices for grains were primarily responsible for the 0.3% drop in average market prices for farm products. Average livestock and poultry prices showed no change. Quotations were lower for oats, wheat,

calves, heavy hogs, fair to good steers, good to choice cows, and wool. Important farm product items showing higher prices were barley, corn, fair to good crows, light hogs, lambs, cotton, and flaxseed. The group index, 67.2, is 1.6% and 7.8% below the level of the corresponding weeks of a month ago and a year ago, respectively.

The index for the fuel and lighting materials group declined 0.4% because of lower gasoline prices. The subgroup of petroleum products showed a decrease of 1.2%. The index for each of the other subgroups remained unchanged from the week before.

Slightly higher prices for yellow pine lath, concrete blocks, and certain paint materials largely accounted for the 0.1% increase in the index for building materials. Slightly lower prices were reported for yellow pine flooring and timbers, and ethyl acetate. Other changes within the group were negligible.

The chemicals and drugs group advanced 0.1% because of higher prices for certain vegetable oils and mixed fertilizers in the Middle and South Atlantic regions. Average prices of fertilizer materials and chemicals showed no change.

The general level for the remaining 5 groups was unchanged from the week before. Minor fluctuations within these groups did not affect the index numbers. Among the items which showed slightly lower prices were sole leather, sheeting, carded yarns, ticking, bran, middlings, and boxboard. Fractionally higher prices were shown for cow and steer hides, calf skins, print cloth, raw silk, raw jute, galvanized tubs and pails, pig lead, crude rubber, and paraffin wax.

The following table shows numbers for the main groups of commodities for the past five weeks and for Dec. 25, 1937, Dec. 26, 1936, Dec. 28, 1935, and Dec. 29, 1934.

Commodity Groups	(1926=100)									
	Dec. 24, 1938	Dec. 17, 1938	Dec. 10, 1938	Dec. 3, 1938	Nov. 26, 1938	Dec. 25, 1937	Dec. 26, 1936	Dec. 28, 1935	Dec. 29, 1934	
All commodities.....	76.6	76.7	77.1	77.4	77.3	81.2	84.1	80.6	77.1	
Farm products.....	67.2	67.4	67.8	69.1	68.3	72.9	88.4	78.4	72.6	
Foods.....	72.2	72.6	73.7	74.3	74.0	78.9	85.7	85.3	76.3	
Hides and leather products.....	93.8	93.8	93.4	94.4	95.0	98.4	101.1	96.4	86.6	
Textile products.....	65.2	65.2	65.4	65.6	65.7	69.4	76.1	72.8	69.7	
Fuel and lighting materials.....	73.8	74.1	74.4	74.3	74.4	78.6	77.5	75.6	74.7	
Metals and metal products.....	94.8	94.8	94.8	95.0	95.0	96.2	89.1	85.9	85.5	
Building materials.....	89.3	89.2	89.1	89.3	89.4	92.5	89.7	85.1	84.9	
Chemicals and drugs.....	76.4	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3	79.2	86.1	80.0	78.3	
Housefurnishing goods.....	87.6	87.6	87.6	87.7	87.7	91.4	84.3	82.2	82.5	
Miscellaneous.....	72.9	72.9	72.8	72.4	74.2	74.9	74.6	67.5	71.1	
Raw materials.....	70.3	70.4	71.2	72.0	71.6	75.3	85.5	x	x	
Semi-manufactured articles.....	75.1	74.9	75.1	75.9	76.1	77.4	83.1	x	x	
Finished products.....	80.2	80.4	80.6	80.7	80.6	85.0	83.9	x	x	
All commodities other than farm products.....	78.7	78.8	79.2	79.3	79.3	83.1	83.1	81.1	78.0	
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	80.5	80.6	80.7	80.7	80.8	83.6	82.4	78.8	78.1	

x Not computed.

Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced Slightly Week Ended Dec. 24 According to National Fertilizer Association

Reversing the downward trend of the two previous weeks, the wholesale commodity price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association during the week ended Dec. 24 showed a moderate upturn. Last week the index (based on the 1926-28 average of 100) stood at 72.7% against 72.5% in the preceding week. A month ago it registered 73.2% and a year ago 78.1%. The Association's announcement, under date of Dec. 27, continues:

Commodity price changes were mixed during the week. A moderate advance registered by the farm product price average was primarily responsible for the increase in the all-commodity index. Livestock and cotton prices were up somewhat as were also most grain quotations. The food price index declined fractionally as a result of lower prices for eggs and meats. Changes in several items included in the textile group were not sufficient to alter the group index. Lower prices for brass products and tin caused a slight drop in the metal price average. New alcohol prices for the first quarter of 1939 were in effect on sales during the balance of this year and resulted in a lowering of the chemical and drug index. The decline in the index representing the prices of miscellaneous commodities was caused by lower quotations for leather and middlings, which more than offset higher prices of hides, rubber, cottonseed meal and linseed meal. Slight increases were registered by the building material and fertilizer material indexes.

Twenty-two price series included in the index declined during the week and 21 advanced; in the preceding week there were 33 declines and 27 advances; in the second preceding week there were 25 declines and 23 advances.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX Compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. (1926-1928=100)

Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index	Group	Latest Week Dec. 24, 1938	Preced'g Week Dec. 17, 1938	Month Ago Nov. 26, 1938	Year Ago Dec. 25, 1937
25.3	Foods.....	70.6	71.1	72.5	76.9
	Fats and oils.....	53.8	54.9	55.5	62.4
	Cottonseed oil.....	70.0	72.1	70.0	68.8
23.0	Farm products.....	65.0	64.0	65.2	70.0
	Cotton.....	47.8	47.0	48.2	47.0
	Grains.....	53.3	53.2	50.0	70.4
	Livestock.....	72.1	70.8	73.3	75.3
17.3	Fuels.....	75.5	75.5	75.9	73.8
10.8	Miscellaneous commodities.....	78.3	78.3	78.2	80.5
8.2	Textiles.....	59.0	59.0	59.7	62.3
7.1	Metals.....	90.5	90.6	90.8	98.1
6.1	Building materials.....	84.1	83.8	83.9	83.4
1.3	Chemicals and drugs.....	92.7	93.2	93.2	95.5
.3	Fertilizer materials.....	71.4	71.3	70.8	72.2
.3	Fertilizers.....	78.0	78.0	77.6	79.8
.3	Farm machinery.....	95.3	95.3	97.1	96.5
100.0	All groups combined.....	72.7	72.5	73.2	78.1

November Dollar Volume of Sales in Chain Stores in New York Reserve District About Same as November, 1937

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reports in its "Monthly Review" of Jan. 1 that "during November, the total dollar volume of sales of the reporting chain store systems in the Second (New York) District was approxi-

mately the same as in November, 1937, the most favorable year-to-year comparison in a number of months." The Bank continued:

Sales of the grocery chain stores continued slightly higher than in 1937, and sales of the 10-cent and variety, shoe, and candy chains showed the smallest year-to-year reductions since April, 1938, when the comparisons were affected by the late date of Easter.

Owing to a sizable reduction between November, 1937 and November, 1938 in the number of grocery stores in operation, sales per store of the grocery chains in November were 16% higher than in November, 1937, in contrast with the small advance in total sales. The candy chains have also reduced the number of units in operation, while small increases in the number of 10-cent and variety, and shoe chain units have occurred. As the result of a net decrease of about 5% in the total number of chain stores in operation, average sales per store of all chains combined were approximately 5½% higher in November, 1938 than in November, 1937.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE, NOV., 1938, COMPARED WITH NOV., 1937

Type of Store	No. of Stores	Total Sales	Sales per Store
Grocery	-12.2	+1.9	+16.0
Ten-cent and variety	+0.6	-0.1	-0.7
Shoe	+0.6	-4.2	-4.8
Candy	-7.5	-6.0	+1.6
All types	-4.9	+0.2	+5.3

1% Increase Above Year Ago Noted in Dollar Volume of Department Store Sales in New York Reserve District for Four Weeks Ended Dec. 24—November Sales 5% Below Last Year

"For the four weeks ended Saturday, Dec. 24, the dollar volume of department store sales in the Second (New York) District was about 1% above the sales of the corresponding four-week period of 1937," says the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its "Monthly Review" of Jan. 1. The "Review" added:

This period of 1938 included one more shopping day than the corresponding 4-week period of 1937, but nevertheless, after adjustment to an average daily basis, it appears that sales showed somewhat more than the usual seasonal advance during December, when retail business always reaches the highest level of the year. Total department store sales for the year 1938, based on final figures for 11 months and the estimate for the full month of December, were about 7% smaller in dollar volume than in 1937, as compared with an increase of 3.7% between 1936 and 1937.

As to the sales of department stores in the Second (New York) District during November, the Bank, in its "Review," had the following to say:

November sales of the reporting department stores in this District were 5% lower than in November, 1937, the smallest year-to-year reduction since last April, when the comparison was effected by the late date of Easter. Sales of the leading apparel stores in this District were about 4% lower than in November, 1937, the most favorable year-to-year comparison since October, 1937.

Stocks of merchandise on hand in the department stores, at retail valuation, were about 9½% lower at the end of November, 1938, than at the end of November, 1937, and apparel store stocks were approximately 10½% lower. Collections continued slower in 1938 than in 1937 in the department stores, but were somewhat better in the apparel stores.

Locality	Percentage Change From A Year Ago			Per Cent of Accounts Outstanding Oct. 31 Collected in November	
	Net Sales		Stock on Hand End of Month	1937	1938
	Nov.	Feb. to Nov.			
New York and Brooklyn	-5.5	-8.3	-9.0	51.2	50.4
Buffalo	-5.2	-10.4	-10.2	43.8	42.7
Rochester	-3.3	-4.4	-13.7	56.4	56.0
Syracuse	-3.7	-7.0	-7.9	45.0	43.7
Northern New Jersey	-3.3	-8.6	-11.3	45.8	43.9
Bridgeport	-1.3	-9.5	-5.5	41.7	41.0
Elsewhere	-4.4	-8.7	-6.4	34.8	35.3
Northern New York State	-9.6	-8.2	-----	-----	-----
Southern New York State	-2.8	-10.5	-----	-----	-----
Central New York State	-6.0	-11.0	-----	-----	-----
Hudson River Valley Dist.	-5.0	-3.4	-----	-----	-----
Westchester and Stamford	-1.6	-11.5	-----	-----	-----
Niagara Falls	-5.3	-12.7	-----	-----	-----
All department stores	-4.9	-8.2	-9.4	48.4	47.4
Apparel stores	-4.2	-11.3	-10.6	47.6	48.3

November sales and stocks in the principal departments are compared with those of a year previous in the following table:

Classification	Net Sales Percentage Change November, 1938 Compared with November, 1937	Stock on Hand Percentage Change Nov. 30, 1938 Compared with Nov. 30, 1937
Musical instruments and radio	+13.8	+33.8
Silverware and jewelry	+6.7	+1.6
Shoes	+1.4	-15.5
Toilet articles and drugs	+0.4	-0.6
Books and stationery	-1.4	-2.4
Women's ready-to-wear accessories	-3.3	-7.8
Hosiery	-3.9	-9.3
Cotton goods	-4.5	-3.7
Men's furnishings	-4.6	-4.7
Women's and Misses' ready-to-wear	-5.8	-13.4
Luggage and other leather goods	-6.9	-13.2
Home furnishings	-7.4	-6.6
Linens and handkerchiefs	-8.1	-9.6
Furniture	-8.2	-18.9
Woolen goods	-9.1	-10.5
Men's and boys' wear	-10.6	-15.1
Silks and velvets	-10.9	-14.8
Toys and sporting goods	-17.3	-9.7
Miscellaneous	-9.8	-2.8

Thirteen Percent Increase Noted in Bank Debits

Debits to individual accounts, as reported by banks in leading cities for the week ended Dec. 21, aggregated \$11,534,000,000, or 36% above the total reported for the preceding week and 13% above the total for the corresponding week of last year.

Aggregate debits for the 141 cities for which a separate total has been maintained since January, 1919 amounted to \$10,707,000,000, compared with \$7,824,000,000 the preceding week and \$9,461,000,000 the week ended Dec. 22 of last year.

These figures are as reported on Dec. 27, 1938 by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

Federal Reserve District	No. of Centers Incl.	Week Ended—		
		Dec. 21, 1938	Dec. 14, 1938	Dec. 22, 1937
1—Boston	17	\$564,971,000	\$455,286,000	\$514,850,000
2—New York	15	5,585,761,000	3,944,094,000	4,830,521,000
3—Philadelphia	18	574,703,000	420,670,000	504,661,000
4—Cleveland	25	772,100,000	491,837,000	674,868,000
5—Richmond	24	349,824,000	291,059,000	342,767,000
6—Atlanta	26	291,731,000	238,350,000	278,957,000
7—Chicago	41	1,642,815,000	1,114,025,000	1,351,536,000
8—St. Louis	16	276,887,000	236,062,000	272,713,000
9—Minneapolis	17	163,215,000	147,334,000	163,410,000
10—Kansas City	23	298,092,000	266,479,000	315,387,000
11—Dallas	18	240,470,000	194,393,000	252,289,000
12—San Francisco	29	773,172,000	682,135,000	747,222,000
Total	274	\$11,533,741,000	\$8,481,724,000	\$10,249,161,000

Country's Foreign Trade in November—Imports and Exports

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce at Washington on Dec. 27 issued its statement on the foreign trade of the United States for November and the 11 months ended with November, with comparisons by months back to 1933. The report is as follows:

General imports in November were valued at nearly the same total as in October. Exports, including re-exports, though considerably larger than imports, declined more than the usual seasonal amount. Allowing for the seasonal movement at this period of the year, the corrected index of general imports in November was slightly above that of October, while the index of exports dropped to the lowest figure of the year.

Exports, including re-exports, amounted to \$252,231,000 in November, compared with \$277,919,000 in October, 1938, and with \$314,697,000 in November, 1937.

The value of general imports (goods entered for storage in bonded warehouses, plus goods which entered merchandising channels immediately upon arrival in the country) amounted to \$176,181,000 in November compared with \$177,979,000 in October, 1938, and with \$223,090,000 in November, 1937.

Imports for consumption (goods which entered merchandising channels immediately upon arrival in this country, plus withdrawals for consumption from warehouses) amounted to \$171,652,000 in November as compared with \$178,460,000 in October, 1938, and with \$212,389,000 in November, 1937.

Many commodities were exported in smaller value in November than in October, although reduced shipments of leaf tobacco, dried fruit, crude petroleum and copper accounted for the major part of the decrease in the value of total export trade. Sizable gains were shown in November for exports of automobiles, iron and steel semi-manufactures, particularly scrap, and a small increase for raw cotton. Among principal imports, increases were recorded in November for raw silk, coffee, whisky, and wood pulp, while decreases were shown for cane sugar, edible nuts, undressed furs, fertilizer materials and works of art.

In comparison with the corresponding month of 1937, the value of both exports and imports was approximately one-fifth smaller in November. About half of the decline in value was accounted for by the lower prices of commodities this year; the actual reduction in the volume of total exports and total imports was about one-tenth.

Trade in Eleven Months Ended November—Exports

The export trade of the United States in the first 11 months of 1938 was somewhat larger in volume than in the corresponding months of 1937, notwithstanding the downward trend that developed subsequent to April. The 7% decline in the dollar total as compared with the corresponding period of 1937 reflects the lower prices that have prevailed for many export commodities during 1938.

A feature of the export trade, particularly during the first eight months of the year, was the marked increase in grain exports. United States grain moved to foreign markets in that eight months' period—principally to the British Isles and the countries of northwestern Europe—in the largest quantity since the 20's. Although this trade has declined since August, the value of exports of grains and grain preparations totaled \$215,200,000 in the first 11 months of 1938 as compared with \$75,600,000 in the corresponding months of 1937. Shipments of grain and preparations of grain have averaged about \$10,000,000 monthly since August, as compared with \$12,700,000 in the corresponding period of 1937 and \$23,200,000 during the eight months ended August, 1938.

There was some improvement during 1938 in exports of meats, fats, and dairy products, which had fallen to low levels in other recent years. Exports of tobacco and fresh fruits were considerably larger than in the preceding year. The total of agricultural exports increased from \$698,425,000 in the first 11 months of 1937 to \$763,262,000 in the first 11 months of 1938, notwithstanding the decline in the value of raw cotton exports from \$328,737,000 to \$209,622,000 for the same comparative periods.

The advances made by a wide range of non-agricultural exports during 1937 and early 1938 were not retained, in their entirety, in the latter part of the year. While a few manufactured exports—metal-working machinery, aircraft and petroleum oils, for example—continued to show expansion over a year before, exports of most other commodities, and particularly iron and steel products, lumber and automobiles, dropped to lower levels early in 1938. Although exports of some articles, notably automobiles, have increased since last summer, the value of exports of non-agricultural commodities, as a group, decreased from \$2,281,073,000 in the first 11 months of 1937 to \$2,027,507,000 in the first 11 months of 1938.

Imports

The import trade in the first 11 months of 1938 was approximately 30% smaller in volume and 40% smaller in value than in the corresponding

(Net profits in millions of dollars)

Table of net profits for various corporation groups in the third quarter and first 9 months of 1938, compared with 1937 and 1938.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS (1923-1925 Average=100)

Table showing factory employment and payroll indexes for durable and non-durable goods from 1938 to 1937, adjusted for seasonal variations.

Note—Indexes of factory employment and payrolls are for payroll period ending nearest the middle of the month. November, 1938, figures are preliminary.

Monthly Business Indexes of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System issued on Dec. 23 its monthly indexes of industrial production, factory employment, &c., as follows:

BUSINESS INDEXES (1923-1925 Average=100)

Table of business indexes for industrial production, factory employment, and freight-car loadings, comparing 1938 with 1937 and preliminary 1938 data.

Note—Production, carloadings and department store sales indexes based on daily averages. Construction contract indexes based on three-month moving average of F. W. Dodge data for 37 Eastern States.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (1923-1925 Average=100)

Detailed table of industrial production indexes by sector, including durable goods, non-durable goods, and minerals, with 1938, 1937, and preliminary 1938 data.

p Preliminary. r Revised. * Data not yet available.

Electric Output for Week Ended Dec. 24, 1938, 13.3% Above a Year Ago

The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Dec. 24, 1938, was 2,362,947,000 kwh.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Table showing the percentage increase in electric output from previous years for major geographic regions and the total United States.

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

Table of kilowatt-hour data for recent weeks, comparing 1938 and 1937 data with percentage changes.

Summary of Business Conditions in United States by Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System—Sharp Rise in Industrial Production Continued During November

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System issued on Dec. 25 its monthly summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for November and the first three weeks of December.

Production

The Board's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production in November rose to 103% of the 1923-25 average from 96% in October. Output of steel continued to increase, contrary to the seasonal trend.

Value of construction contracts awarded in November showed a decline from the high level reached in October, according to F. W. Dodge figures for 37 Eastern States.

Employment

Employment increased somewhat further, and payrolls showed little change between the middle of October and the middle of November, although declines are usual at this time of year. In manufacturing the number employed continued to rise, reflecting principally a further sharp increase at automobile factories and substantial increases in the machinery, steel, and textile industries. Employment declined seasonally at establishments producing clothing and shoes; in most other industries employment increased somewhat. In lines other than manufacturing, employment showed some increase, when allowance is made for usual seasonal changes.

Distribution

Distribution of commodities to consumers showed a considerable increase in November. Department store sales and mail order sales, which had been retarded in October by unseasonably warm weather, rose sharply, and sales at variety stores also increased in November. Sales of automobiles to consumers expanded sharply following the introduction of new models and in November were larger than a year earlier.

Freight car loadings, which had increased considerably in previous months, showed a slightly less than seasonal decline in November.

Commodity Prices

Prices of some industrial materials, such as non-ferrous metals, hides, and cotton goods, decreased somewhat from the middle of November to the third week of December. Sugar prices also declined, while grains advanced somewhat. Prices of most other agricultural and industrial commodities continued to show little change.

Bank Credit

In connection with pre-holiday trade, there was a sharp increase in money in circulation, and as the result of this increase in the demand for currency, together with Treasury operations around Dec. 15, there was a temporary decline in member bank reserves.

Following declines during November, total loans and investments of reporting member banks in 101 leading cities increased during the first three weeks of December, largely reflecting operations of the Treasury. Loans to security dealers by New York banks increased sharply, reflecting temporary borrowing for the purpose of carrying Government securities exchangeable for new issues on Dec. 15. Adjusted demand deposits rose to a new high level in the first half of December.

Cost of Living of Wage Earners in United States Declined 0.2% from October to November, According to National Industrial Conference Board

The cost of living of wage earners in the United States declined 0.2% from October to November, according to the regular monthly survey made by the Statistical Division of the National Industrial Conference Board. The seasonal increase in coal prices was offset by decreases in food prices and rents. Living costs in November, 1938, were 3.8% lower than a year ago, 15.2% lower than in November, 1929, but 19.4% higher than at the low point of 1933. In an announcement recently issued by the Conference Board it was also stated:

Food prices declined slightly, 0.4%, from October to November. They fell to a level 6.9% below that of November, 1937, 27.1% below that of November, 1929, but 30.1% above the 1933 low.

Rents in November were 0.2% lower than in October, 3% lower than in November, 1937, 6.1% lower than in November, 1929, but 37.8% higher than at the beginning of 1934, their low point.

Clothing prices did not change from October to November. They were 6.5% lower than a year ago, 25.9% lower than in November, 1929, but 20.6% higher than at the low level of 1933.

Coal prices increased seasonally, 0.6%, from October to November. They were 0.4% higher than in November, 1937, but 8% lower than in November, 1929.

The cost of sundries averaged the same in November as in October. It was 1% lower than in November, 1937, 3.3% lower than in November, 1929, but 7.3% higher than at the low of 1933.

The purchasing value of the dollar in November was 0.2% higher than in October, 3.9% higher than in November, 1937, and 18% higher than in November, 1929.

Item	Relative Importance in Family Budget	Indexes of Cost of Living—1923=100		% of Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Oct. 1938 to Nov. 1938
		Nov. 1938	Oct. 1938	
Food*	33	79.5	79.8	-0.4
Housing	20	86.4	86.6	-0.2
Clothing	12	73.2	73.2	0
Men's		79.1	79.0	+0.1
Women's		67.3	67.4	-0.1
Fuel and light	5	85.9	85.6	+0.4
Coal		85.6	85.1	+0.6
Gas and electricity		86.5	86.5	0
Sundries	30	96.8	96.8	0
Weighted average of all items	100	85.6	85.8	-0.2
Purchasing value of dollar		116.8	116.6	+0.2

* Based on food price indexes of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for Nov. 15, 1938, and Oct. 18, 1938.

Total Employment in November Declined Below October Reports National Industrial Conference Board

American manufacturers provided jobs for 189,000 additional workers in November, although total employment in the country declined fractionally as compared with October, according to the latest study of the Nation's employment and unemployment made by the Statistical Division of the National Industrial Conference Board. The Board's announcement, made public Dec. 29, continued:

The gain in manufacturing employment amounted to 1.8% in November over October. During the same period the number of workers in the construction industry, a leader in the general business improvement, rose 2.6%, as 59,000 employees were added to the payrolls. Employment in the extraction of minerals increased 0.9%, with 7,000 workers hired.

In the service industries, in trade, distribution and finance, and in the miscellaneous industries and services, the number of employees continued to expand as a total of 237,000 workers were hired by these three divisions of private enterprise.

Total employment in the United States declined 0.1% in November, however, chiefly because the number of workers engaged in agriculture

dropped more than seasonally. About 530,000 agricultural workers were laid off, a farm employment was 4.7% lower than in October. Other activities in which employment declined in November were transportation, with 15,000 fewer workers; forestry and fishing, 6,000 fewer; public utilities, 5,000 fewer.

Unemployment increased 1.3% in November as compared with October. The preliminary estimate of those unemployed in November is 9,211,000 persons, including 3,635,000 workers in the Government emergency labor force, as represented by the Works Progress Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Federal Projects Works Program. This Government labor force declined 0.6% in November, with 22,000 fewer on the payrolls.

The distribution of employed workers is shown in the accompanying table, as well as the comparative totals for unemployment:

UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT
(In Thousands)

	1929 Aver.	1933 Mar.	1937 Nov.	1938 Sept.	1938 Oct.*	1938 Nov.*
Unemployment total	469	14,706	7,751	9,210	9,095	9,211
Employment total	47,885	35,940	45,810	44,887	45,056	44,993
Agriculture	10,539	9,961	10,972	11,547	11,268	10,738
Forestry and fishing	267	136	200	197	194	188
Total industry	19,102	10,980	16,408	15,936	16,276	16,512
Extraction of minerals	1,067	645	873	724	749	756
Manufacturing	11,064	6,980	10,637	10,231	10,414	10,603
Construction	3,340	941	1,898	2,156	2,267	2,326
Transportation	2,465	1,549	2,010	1,880	1,903	1,888
Public utilities	1,167	865	991	943	944	939
Trade, distribution and finance	8,007	6,407	7,612	7,233	7,298	7,354
Service industries	8,960	7,752	9,674	9,071	9,101	9,273
Miscellaneous industries and services	1,011	704	944	903	916	929

* Preliminary.

Weekly Report of Lumber Movement—Week Ended Dec. 17, 1938

The lumber industry during the week ended Dec. 17, 1938, stood at 56% of the 1929 weekly average of production and 58% of average 1929 shipments. Production was about 68% of the corresponding week of 1929; shipments, about 84% of that week's shipments; new orders, about 90% of that week's orders, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important softwood and hardwood mills. In the week ended Dec. 17, 1938, reported shipments were about the same as in the previous week; new business and production were somewhat less. New orders, however, in the previous two weeks were heaviest reported since July. In the week ended Dec. 17 new orders were 40% above those booked in the corresponding week of 1937, every reporting region showing appreciable gain over last year. New business was 17% above, and shipments were 1% above output in the week ended Dec. 17. Reported production (hardwoods and softwoods) was 31% above the corresponding week of 1937; shipments were 44% above. Softwood production, shipments and new orders were, respectively, 36% greater, 44% greater and 40% greater than in last year's week. Total production reported for the week ended Dec. 17 by 7% fewer mills was 5% below the output (revised figure) of the preceding week; shipments were 1% above that week's shipments; new orders were 7% below the orders of the previous week. The Association further reported:

During the week ended Dec. 17, 1938, 522 mills produced 185,717,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped 186,846,000 feet; booked orders of 218,799,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 560; production, 195,157,000 feet; shipments, 185,027,000 feet; orders, 232,092,000 feet.

All regions but Southern Pine, Southern Cypress, California Redwood, Northern Hemlock and Southern Hardwoods reported new orders above production in the week ended Dec. 17, 1938. Western Pine, Northern Pine, Northern Hemlock and Southern Hardwood regions reported shipments above output. All regions reported orders above those of corresponding week of 1937. All regions but Redwood reported shipments above last year, and all except Cypress, Northern Pine, Northern Hemlock, Southern Hardwood and Northern Hardwood reported production above the 1937 week.

Lumber orders reported for the week ended Dec. 17, 1938, by 434 softwood mills totaled 208,868,000 feet, or 17% above the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were 177,968,000 feet, or 0.1% above production. Production was 177,667,000 feet.

Reports from 103 hardwood mills give new business as 8,431,000 feet, or 5% above production. Shipments as reported for the same week were 8,878,000 feet, or 10% above production. Production was 8,050,000 feet.

Identical Mill Reports

Last week's production of 420 identical softwood mills was 176,192,000 feet, and a year ago it was 129,861,000 feet; shipments were, respectively, 176,525,000 feet and 122,743,000 feet, and orders received, 207,082,000 feet and 148,887,000 feet. In the case of hardwoods, 89 identical mills reported production last week and a year ago 6,269,000 feet and 9,019,000 feet; shipments, 7,239,000 feet and 4,959,000 feet, and orders, 6,724,000 feet and 3,832,000 feet.

Automobile Financing in October

The dollar volume of retail financing for October, 1938 for the 456 organizations amounted to \$67,252,459, an increase of less than one-tenth of 1% when compared with September, 1938; a decrease of 38.4% as compared with October, 1937; and a decrease of 36.9% as compared with October, 1936. The volume of wholesale financing for October, 1938 amounted to \$63,869,584, an increase of 124.1% when compared with September, 1938. A decrease of 52.3% compared with October, 1937, and a decrease of 15.1% as compared with October, 1936.

The volume of retail automobile receivables outstanding at the end of October, 1938, as reported by the 224 organiza-

tions, amounted to \$721,982,338. These 224 organizations accounted for 92.6% of the total volume of retail financing (\$67,252,459) reported for that month by the 456 organizations.

Figures of automobile financing for the month of September were published in the Nov. 26, 1938 issue of the "Chronicle," page 3229.

The following tabulations show the volume of financing in September and October, and the first 10 months of 1938, 1937, and 1936, and the amount of automobile receivables outstanding at the close of each month, January, 1937, to October, 1938, inclusive. These figures are as reported to the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce.

AUTOMOBILE FINANCING
Summary for 456 Identical Organizations (a)

Year and Month	Wholesale Financing Volume in Thousand Dollars	Retail Financing					
		Total		New Cars		Used and Unclassified Cars	
		Number of Cars	Volume in Thousand Dollars	Number of Cars	Volume in Thousand Dollars	Number of Cars	Volume in Thousand Dollars
1938—							
September	28,500	183,542	67,240	47,894	30,534	135,648	36,706
October	63,869	618,118	67,252	50,332	31,849	130,786	35,403
Total 10 mos. ended Oct.	696,757	2,157,221	819,879	640,987	404,899	1,516,234	414,980
1937—							
September	77,760	320,652	130,690	127,486	76,945	193,166	53,745
October	134,010	265,553	109,256	105,480	64,612	180,073	44,643
Total 10 mos. ended Oct.	1,586,750	3,736,997	1,526,624	1,561,567	919,659	2,175,430	606,965
1936—							
September	57,578	323,435	128,150	134,052	79,109	190,383	49,040
October	75,207	275,747	106,501	100,086	60,791	175,661	45,710
Total 10 mos. ended Oct.	1,384,450	3,644,371	1,454,133	1,610,381	932,781	2,033,990	521,352

a Of these organizations, 37 have discontinued automobile financing. b Of this number 27.8% were new cars, 71.6% were used cars, and 0.6% unclassified.

RETAIL AUTOMOBILE RECEIVABLES OUTSTANDING END OF MONTH AS REPORTED BY 224 IDENTICAL ORGANIZATIONS

	1938	1937	1938	1937
January	1,064,815,488	1,027,526,044	July	838,516,497
February	1,012,305,492	1,019,141,982	August	806,713,720
March	967,096,723	1,056,017,095	September	765,892,109
April	932,526,760	1,106,521,475	October	721,982,338
May	904,154,673	1,164,568,870	November	1,172,679,716
June	867,737,238	1,217,156,358	December	1,120,226,647

Automobile Output in November

Factory sales of automobiles manufactured in the United States (including foreign assemblies from parts made in the United States and reported as complete units or vehicles) for November, 1938 consisted of 372,358 vehicles, of which 320,344 were passenger cars, and 52,014 were commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors, as compared with 209,522 vehicles in October, 1938, 360,055 vehicles in November, 1937, and 394,987 vehicles in November, 1936. These statistics, comprising data for the entire industry, were released this week by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Statistics for the months of 1938 are based on data received from 74 manufacturers in the United States, 23 making passenger cars and 63 making commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors (12 of the 23 passenger car manufacturers also making commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors). It should be noted that those making both passenger cars and commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors have been included in the number shown as making passenger cars or commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors respectively. The figures for passenger cars include those for taxicabs. The figures for commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors include those for ambulances, funeral cars, fire apparatus, street sweepers, and buses, but the number of special purpose vehicles is very small and hence a negligible factor in any analysis for which the figures may be used. Canadian production figures are supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Figures of automobile production in October, 1938, 1937, and 1936 appeared in the Nov. 26, issue of the "Chronicle," page 3229.

NUMBER OF VEHICLES (INCLUDING CHASSIS)

Year and Month	United States (Factory Sales)			Canada (Production)		
	Total (All Vehicles)	Passenger Cars	Trucks, &c.	Total	Passenger Cars	Comm'l Cars & Trucks
1938—						
October	209,522	187,494	22,028	5,774	5,412	362
November	372,358	320,344	52,014	17,992	15,423	2,569
Tot. 11 mos. end. Nov	2,101,209	1,674,979	426,230	147,472	109,563	37,909
1937—						
October	329,876	298,662	31,214	8,103	7,378	725
November	360,055	295,328	64,727	16,574	13,793	2,781
Tot. 11 mos. end. Nov	4,482,740	3,671,504	811,236	186,348	138,247	48,101
1936—						
October	224,688	190,242	34,446	5,361	4,448	913
November	394,987	341,085	53,902	10,812	10,086	726
Tot. 11 mos. end. Nov	3,955,405	3,244,163	711,242	141,911	112,412	29,499

Record World Wheat Supply in 1938-39 Indicated by Bureau of Agricultural Economics—Production Placed at 4,448,000 Bushels

World wheat supplies for the 1938-39 crop year will be the largest on record if the Argentine crop—now being harvested—turns out as indicated, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, said on Dec. 23 in its December wheat situation report. World wheat production is now indicated by the Bureau to be about 4,448,000,000 bushels, exclusive of the crops in Soviet Russia and China. This world production, which includes the near-record harvest of 930,800,000 bushels reported this week for the United States, is about 65,000,000 bushels more than the estimate of a month ago and about 630,000,000 bushels more than the 1937-38 world harvest. The announcement issued by the Department of Agriculture, bearing on the Bureau's report, continued:

The increase over the November estimate is largely accounted for by an increased estimate for France, and an unexpectedly large estimate for the Argentine. Argentina's first official estimate of the wheat crop in that country has been placed at 316,000,000 bushels. This would be the largest Argentine crop on record, except for the 1928 crop.

With harvest of the new crop in the Southern Hemisphere in progress, the heavy shipments in prospect for the next three months are becoming an important price factor in world markets. The Bureau pointed out that the extent to which domestic wheat prices remain above world levels depends largely upon the quantity of export sales of United States wheat and flour.

Export sales of wheat and flour made wholly of United States wheat since July 1 have been reported at approximately 71,000,000 bushels. Prospects have not been favorable for United States exports this season because of large production in other countries, and exports of the size reported have been made possible only by Government aid.

With a carryover of 154,000,000 bushels on July 1 and a production of 931,000,000 bushels, domestic wheat supplies for the current season total 1,085,000,000 bushels. Domestic disappearance is estimated at about 700,000,000 bushels, which leaves about 385,000,000 bushels for export during the season and for carryover next July.

Winter wheat acreage in the United States—according to the official estimate released this week—is 18% smaller than the acreage seeded to winter wheat last year. Production is indicated at 485,000,000 bushels. No information is yet available on spring wheat seedings. The Bureau pointed out, however, that if an 18% reduction also is made in spring wheat acreage, and average yields are obtained, the spring wheat crop would be about 195,000,000 bushels. Winter and spring wheat crops of this size would give a 1939 wheat production of approximately 680,000,000 bushels. "This would approximate the average domestic disappearance of 683,000,000 bushels," it was stated, "and permit the large carryover to be reduced by the quantity of our exports."

Fall weather conditions throughout most of Europe are reported to have been generally favorable for fall seedings, and acreage sown to winter wheat is expected to equal or exceed that of last fall. Weather conditions were favorable for early growth, but recent sub-zero temperatures have caused some concern.

The estimated wheat crop report of the Argentine, referred to above, was given in these columns Dec. 24, page 3834.

Coffee & Sugar Markets During 1938 Reviewed by President Mackey of New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange—Forecasts Return of Food Industries to Important Place in World Commerce

In his annual review and forecast, Chandler A. Mackey, President of the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc., says that "it is my conviction that 1939 will see the world gradually emerging from present day, ill-founded economic thoughts and that those engaged in growing, processing and distributing the foods of the world will come closer to fully regaining their rightful place as an important cog of world commerce. The past year has again illustrated the futility of expecting any genuine or lasting improvement in general conditions without a corresponding enhancement of commodity values." Mr. Mackey also said, in part:

The New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange again served its place during the year as an open market where the industry and investors alike could daily trade in two of the world's important staples. The war scare period of September brought sharp fluctuations, coffee declining and sugar advancing, as war appeared nearer, and vice versa as peace became a brighter prospect.

There is very little to say about the trend and developments in coffee. Prices of Santos coffee on the Exchange moved in a range of less than 2c. per pound with the low of 5½c. seen in May when the trade apparently finished its first evaluation of the dramatic change in Brazil's "control" policies, (announced in November, 1937). From that point prices advanced to nearly 7½c. in the early fall and since then have drifted slowly lower. It is worth noting that Brazil managed to expand exports by 50% over those of 1937 while other areas showed a decrease of about 15%. A rise in world disappearance of coffee of about 20% accompanied Brazil's recovery. In coffee circles, it is believed 1939 will bring a crucial test of Brazil's ability to hold the ground gained.

Prices for "world" sugar, as reflected in the new futures contract traded in New York, varied less than ½c. per pound during the year. Starting the year at about 1.25c., the market fell to a low of less than 9-10c. per pound before any lasting change in trend was noted. However, the International Sugar Council met last July and drastically reduced "export" quotas aided by voluntary abandonment by signatory countries. This factor, coupled with the smaller beet sugar crops in Europe this fall and the prospects of an improved demand for Javan sugars in its normal Far Eastern market, have served to bring a firmer tone as the year ends. Given any improvement in world conditions during 1939, it is quite possible that an enlarged volume of trading and more remunerative prices will be seen.

The review of the domestic sugar market during the past year is fraught with disappointments. Prices fell from about 2.35c. in January to 1.75c. in June without once staging a rally of any consequence. The unanimous trade interpretation of official remarks regarding "prices," coupled with a 1938 quota which was believed in excess of the absorption powers of the market, were the prime factors at work. In June a slight recovery accompanied a reduction of 80,000 tons in the quota and in August the tone

firmed on the news that the beet sugar deficit for 1938 would not be reallocated to other areas—tantamount to a quota reduction equal to the amount by which the beet areas miss filling their allotment. Finally in November, the slow, gradual rise in price became faster on the news that the duty on Cuban sugar might be reduced, by 15c., to 75c. per hundred pounds. However, the announcement, on Dec. 3, of a quota for 1939 of 6,832,157 tons (well above trade expectations and fully 300,000 tons above expected distribution during 1938) brought a decline of 25 points in the futures market—erasing the gains of the previous five months—and a similar drop in raw and to a lesser extent refined prices. What 1939 holds for domestic sugar is beyond accurate forecasting. However, in the midst of the gloom, one can calculate that an improvement of but 5% in consumption which last year equaled (on a per capita basis) the depression low—would be sufficient to absorb the apparent surplus supply. In addition hopes exist of new and clarifying sugar legislation.

October Income from Farm Marketings Estimated at \$777,000,000 by Bureau of Agricultural Economics—Ten Months' Receipts Totaled \$5,803,000,000, Against \$6,728,000,000 Last Year

Cash income from sales of farm products in October totaled \$777,000,000, it was estimated on Nov. 22 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Receipts from farm marketings in the first 10 months of this year are now estimated at \$5,803,000,000, or 14% less than the \$6,728,000,000 reported for the same months last year. The Bureau added:

Government payments in October totaled \$62,000,000 compared with \$27,000,000 in September and \$5,000,000 in October last year. Total cash income from marketings and Government payments this October is estimated at \$839,000,000. This is 12% larger than the revised estimate of \$747,000,000 for September, but is 8% smaller than the \$912,000,000 received by farmers in October, 1937.

For the first 10 months of 1938 cash income, including Government payments, has been estimated at \$6,198,000,000, or 12% less than the \$7,083,000,000 in the same months last year. Government payments in the January-October period this year have totaled \$395,000,000, or 11% more than the \$355,000,000 reported for the same months of 1937.

Income from farm marketing and Government payments for 1938 is now estimated at \$7,625,000,000. This is an increase of \$125,000,000 over the Bureau estimate of Aug. 22. Improvement in demand for farm products, together with purchases of surplus commodities by the Surplus Commodities Corporation, is resulting in a larger income from meat animals, dairy products, and fruits and vegetables than seemed probable in August. In 1937 farmers received a total of \$8,600,000,000 compared with the depression low of \$4,328,000,000 in 1932.

Receipts from farm marketings in October were 8% larger than the revised estimate of \$720,000,000 for September. The revision in the September cash income from marketings was made to allow for income from loans and to correct for the movement of wheat and corn into loans. Current estimates of income from wheat, corn, and cotton include both income from sales and from loans with deductions made for repayment of loans.

The 8% increase this October was less than the usual seasonal change for this time of year. After adjustment for usual seasonal change, the index of receipts from farm marketings decreased from 73% of the 1924-29 average in September to 68% in October.

Income from sales of livestock and livestock products in October was 1% smaller than the estimate for September, whereas there is usually an increase in receipts from livestock sales during the period. Less than the usual seasonal increase in hog marketings, together with smaller marketing of cattle, sheep, and lambs largely accounted for the smaller returns from livestock. October income from crop sales was 16% larger than the estimate for September, but the increase was much less than that which usually takes place at this time. Receipts from corn, rice, and truck crops increased more than seasonally from September to October, but the increases in receipts from all other crops were smaller than usual. Both cotton and tobacco have moved to market unusually early this year, which increased the volume of sales of these products in August and September and resulted in less than the usual seasonal increase from September to October.

Loans to Farmers by Production Credit Associations in 1938 Increased by \$15,000,000 Over 1937, Reports FCA

The cooperative production credit system for agriculture established in 1933, continued its fifth consecutive year of growth during 1938, according to figures released today (Dec. 31) by F. F. Hill, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. The 535 production credit associations which serve every agricultural county in the country, made approximately 240,000 loans during 1938 for \$300,000,000, an amount about \$15,000,000 larger than the 1937 total, according to an announcement by the FCA, which further stated:

Interest on these short-term loans remained at 5% throughout the year. These associations have 263,000 members who have invested \$14,000,000 in voting stock in their associations. More than 20,000 additional persons, most of them former borrowers, hold non-voting stock amounting to \$300,000. Governor Hill pointed out that reserves in excess of \$11,000,000 have been set up by the associations as a protection to the investment of members in the associations. Losses and expected losses on the billion dollars loaned since 1933, however, amount to less than one-half of 1% of the total loaned.

Farmers and stockmen used their loans for a wide variety of purposes, the Governor said. These included the purchase of seed, feed, fertilizer, machinery, farm supplies, livestock, the hiring of labor and financing the marketing of crops and livestock. Loans are repaid when the products financed are sold.

Attendance at the annual meetings of stockholders reached 142,000 in 1938, the year-end figures showed. Meetings for 1939 begin Jan. 3.

Significant milestones reached during the year, as pointed out by Governor Hill, included the making of the millionth loan in July, by the Peru, Ind. production credit association, and the loaning of the billionth dollar since the system was established. The billionth dollar was included in a loan to a member of the Woodland association of Yolo County, Calif.

Petroleum and Its Products—Limited Refinery Runs Advocated by Jersey Standard—3,000,000-Barrel Daily Figure Suggested—Independent Group's Estimate Slightly Higher—Crude Oil Production Spurts on Temporary Easing of Control—Petroleum Stocks Increase

Highlights of the week in the domestic petroleum industry was the suggestion advanced by the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) in its house organ "The Lamp" that daily average runs of crude oil to stills be confined to a limit of 3,000,000 barrels during the forthcoming year if the petroleum industry was to prosper during 1939. Attention was called to the fact that the accumulations in stocks during the past two years and lack of any sign of increased demand for 1939 make it necessary to production to remain within demand limits.

"If the daily average throughout for the country from Jan. 1 does not exceed 3,000,000 barrels (2,500,000 barrels east of the Rockies) the industry will get by with a winter accumulation of about 7,500,000 barrels of motor fuel stocks, leaving a backlog of 83,000,000 barrels with which to start the main consuming season on April 1, "The Lamp" continued. "This, assuming the producing branch continues its fine record of 1938 in reducing waste and staying within the limits of market demand, should enable the oil man to put away his aspirin and headache powders in the hope of a more generally satisfactory year.

Devotees of the Cubist school will find much to their liking in the picture which the oil industry is just completing of operations in 1938. But to the majority it will appear a strange mixture of colors frequently having no apparent relation to each other. Darker shades predominate, but there are some unmistakably bright spots. Increased consumption of motor fuel, higher exports and reduction in crude stocks contrast with an unwanted growth of products in storage, over-activity on the part of refiners and a gradual weakening in product prices which ultimately had the effect of undermining crude quotations.

"Let us see how the picture looks at close range," the article continued. "All figures are estimated as of the end of the year. Despite the downward sweep of the business curve during a good part of the year, indications are that the total demand for all oils in 1938 will slip back little from last year's all-time record consumption of 1,340,000,000 barrels. Estimates place the 1938 domestic and export demand for crude and products at 1,320,000,000 barrels, a decline of 1.4%.

"Getting down into the list of individual items, we find a wide disparity. Motor fuel, the industry's number one product, showed a gain over the previous year due to increased demands from abroad, though domestic consumption remained steady. The total will be about 566,400,000 barrels, an increase of 1.7%. The biggest slump came in fuel oil consumption—always a barometer for general industrial activity. Domestic and export demand for these oils is expected to total 307,000,000 barrels, a loss of 10.4% from the preceding year. Gas oil and distillate rallied from an unfavorable first half and are expected to finish out the year with a consumption of 147,800,000 barrels.

"Faced with excessive stocks on its shelves, the producing branch of the industry cut its output to an estimated daily average 3,320,000 barrels, 5.3% below last year. This compares with a 17% increase in crude produced during 1937 over the previous 12 months. Drilling, too, was curtailed, only 26,000 wells being put down this year, a reduction of 16.4%.

"The Lamp's" survey took a sharp slap at the refining branch of the industry, pointing out that "as in 1937, refineries ran through most of the year with little regard to the threatened accumulation of stocks behind them. Rated strictly on the 1937 average, the daily average runs to stills of 3,200,000 barrels during the current year do not appear so bad. Indeed, they represent a reduction of nearly 2%. But 1937 itself showed an increase in refinery output of 11% and a boost in motor fuel stocks of 14,200,000 barrels. The gain in product storage during the current year of 28,000,000 barrels tells its own story.

"The stock picture is a scrambled one. On the crude tank farms, the industry did a good job. Crude petroleum in storage was 36,000,000 barrels lower than in 1937, which not only wiped out the surplus stored in that year but reduced burdensome stocks almost as much again. In spite of sustained demand and lower refinery throughputs toward the close of the year, finished motor fuel stocks were increased by about 1,000,000 barrels. Slight as it was, this further upset the product market, for in 1937 the industry had added 14,200,000 barrels of gasoline to storage and this excessive accumulation had the inevitable undermining effect. Residual fuel oils accumulated more rapidly than any other product, some 20,300,000 barrels being added to the heavy quantity already held in the industry's heavy fuel tanks. This follows an increase of 10,700,000 barrels last year. Most of the additional supply came from the West Coast.

"The spectre of war which has hung over a worried world during the past few years reached alarming proportions in 1938, and sent nations scurrying to fill their oil tanks against the possibility of national emergency. On top of a one-third increase in exports of crude and products during 1937, the current year indicates a further increased demand from

abroad of 11.5%. Exports of crude and products will probably total 192,300,000 barrels for the year. The manner in which this figure is divided gives an interesting reflection of developments abroad.

"Crude oil, surprisingly enough, leads the list, an outgrowth of the tendency among foreign countries to develop their own refining industries. Next in volume, as might be expected, comes motor fuel, with an advance of nearly one-fourth over the quantity exported in 1937, which in turn, was one-third again as large as in the previous year. Gas oil and distillate will show a slight loss after a 48% increase in 1937, which reflected the need of nations abroad for cracking stocks to make high octane gasoline, as well as the growing use of the Diesel engine."

A slightly more optimistic viewpoint was taken by the statisticians of the Independent Petroleum Association of America who held that there were encouraging signs pointing to increased demand for petroleum quarters during the first quarter of the new year and held necessary daily average production of crude oil totaling 3,250,000 barrels. The statement, however, warned against building up of gasoline inventories too highly and recommended refinery operations be curtailed.

Due to the temporary suspension of the week-end ban on production in Texas over the Christmas week-end, the Nation's daily average crude oil production total shot up 173,400 barrels during the week ended Dec. 24, according to the mid-week report of the American Petroleum Institute. This was 145,000 barrels above the December market estimate demand of the Bureau of Mines of 3,305,800 barrels, the first time in months that production had exceeded the market estimates of the Federal agency.

Texas, as was to be expected, led in upturned production, the total in the Lone Star State gaining 194,050 barrels during the period to reach a daily average of 1,460,200 barrels. Louisiana was up 2,750 barrels to 262,150 and Kansas gained 3,500 to a daily average of 157,300 barrels. Oklahoma was off 18,550 barrels to 423,850 barrels while California production dipped 12,700 barrels to 658,200 barrels.

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil held in the United States on Dec. 17 were up 422,000 barrels from the previous week to 269,931,000 barrels, the Bureau of Mines reported. Domestic stocks were up 239,000 barrels, and foreign inventories up 183,000 barrels.

There were no crude oil price changes.

Prices of Typical Crudes per Barrel at Wells
(All gravities where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)

Bradford, Pa.	\$1.80	Eldorado, Ark., 40	\$1.05
Lime (Ohio Oil Co.)	1.25	Rusk, Texas, 40 and over	1.02
Corning, Pa.97	Darst Creek	1.09
Illinois	1.25	Michigan crude	7.82
Western Kentucky	1.20	Sunburst, Mont.	1.22
Mid-Cont., Okla., 40 and above	1.02	Huntington, Calif., 30 and over	1.24
Rodessa, Ark., 40 and above	1.25	Kettelman Hills, 39 and over	1.25
Smackover, Ark., 24 and over75	Petrolia, Canada	2.15

REFINED PRODUCTS—COLD SPELL AIDS HEATING OIL MARKET—REFINERY RATES OFF, HOLDING DOWN GASOLINE—SHARP SLUMP IN GAS AND FUEL OIL INVENTORIES

The cold weather which developed over most of the Nation during the week just closed brought about a quick response in the home heating fuel market and as consumption spurred, the price structure showed a corresponding strengthening. Sellers are firm in holding at the recent advanced prices in the New York market and more optimistic observers expect that continued cold weather will bring further increases in prices.

The sharpest contraction in refinery operations this year—4 points—was responsible for bringing down daily average runs of crude to stills 140,000 barrels to a total of only 3,105,000 barrels with refineries running at 76.4% of capacity, the American Petroleum Institute report disclosed on Wednesday.

Gasoline stocks also were added, a less-than-seasonal increase of 324,000 barrels during the Dec. 24 period lifting the total to 69,959,000 barrels of finished and unfinished motor fuel. Refinery stocks were up 430,000 barrels but this was offset in part by a decline of 192,000 barrels in holdings at bulk terminals. Stocks of unfinished motor fuel were up 86,000 barrels. Gasoline production was off 486,000 barrels to 9,330,000 barrels.

Another factor that played an important part in strengthening the fuel oil market was the quick response of storage figures to the bullish turn in weather. Holdings of gas and fuel oils showed their sharpest decline in months during the Dec. 24 week, easing off 1,818,000 barrels to 146,755,000 barrels.

With the year near its end, the trade paid especial attention to the Dec. 24 gasoline storage figures which were the best yet in 1938 as far as comparison to last year's corresponding date was concerned. The stocks on Dec. 24 were more than 5,500,000 barrels under the total reported for the corresponding 1937 period.

The price structure showed little alteration. Quotations on fuel oils and heating oils strengthened, but there was no general price advance. Motor fuel prices held steady for the most part.

U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery

New York—	New York—	Other Cities—
Stand. Oil N. J.	Texas	Chicago
Socony-Vacuum	Gulf	New Orleans
Tide Water Oil Co.	Shell Eastern	Gulf ports
Richfield Oil (Cal.)		Tulsa
Warner-Quinlan		

Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery

New York—	North Texas	New Orleans
(Bayonne)	Los Angeles	Tulsa

Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal

N. Y. (Bayonne)—	California 24 plus D	New Orleans C.
Bunker C	\$1.00-1.25	Phila., Bunker C
Diesel	1.75	

Gas Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal

N. Y. (Bayonne)—	Chicago	Tulsa
27 plus	28-30 D	

Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included

New York	Newark	Philadelphia
Brooklyn	Boston	

* Not including 2% city sales tax.

Daily Average Crude Oil Production During Week Ended Dec. 24, 1938, Placed at 3,449,700 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Dec. 24, 1938, was 3,449,700 barrels. This was a gain of 173,400 barrels from the output of the previous week, and the current week's figure was above the 3,305,800 barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oil-producing States during December. Daily average production for the four weeks ended Dec. 24, 1938, is estimated at 3,298,700 barrels. The daily average output for the week ended Dec. 25, 1937, totaled 3,492,600 barrels. Further details, as reported by the Institute, follow:

Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports for the week ended Dec. 24, totaled 1,264,000 barrels, a daily average of 180,571 barrels, compared with a daily average of 183,286 barrels for the week ended Dec. 17 and 164,143 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Dec. 24.

Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended Dec. 24 totaled 242,000 barrels, a daily average of 34,571 barrels, compared with 13,929 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Dec. 24.

Reports received from refining companies owning 85.6% of the 4,211,000 barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States, indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines' basis, 3,105,000 barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week, 69,959,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; 29,908,000 barrels of gas and distillate fuel oil, and 116,847,000 barrels of heavy fuel oils.

Total gasoline production by companies owning 84.6% of the total daily refinery capacity of the country amounted to 9,330,000 barrels.

CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED DEC. 24, 1938
(Figures in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons each)

District	Daily Refining Capacity		Crude Runs to Stills		Stocks of Finished and Unfinished Gasoline			Stocks of Gas and Fuel Oil	
	Potential Rate	Reporting		Daily Average	P. C. Operated	Finished			Unfin'd in Naptha Distl.
		Total	P. C.			At Re-fineries	Terms &c.		
East Coast ..	615	615	100.0	450	73.2	4,533	11,355	1,178	13,297
Appalachian ..	149	128	85.9	108	82.8	990	1,602	234	752
Ind., Ill., Ky Okla., Kan., Mo.	574	514	89.5	423	82.3	5,221	4,994	530	7,742
Midland Texas ..	419	342	81.6	243	71.1	3,576	2,435	295	4,513
Texas Gulf ..	316	159	50.3	109	68.6	1,301	92	268	2,003
La. Gulf ..	943	838	88.9	745	88.9	7,751	278	1,569	12,162
No. La.-Ark.	149	145	97.3	130	89.7	1,159	513	356	2,418
Rocky Mtn.	100	55	55.0	39	70.9	267	142	63	953
California ..	118	64	54.2	31	51.6	1,135	---	80	660
	828	745	90.0	478	64.2	10,500	2,104	1,238	98,905
Reported		3,605	85.6	2,756	76.4	36,433	23,515	5,811	143,405
Est. unrp'd.		606		349		3,400	690	110	3,350
x Est. tot. U.S. Dec. 17, '38 ..	4,211	4,211		3,105		39,833	24,205	5,921	146,755
Dec. 10, '38 ..	4,211	4,211		3,245		39,403	24,397	5,835	148,573
U.S. B. of M. x Dec. 17, '37 ..				y 3,173		44,872	23,628	7,053	118,148

x Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis. y December, 1937 daily average.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(Figures in Barrels)

	B. of M. Calculated Requirements (Dec.)	State Allowable Dec. 1	Week Ended Dec. 24, 1938	Change from Previous Week	Four Weeks Ended Dec. 24, 1938	Week Ended Dec. 25, 1937
Oklahoma	500,700	428,000	423,850	-18,550	427,400	550,300
Kansas	159,000	163,400	157,000	+3,500	151,650	182,200
Panhandle Texas			66,100	+6,050	63,850	72,550
North Texas			81,100	+4,700	76,300	73,150
West Central Texas			31,750	+1,550	30,600	32,800
West Texas			229,700	+29,750	208,750	192,400
East Central Texas			103,350	+15,300	92,700	93,650
East Texas			446,050	+74,450	390,050	489,450
Southwest Texas			271,500	+44,750	237,650	249,600
Coastal Texas			230,650	+17,500	217,050	191,400
Total Texas	1,343,900	b1724,020	1,460,200	+194,650	1,316,950	1,395,000
North Louisiana			69,650	-50	72,000	81,500
Coastal Louisiana			192,500	+2,800	188,400	170,850
Total Louisiana	248,000	247,580	262,150	+2,750	260,400	252,350
Arkansas	51,600	d52,000	49,950	-700	49,700	45,300
Eastern	169,000		224,900	+10,300	212,050	138,100
Michigan	51,000		48,750	-900	50,250	51,200
Wyoming	76,100		49,900	-5,000	53,600	49,500
Montana	12,600		12,450	+100	12,400	13,550
Colorado	3,900		3,750	-50	3,750	4,450
New Mexico	100,300	95,285	98,600	+600	100,700	107,750
Total east of Calif.	2,716,100		2,791,500	+186,100	2,638,850	2,787,700
California	589,700	c615,000	653,200	-12,700	659,850	704,900
Total United States	3,305,800		3,449,700	+173,400	3,298,700	3,492,600

Note—The figures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oil which might have been surreptitiously produced.

a These are Bureau of Mines calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of

Quotations continued at 4.85c., New York, which was also the contract settling basis of the American Smelting & Refining Co., and at 4.70c., St. Louis. St. Joseph Lead Co. reported business in its own brands for delivery in the East at a premium.

Zinc

The London market ruled steady during the last week, and galvanizers showed a little more buying interest in the domestic product. Sales of the common grades for the week ended Dec. 24 totaled 5,369 tons, which compares with 1,896 tons in the preceding week. Shipments of the common grades to consumers for the week amounted to 2,985 tons, a good total in view of the holiday period. Quotations continued on the basis of 4.50c., St. Louis, for Prime Western. The Joplin ore market was unchanged. The State Department went on record on Dec. 27 with a statement to the effect that the reduction in the duty on zinc still left "substantial protection" for domestic producers.

Tin

There was a moderate amount of trading in tin on Tuesday and yesterday, and prices ruled steady to firm. London quotations averaged a little higher than in the preceding week, with sentiment abroad more favorable on encouraging reports from this country on the outlook for business in the tin-plate industry. With the passing of the holiday period the rate of operations in the domestic tin-plate industry is expected to move above 40% of capacity.

Chinese tin, 99%, was nominally as follows: Dec. 22, 44.750c.; Dec. 23, 44.850c.; Dec. 24, 44.850c.; Dec. 26, holiday; Dec. 27, 44.850c.; Dec. 28, 45.000c.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS ("E. & M. J." QUOTATIONS)

Table with columns for Electrolytic Copper, Straits Tin, Lead, and Zinc. Rows show prices for Dec. 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, and an average.

Average prices for calendar week ended Dec. 24 are: Domestic copper f.o.b. refinery, 11.025c.; export copper, 10.038c.; Straits tin, 46.158c.; New York lead, 4.850c.; St. Louis lead, 4.700c.; St. Louis zinc, 4.500c.; and silver, 42.750c.

The above quotations are "M. & M. M.'s" appraisal of the major United States markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencies. They are reduced to the basis of cash, New York or St. Louis, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound.

Copper, lead and zinc quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only.

In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a delivered basis; that is, delivered at consumers' plants. As delivery charges vary with the destination, the figures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. Delivered prices in New England average 0.225c. per pound above the refinery basis.

Export quotations for copper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. On foreign business in copper sellers usually name a c.i.f. price—Hamburg, Havre, and Liverpool. The c.i.f. basis commands a premium of 0.325c. per pound above f.o.b. refinery quotation.

DAILY LONDON PRICES

Table with columns for Copper, Tin, Lead, and Zinc. Rows show prices for Dec. 22, 23, 26, 27, 28.

Prices for lead and zinc are the official buyers' prices for the first session of the London Metal Exchange; prices for copper and tin are the official closing buyers' prices. All are in pounds sterling per long ton (2,240 lb.).

World Steel Output Drops 19.5% in 1938

World production of steel ingots and castings for 1938 was 107,523,000 gross tons, 19.5% less than the output of 133,616,000 tons for 1937, the magazine "Steel" announced on Dec. 29. For pig iron and ferro alloys, estimated output is 80,802,000 tons, compared with 102,046,000 tons in 1937, a drop of 20.8%. Output of both steel and pig iron in 1938 was lower than in 1936, but higher than in any intervening year between 1929 and 1936.

The magazine pointed out that lack of trade more than impending war preparations caused the recession in world iron and steel output in the last year, and that lack of trade was mainly due to absence of confidence in the growing menace of war and to political and social disturbances in such countries as the United States and France.

In consequence of frontier modifications, as between Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and of the absorption of Austria by Germany, considerable changes took place in the productive capacities of those countries.

The decline in American production between 1937 and 1938, the survey points out, is the largest of any country. Steel output here was off 43.5% and pig iron output 47.5% from the preceding year. As a result, the United States share of world steel production was only 27.1%, compared with 38.6% in 1937, and pig-iron output 24.2%, against 35.4% for 1937.

World production of steel ingots and castings for the leading countries are shown in the following table:

Table showing Gross Tons for 1938 and 1937 for various countries including United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Russia, Japan, India, Australia, and Miscellaneous.

x Includes Austrian production since March 13, 1938. y Up to March 15; from that date, Austrian production included in German figures. Estimated output for the year, 875,000 tons. z Owing to the annexation of the Teschen district by Poland, Czech production was diminished and Polish production was augmented by the output of the Trinec works as from October, 1938, approximately 100,000 tons.

During 1938 European nations produced 68,510,000 tons of steel, or 4.8% less than in 1937, and 53,929,000 tons of pig iron, a decrease of 6.3%. In

1938, tonnage of pig iron produced in the world was 75.2% of total steel output. In 1937 the proportion was 76.5% and in 1936, 73.3%.

Following its absorption of Austria, Germany consolidated its position as by far the largest steel producer in Europe.

Steel Operations Drop to 40% in Holiday Week

The "Iron Age" in its issue of Dec. 29, reported that "under the influence of year-end cautiousness in steel buying and affected by the holiday shutdown of all plants, ingot production this week will not exceed 40% of the industry's capacity. A rebound to about 50% is indicated for next week when there will be no holiday shutdown." The "Iron Age" further reported:

While the trend of business and operations is expected to be upward during at least the first few months of the new year, the general belief is that strong improvement will not be in evidence until the latter part of January, when automobile companies probably will come into the market again for large tonnages.

Meanwhile, steel production in the first few weeks of the new year will be fairly well supported by recent orders for structural steel, reinforcing bars, rails and track accessories, material for railroad cars and an expected increase in tin plate requirements. If automobile production during the winter months comes up to expectations, the needs of this industry, together with larger rollings of steel for construction, the railroads, the can manufacturing and the increasingly important group of miscellaneous consumers, should be sufficient to support ingot production at 60% or higher during a considerable part of the first quarter.

The steel industry is keenly interested in the proposals for railroad rehabilitation made by the special committee of railroad managements and labor, which if carried out constructively would mean much to both steel mills and equipment builders. Railroad managements admit the need of 100,000 cars and 2,000 locomotives annually for at least the next five years if a reasonable solution of their problems can be found.

With large-scale railroad buying, the outlook for 1939 would be materially improved, as other major consuming channels, including automobiles, construction and can manufacture, promise to take substantially larger tonnages than in 1938.

This week's news contains a few suggestions of probable railroad needs. The Santa Fe has authorized the purchase of 30 Diesel-electric locomotives at a cost of about \$2,250,000 and the St. Louis-Southwestern has received court permission to expend \$1,668,356 for various improvements. The Pittsburgh & West Virginia RR. has asked for an Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan of \$1,500,000 or guarantee of equipment trust certificates to purchase 600 steel hopper and 100 steel box cars requiring 6,500 tons of steel. A few minor rail and accessory orders have been placed, including 3,500 tons for the Illinois Central and 2,824 tons for the Central of Georgia.

Construction steel awards and inquiries have been conspicuous in a week of comparatively light buying in other lines. Structural steel awards were nearly 41,000 tons.

As an example of the December decline in general steel buying Chicago mills report that orders this month are running from 10 to 25% behind those of November.

Agitation over steel mill wages has again reared its head, this time at the plant of the McKeesport Tin Plate Co., McKeesport, Pa., where the management has invoked the 20-day clause in its contract with the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee and has suggested wage reductions ranging from 6 to 16%. The question is still under negotiation, but meanwhile poor tin plate business has recently forced the company to lay off about 800 of its 3,000 employees.

This action follows the recent agreement of employees of the Follansbee Brothers Co. to accept wage reductions. Whether the movement will spread to other small or non-integrated sheet and tin plate makers who have been caught between low prices for their products and high wage scales, is not yet indicated.

An official statement of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee says that 565 contracts have now been signed with iron and steel companies and allied fabricators. Of these 132 expire on miscellaneous dates, 238 were signed for a year or more and 132 have clauses providing for reopening at the request of either party. This "escape" clause, which is a feature of contracts held by some of the larger steel companies, precludes the possibility of general wage negotiations in February, as the original contracts provided.

Scrap prices are unchanged, but the market has probably been strengthened by large purchases for export. Japan has begun the placing of orders for 100,000 tons or more and the European scrap cartel has bought about 100,000 tons, all at prices that are in line with present market conditions. The "Iron Age" scrap composite price remains at last week's figure of \$14.92.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES

Table showing Finished Steel prices for Dec. 27, 1938, 2.286c. a Lb. with sub-tables for One week ago, One month ago, and One year ago.

Table showing High and Low prices for Finished Steel from 1938 to 1927.

Table showing Pig Iron prices for Dec. 27, 1938, \$20.61 a Gross Ton with sub-tables for One week ago, One month ago, and One year ago.

Table showing High and Low prices for Pig Iron from 1938 to 1927.

Table showing Steel Scrap prices for Dec. 27, 1938, \$14.92 a Gross Ton with sub-tables for One week ago, One month ago, and One year ago.

Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System for the Preceding Week

As explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are given out on Thursday, simultaneously with the figures of the Reserve banks themselves and covering the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks in 101 cities cannot be compiled.

In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business Dec. 21:

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended Dec. 21: Increases of \$253,000,000 in holdings of United States Government direct obligations and of \$107,000,000 in Government deposits and decreases of \$465,000,000 in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks, \$133,000,000 in amounts due from banks and \$406,000,000 in deposits credited to domestic banks.

Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined \$24,000,000 in New York City and \$15,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Loans to banks declined \$14,000,000, and loans to brokers and dealers, \$4,000,000.

Holdings of United States Government direct obligations increased \$253,000,000, holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government increased \$19,000,000 in New York City and \$22,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Holdings of "other securities" decreased \$14,000,000.

Demand deposits—adjusted decreased \$30,000,000 in New York City, \$23,000,000 in the San Francisco district, \$16,000,000 in the Dallas district, and \$92,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Time deposits increased \$21,000,000 in the San Francisco district and \$11,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Deposits credited to domestic banks declined \$297,000,000 in New York City, \$19,000,000 in the Chicago district, \$18,000,000 in the Philadelphia district, \$18,000,000 each in the Richmond and San Francisco districts, and \$406,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Borrowings of weekly reporting member banks amounted to \$2,000,000 on Dec. 21.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended Dec. 21, 1938, follows:

	Dec. 21, 1938	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) Since	
		Dec. 14, 1938	Dec. 22, 1937
Assets—			
Loans and investments—total	21,742,000,000	+238,000,000	+262,000,000
Loans—total	8,473,000,000	—23,000,000	—945,000,000
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans	3,857,000,000	—15,000,000	—760,000,000
Open market paper	330,000,000	—6,000,000	—142,000,000
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	854,000,000	—4,000,000	—33,000,000
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	566,000,000	—2,000,000	—83,000,000
Real estate loans	1,169,000,000	+2,000,000	+3,000,000
Loans to banks	120,000,000	—14,000,000	+49,000,000
Other loans	1,577,000,000	+16,000,000	+21,000,000
U. S. Govt. direct obligations	8,333,000,000	+253,000,000	+266,000,000
Obligations fully guaranteed by United States Government	1,718,000,000	+22,000,000	+608,000,000
Other securities	3,218,000,000	—14,000,000	+333,000,000
Reserve with Fed. Res. banks	6,980,000,000	—465,000,000	+1,645,000,000
Cash in valut.	493,000,000	+3,000,000	—126,000,000
Balances with domestic banks	2,389,000,000	—133,000,000	+564,000,000
Liabilities—			
Demand deposits—adjusted	16,129,000,000	—92,000,000	+1,706,000,000
Time deposits	5,141,000,000	+11,000,000	—60,000,000
United States Government deposits	639,000,000	+107,000,000	—50,000,000
Inter-bank deposits:			
Domestic banks	5,947,000,000	—406,000,000	+905,000,000
Foreign banks	507,000,000	+4,000,000	+63,000,000
Borrowings	2,000,000	+2,000,000	—5,000,000

a Dec. 14 figures revised (Cleveland district).

Japanese Shipping Lines Agree to Charge Same Rates On Coffee as American Vessels—Consent Order by United States Maritime Commission Ends Threatened Rate War

The United States Maritime Commission on Dec. 22 issued a consent order which averted a threatened rate war between Japanese shipping interests and the Pacific Coast-River Plate-Brazil Steamship Conference. The consent order was issued after representatives of the Japanese lines, Osaka Syosen Kabushiki Kaisya and Yamashita Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha, appeared at a Commission hearing and agreed to comply, thus in effect consenting to join the rate conference. The Commission meanwhile, it is reported, held that the two lines had engaged in "practices detrimental to shipping."

A previous reference to this dispute appeared in these columns Dec. 17, page 3685. Settlement by the Commission was indicated as follows in a Washington dispatch Dec. 22 to the New York "Herald Tribune":

Witnesses had testified that chaos had threatened the coffee trade on the west coast as a result of the lines' activities. Yamashita admitted arbitrarily cutting the cost of transporting coffee from the east coast of South America to the west coast of the United States from the conference rate of \$1 per bag to 50 cents.

The Japanese lines had been accused of demanding that the conference assign to them from 25 to 30% of the coffee trade between the two coasts, or the equivalent in revenue if the coffee itself were not carried. They had set this as their price for remaining in the conference and maintaining the conference. Refusal of the conference members—Pacific-Argentine-Brazil Line and Westfallarsen Line—to agree to this ultimatum brought about the resignation of Japanese lines from the conference. The rate cutting followed.

At the resumption of the hearings today, counsel for the Japanese line announced that it had been decided not to contest the charges further. Both lines volunteered to return to the conference without any pooling

agreement and to abide by the 1939 coffee carriage charge of 90 cents a bag.

Voluntinous correspondence, telegrams and teletype messages from the Japanese companies' files were introduced into the records by Bon Geaslin, General Counsel for the Commission.

France Announces 175,000,000 Guilder Loan to Reimburse Railway Loans

The French Government announced on Dec. 27 that negotiations had been concluded with a group of Dutch and Swiss banks for a loan of 175,000,000 guilders; the bonds to bear 4% interest, redeemable in 30 years and issued at 95. The money is to be used to reimburse various loans of the French railways. From a Paris dispatch to the "Wall Street Journal" of Dec. 28, we take the following:

The loan is being issued through a syndicate headed by Mendelssohn & Co. and comprising the Netherlands Trading Society, Credit Suisse and the Swiss Bank Corp. Of the loan, 100,000,000 guilders will be issued in Holland and 75,000,000 guilders in Switzerland. The bonds are in guilders or Swiss francs at fixed ratio.

With the proceeds the Government will repay the following railway loans the dollar 6½% loan of 1950 of the Nord Ry. and the 5½% dollar loan of the Orleans Ry. of 1978; the guilder 6% loan of 1977 and 5% guilder loan of 1978 of the Orleans Ry. and the 5% guilder loan of 1979 by the Alsace Ry., the Swiss franc 5% loan of 1956 of the Orleans Ry., the guilder and Swiss franc 4½% loan of 1972 of the Alsace Ry. and the 4½% guilder and Swiss franc loans of 1958 of the Lyons Ry.

Mexican Chamber of Deputies Passes Bill Barring Oil Concessions for Private Companies—To Be Handled Directly by Government—Land Indemnity Agreement with United States Ratified by Senate

The Mexican Chamber of Deputies has passed an amendment to Mexico's Constitution providing that exploitation of oil and hydrocarbons shall no longer be a matter of concessions for private companies but shall be handled directly by the Government. Advice to this effect were contained in a wireless message from Mexico City, Dec. 27, to the New York "Times," which further stated:

The resolution, originally sent to the Chamber by President Lazaro Cardenas after the expropriation of the oil companies, had been turned over to a special committee which on Monday reported favorably on it. The measure must be approved by State Legislatures before it becomes law.

The Chamber also approved detailed items of expenditure for the coming year with larger appropriations for national defense, education, and public works totaling 200,000,000 pesos. It appropriated 49,000,000 pesos for the internal public debt, the equivalent of \$1,000,000 for the first payment for American-owned expropriated lands and the equivalent of \$500,000 for payment of American claims.

Expenditures total 45,000,000 pesos, equaling estimated income. There is no provision for resumption of payments on the foreign debt.

Land indemnity agreement between the United States and Mexico was ratified by the Senate at its last meeting of the present session tonight. However, the Senate postponed consideration of a bill introduced to pay Mexicans at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year for lands seized.

The Senate returned to the Chamber a bill aimed at taxing banks' profits up to 50%.

Time Extended for Acceptance of Exchange Offer on Province of Mendoza (Argentina) 7.50% Gold Bonds for New Readjustment Bonds

Edmundo Correas, Minister of Finance of the Province of Mendoza, Argentina, announced on Dec. 27 that the Province has extended the period for acceptance of its offer of June 1, 1938, to holders of its external 7.50% secured sinking fund gold bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1926, due June 1, 1951, to exchange these bonds for new readjustment bonds. The offer was open for acceptance until Dec. 31, 1938, and under its terms the National Government of the Argentine Republic assumed responsibility for service of the new bonds. The new readjustment bonds of the Province are dated Dec. 1, 1937, mature Dec. 1, 1954, and bear interest at the rate of 4% per annum. An announcement bearing on the extension of the acceptance period also said:

The decision to extend the acceptance period was made in view of the fact that at Dec. 23, 1938, holders of more than 85% of the total principal amount of the bonds had accepted the offer, and after consultation with the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc. The offer will remain open until such date as may be specified later by public notice at least 30 days in advance of the final date for acceptance. Holders of the Province's outstanding dollar bonds who have not heretofore accepted the offer and desire to do so are requested to promptly deliver their bonds with appurtenant coupons to the Corporate Trust Department of Manufacturers Trust Co., New York, as agent for the Province.

The offer of June 1 was reported in these columns of June 4, page 3591.

\$341,400 of Republic of Cuba External Debt 5% Bonds of 1914, Due 1949, Drawn for Redemption Feb. 1

J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that \$341,400 principal amount of Republic of Cuba external debt 5% bonds of 1914, due 1949, have been drawn by lot for redemption on Feb. 1, 1939, by operation of the sinking fund, at 102½ and accrued interest. Payment will be made on and after Feb. 1, in dollars, at the New York office of J. P. Morgan & Co., or, in the respective money in which the bonds are expressed to be payable, at Morgan Grenfell & Co., Limited, in London. The Reichsbank in Hamburg or Berlin, or at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.'s agents in Paris. Registered bonds without coupons may be presented for payment only in New York.

Chile Reports Receipts for Debt Service in 1938 Totals \$14,135,573 Against \$6,106,751 Year Ago—50% to Be Applied to Interest Payment of \$20.92½ per \$1,000 Bond

The Autonomous Institute for the Amortization of the Public Debt of the Republic of Chile reports that the total receipts of the Institute in 1938, available for debt service, amount to \$14,135,573 compared with \$6,106,751 last year, according to advices received Dec. 29. Of this amount, \$2,747,242 represented the receipts from the Government's participation in the profits of Chilean Nitrate and Iodine Sales Corp.; \$11,263,666 represented receipts of taxes on the profits of the copper enterprises; \$45,063 the quota of duty of petroleum imported for the nitrate industry; \$79,601 the quota of duty on petroleum imported for the copper industry. The announcement on behalf of the Institute further stated:

Fifty percent of the total will be applied by the Institute, under the terms of the Chilean law, to the payment of interest at the rate of \$20.92½ per \$1,000 bond and the balance, less expenses has been applied to the purchase and retirement of \$33,786,500 principal amount of dollar bonds, £1,254,863. of sterling bonds and Fr. 6,577,700. of Swiss franc bonds. The interest payment for 1938 was \$7.86 per \$1,000 bond.

Since the inauguration of the plan four years ago, the external dollar debt of the Republic of Chile has been reduced, through purchase or retirements, by approximately 30%. The amount of dollar bonds outstanding after the 1938 retirements will be about \$182,000,000. The total interest declarations for the past four years will have amounted to \$39.58½ per \$1,000 bond.

The interest disbursement declared Dec. 29 will be paid on or about Feb. 1, 1939, and will be applicable to the following bonds:

- Republic of Chile 20-year 7% external loan sinking fund bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1922.
- Republic of Chile 6% external sinking fund bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1926.
- Republic of Chile 6% external sinking fund bonds, dated Feb. 1, 1927.
- Republic of Chile railway refunding sinking fund 6% external bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1928.
- Republic of Chile external loan sinking fund 6% bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1928.
- Republic of Chile external loan sinking fund 6% bonds, dated March 1, 1929.
- Republic of Chile external loan sinking fund 6% bonds, dated May 1, 1930.
- Water Company of Valparaiso 6% Bonds, guaranteed loan of 1915, dated Dec. 8, 1915.
- Mortgage Bank of Chile guaranteed sinking fund 6½% bonds, dated June 30, 1925.
- Mortgage Bank of Chile guaranteed sinking fund 6¾% bonds of 1926, dated June 30, 1926.
- Mortgage Bank of Chile guaranteed sinking fund 6% bonds of 1928, dated April 30, 1928.
- Mortgage Bank of Chile guaranteed sinking fund 6% bonds of 1929, dated May 1, 1929.
- Mortgage Bank of Chile guaranteed five-year 6% agricultural notes of 1926, dated Dec. 31, 1926.

SEC Amends Rule XVII of Rules of Practice—Affects Intervention in Proceedings Before Commission

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on Dec. 29 a change in Rule XVII of its Rules of Practice which will become effective Jan. 3, 1939. The amended rule, adopted under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, and the Public Utility Holding Act of 1935, is primarily an elaboration of the former Rule XVII. The new rule, according to the Commission, provides that any interested representative, agency, authority, or instrumentality of the United States, and any interested State, State commission, State securities commission, municipality, or other political subdivision of a State may intervene in proceedings before the Commission as a matter of right. The Commission further states:

All other persons desiring to intervene will, under the new rule, be subject to specific requirements as to the filing of information relating to the propriety of the proposed intervention, and no person will be permitted to intervene if the Commission finds any reason that his participation in the proceeding would not be in the public interest. For example, a finding that there exists an undesirable conflict in the interests which the applicant possesses or purports to represent will result in the denial of the application to intervene.

Applications by such other persons for leave to intervene must hereafter be accompanied by affidavits containing specified information, and the rule also provides that upon request by any party to the proceeding or by counsel for the Commission, the applicant may be ordered to submit himself for examination as to his qualifications. Persons desiring to intervene in a proceeding as representatives of others are required to submit certain additional information and may be required to specify individually the persons whom they represent.

Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges During Week Ended Dec. 10

The percentage of trading in stocks on the New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges during the week ended Dec. 10, by members for their own account, except odd-lot dealers on the Stock Exchange, was lower than in the preceding week ended Dec. 3, it was announced yesterday (Dec. 30) by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Member trading on the Stock Exchange during the week ended Dec. 10 amounted to 1,692,618 shares in 100-share transactions, the Commission noted, or 16.37% of total transactions on the Exchange of 5,173,590 shares. This compares with 2,046,577 shares of stock bought and sold on the Exchange for the account of members during the previous week, which was 18.32% of total transactions that week of 5,586,610 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange members traded for their own account during the week ended Dec. 10 to the amount of 388,685 shares, against total transactions of 1,180,190 shares, a percentage of 16.46%. In the preceding week ended Dec. 3 member trading on the Curb Exchange was 18.31% of total transactions of 948,275 shares, the member trading having amounted to 347,355 shares.

The data issued by the Commission is in the series of current figures being published weekly in accordance with

its program embodied in its report to Congress in June, 1936, on the "Feasibility and Advisability of the Complete Segregation of the Functions of Broker and Dealer." The figures for the week ended Dec. 3 were given in these columns of Dec. 24, page 3834-5. The SEC, in making available the figures for the week ended Dec. 10, said:

The data published are based upon weekly reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows:

	New York Stock Exchange	New York Curb Exchange
Total number of report received.....	1,081	825
1. Reports showing transactions as specialists.....	201	104
2. Reports showing other transactions initiated on the floor.....	250	55
3. Reports showing other transactions initiated off the floor.....	277	99
4. Reports showing no transactions.....	521	584

Note—On the New York Curb Exchange the round lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which registered are not strictly comparable with data similarly designated for the New York Stock Exchange, since specialists on the New York Curb Exchange perform the functions of the New York Stock Exchange odd lot dealer, as well as those of the specialist.

The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because, at times, a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS* (SHARES)
Week Ended Dec. 10, 1938

	Total for Week	Per Cent
A. Total round-lot volume.....	5,173,590	
B. Round lot transactions for account of members (except transactions for odd-lot accounts of specialists and odd-lot dealers):		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—Bought.....	475,910	
Sold.....	458,980	
Total.....	931,890	9.01
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—Bought.....	225,820	
Sold.....	210,580	
Total.....	439,400	4.25
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—Bought.....	146,803	
Sold.....	174,525	
Total.....	321,328	3.11
4. Total—Bought.....	851,533	
Sold.....	841,085	
Total.....	1,692,618	16.37
C. Transactions for the odd-lot accounts of specialists and odd-lot dealers:		
1. In round lots—Bought.....	134,590	
Sold.....	154,540	
Total.....	289,130	2.79
2. In odd lots—Bought.....	689,435	
Sold.....	663,264	
Total.....	1,352,699	

STOCK TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS* (SHARES)
Week Ended Dec. 10, 1938

	Total for Week	Per Cent
A. Total round-lot volume.....	1,180,190	
B. Round lot transactions for account of members:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—Bought.....	125,585	
Sold.....	139,580	
Total.....	265,165	11.23
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—Bought.....	25,860	
Sold.....	30,370	
Total.....	56,230	2.38
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—Bought.....	28,310	
Sold.....	38,980	
Total.....	67,290	2.85
4. Total—Bought.....	179,755	
Sold.....	208,930	
Total.....	388,685	16.46
C. Odd-lot transactions for account of specialists—Bought.....	100,165	
Sold.....	59,540	
Total.....	159,705	

* The term "members" includes all Exchange members, their firms and their partners, including special partners.

† Shares in members' transactions as per cent of twice total round-lot volume. In calculating these percentages the total of members' transactions is compared with twice the total round-lot volume on the Exchange for the reason that the total of members' transactions includes both purchases and sales while the Exchange volume includes only sales.

Limits on Speculative Trading in Grain Futures Established by Commodity Exchange Commission—2,000,000 Bushels Fixed as Limit on Net Long or Short Position

Limits on speculative trading in grain futures were established on Dec. 23 when the Commodity Exchange Commission, consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney General issued a formal order under authority of the Commodity Exchange Act. The limit on the net long or short position which any person may hold, it is announced, is 2,000,000 bushels in any one future or in all futures combined of any one grain on any one contract market. On spreads between markets a position of 3,000,000 bushels in all futures combined is allowed, subject to a limit of 2,000,000 bushels in any one future. The same limits are fixed governing the amount of purchases or sales that may be made during one business day. The order is effective on and after Dec. 31, 1938.

According to Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, the order will not affect market positions acquired in good faith prior to the effective date. Announcement of the above came from the Department of Agriculture on Dec. 23; from the announcement we also quote:

The order covers speculative trading for future delivery in wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed on all contract markets. The trading limits fixed do not apply to bona fide hedging transactions nor to the trading of futures commission merchants and floor brokers unless such trading is for their own account. Public hearings, as required by the Commodity Exchange Act, were held in Chicago on Dec. 1, 1937, affording opportunity for interested persons to appear and be heard on the question of establishing speculative trading limits on grains.

The order as issued by the Commission is in some respects more liberal than the order first proposed and published last June, but in other respects it is less liberal. The order as first proposed called for a limit of 1,000,000 bushels in any one future during the delivery month but allowed 3,000,000 bushels for spreads between markets as well as between individual futures of the same market.

The purpose in placing a limit on the speculative holdings or transactions of a trader is to prevent the wide fluctuations or daily changes in price of grain futures which may result from his heavy trading. It has long been recognized that large speculative transactions represent an element of grave danger to the market. It is hoped that these limitations will eliminate those fluctuations that come about by artificial and unnatural means.

These limitations will not have any considerable immediate effect upon the markets inasmuch as the volume of trading is at an unusually low level. The average daily volume of trading in wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade during the year ended June 30, 1938 was 27,486,000 bushels compared with a daily average of 33,840,000 for 1937.

The proposed limits announced June 13 were noted in these columns June 18, page 3891.

SEC Reports Sales on National Securities Exchanges During November Decreased 16.9% Below October and 2.9% Below November, 1937

Announcement was made today (Dec. 31) by the Securities and Exchange Commission that the dollar value of sales on all registered securities exchanges in November, 1938 amounted to \$1,446,052,343, a decrease of 16.9% from the value of sales in October and a decrease of 2.9% from November, 1937. Stock sales, including rights and warrants, had a value of \$1,306,290,839, a decrease of 17.0% from October. Bond sales were valued at \$139,760,400, a decrease of 16.2% from October. The Commission added:

Total sales of stock, including rights and warrants, in November were 53,495,971 shares, a decrease of 21.2% from October's total. Total principal amount of bonds sold was \$207,718,845, a decrease of 12.4% from October.

The two leading New York exchanges accounted for 95.8% of the value of all sales, 95.2% of stock sales and 99.9% of bond sales on all registered exchanges.

The total value of sales on all exempt exchanges in November was \$578,762, a decrease of 8.2% from October.

Guaranty Trust Co. See Business Viewing Outlook for 1939 with Conservatism—Rising Trend of Business Activity in Past Month Considered as Distinct Net Improvement

According to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, "stated in its broadest terms, the fundamental question in the economic outlook is whether business as now organized can function effectively under the restraints that have been and may be placed upon it by outside forces." Comment to this effect is contained in the company's monthly review, *The Guaranty Survey*, issued Dec. 27, in which it reviews 1938 and discusses the outlook at the beginning of 1939. "To some extent," *The Survey* says, "recovery itself may suffice to lighten these restraints. It goes on to say:

For the most part, however, the restrictions represent a new environment to which business is expected to become adjusted. Only experience can show conclusively how successful the readjustment will be and how long it will take. Until business gains confidence in its ability to operate profitably under the conditions in which it finds itself, the outlook for recovery will remain obscure. This is one of many reasons for the conservatism with which business tends to regard the outlook as we approach 1939.

"Because of the rising trend of business activity in the last several months, the year 1938, viewed as a whole," *The Survey* states, "may be considered as having brought distinct net improvement in most branches of business in the United States." In part it also says:

Seldom, even during the recovery period, have general conditions at the end of a year made such a favorable contrast with those twelve months earlier. This progress is the more encouraging in that it has been achieved in the face of a bewildering complex of problems and uncertainties at home and abroad. At the same time, the satisfaction with which business may properly contemplate the record of 1938 must be tempered by realization that many difficulties remain to cloud the outlook and that some of them have probably been aggravated, rather than lightened, by the year's developments.

"As far as business tendencies are concerned, the year 1938 may be divided into two well-defined parts. The first five months witnessed the final phases of the recession that began in 1937. During that period the downward movement continued, but at a much reduced rate.

"In the last seven months the revival has proceeded with only minor interruptions and has apparently regained at least half of the ground lost in the recession. The European war crisis and the violent storm that crippled transportation and other public services along the eastern seaboard in September caused only momentary halts in the upward movement. Some signs have appeared recently that the advance is proceeding at a slower rate, but it is difficult to determine whether this apparent tendency reflects anything more than the usual seasonal let-down in the closing weeks of the year.

"The year has brought no improvement in the outlook for Government finances. The emergency spending program has greatly increased the current Treasury deficit and the rate of growth of the public debt; and the contemplated program of military and naval preparedness will, if it is carried out, continue for some time to be a further influence in the same direction. The prospect of a balanced Federal budget still lies in the indefinite future."

Study by FDIC Reveals Change in Insurance Maximum to \$10,000 Would Raise Insured Deposits by \$3,000,000,000—\$7,000,000,000 Increase Would Result if Protection Insurance Was \$25,000—Totals Are in Addition to \$21,700,000,000 Now Insured Under \$5,000 Limitation

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on Dec. 28 made public information which showed that a change of insurance protection from the present maximum of \$5,000 for each depositor to \$10,000 would increase insured deposits by \$3,000,000,000, and a change to \$25,000 would increase insured deposits by \$7,000,000,000. These amounts the FDIC said, would be in addition to the \$21,700,000,000 estimated to have been insured on Sept. 21, 1938, under the existing maximum of \$5,000 for each depositor. A \$10,000 provision would have insured 51% of the \$48,200,000,000 of deposits reported by the banks, while a \$25,000 provision would have insured 59% of the deposits. These figures may be compared with insurance of 45% under the present law. Further analysis of the Corporation's study was reported as follows:

Of the 61,392,000 accounts, there were 429,000 with balances of more than \$10,000 each and only 174,000 with balances of more than \$25,000 each. As a consequence, a maximum coverage of \$10,000 would have provided full insurance protection to 99.3% of the accounts, while a maximum of \$25,000 would have provided full protection to 99.7% of the accounts. Under existing law 98.4% of the accounts are estimated to be fully protected by insurance.

The number of banks whose deposits were insured 100% would have increased to 2,078 with a \$10,000 limitation and to 6,001 with a \$25,000 limitation. These banks held deposits of \$397,000,000 and \$2,068,000,000 respectively. With the present \$5,000 limitation all deposits in 456 banks, amounting to \$51,000,000 were fully protected. Under a \$10,000 provision deposits would have been insured 80% or more in 11,580 banks, compared with 12,790 banks under a \$25,000 provision and 9,566 banks under the \$5,000 provision.

Increase in coverage to \$10,000 or to \$25,000 would have increased substantially the insurance protection of the general public. The coverage on demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations, which was 38% under the \$5,000 limit, would have been 46% under a \$10,000 limit and 55% under a \$25,000 limit. Insurance coverage on their savings and time deposits, which was 84% would have been 90% and 94%, respectively. The corresponding figures for interbank deposits are 5%, 10% and 20%. Insurance coverage of other types of deposits would have increased considerably under either a \$10,000 or \$25,000 provision. A large part of these deposits are protected, in addition to insurance, by pledge of collateral or preferment.

Coverage would have increased relatively little under higher limits of insurance in small banks where the accounts were generally small and the percent of deposits insured was high. The increase would have been greater in the large banks. With the \$10,000 maximum, as with the \$5,000 maximum, approximately half of the insured deposits would have been in the 480 banks with deposits of more than \$10,000,000 each. These banks would have held somewhat more than half of all insured deposits under the \$25,000 limitation.

The information was obtained from reports received by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation from 13,705-insured commercial banks showing the distribution of their accounts and deposits as of Sept. 21, 1938. Issuance of the call was decided upon following the introduction in the last session of Congress by Representative Henry B. Steagall of Alabama, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, of a bill to increase the maximum coverage from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for each depositor.

The report as of Sept. 21, 1938, referred to above, was noted in these columns of Dec. 24, page 3837.

Subscriptions Totalling \$1,175,000,000 Received to \$50,000,000 Offering of Federal National Mortgage Association 5-Year 1½% Notes—Approximately \$55,000,000 Allotted, Jesse Jones, Chairman of RFC, Reports

Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced Dec. 27 that approximately 2,000 subscriptions aggregating \$1,175,000,000 had been received for the \$50,000,000 Federal National Mortgage Association 5-year 1½% notes recently offered for sale by the RFC. He stated that allotments will be made on the basis of 5% of the amount of the subscriptions with a maximum of \$1,000,000 to any one subscriber, a minimum of \$10,000 to banks, insurance companies and dealers and a minimum of \$1,000 to all others. Some reductions were made in the larger subscriptions. The total amount allotted is approximately \$55,000,000. The excess over \$50,000,000 was allotted in order to make a minimum allotment to all subscribers.

The offering was referred to in our Dec. 24 issue, page 3845.

Assets of Members of Federal Home Loan Bank System Advanced Over \$300,000,000 in 1938—Current Assets Aggregate \$4,410,000,000

Assets of the member lending institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System increased more than \$300,000,000 during 1938, T. D. Webb, Vice-Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, announced on Dec. 30. The 3,952 members of the system—the largest home mortgage credit reservoir in the world—now have assets totaling

\$4,410,000,000, Mr. Webb stated. Comprising 42% of all savings and loan associations, they hold 65% of the assets of such institutions throughout the United States.

Optimism over prospects of increased home financing during the next few years was expressed by Mr. Webb, on the basis of an upturn in Bank System operations during the past six months, as contrasted to the decline during the period from June, 1937, to February, 1938. Members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System reported total loans of \$630,000,000 in 1938, of which \$325,000,000 was loaned during the last half of the year, as compared with \$305,000,000 in the first half. In addition the announcement in the matter said in part:

In addition to their current assets of nearly \$4,500,000,000, members of the Bank System at the end of November were estimated to have a potential borrowing capacity of \$1,454,000,000, under regulations prescribed for advances by the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks, to give the associations additional funds in meeting demands for home financing or withdrawal needs of their members.

The largest increase in Bank System membership, Mr. Webb said, was registered by Federally-chartered institutions. At the end of November there were 1,355 Federals with total assets of \$1,294,018,000 as compared with 1,309 having assets of \$1,066,509,000 a year earlier. A decrease in the number of State-chartered members of the system of from 2,582 to 2,546 was accounted for largely by conversions to Federal charter by State-chartered institutions. However, the total assets of State-chartered members registered an increase of from \$2,474,219,000 on Nov. 30, 1937, to \$2,483,317,000 a year later.

There was a gain of 12 insurance company members of the Bank System during the year, their number increasing from 27 to 39 and their aggregate assets from \$366,267,000 to \$432,050,000. Savings bank members of the system remained stationary at nine, having assets of \$200,804,000.

"While the number and financial resources of Bank System members continued to expand," Mr. Webb said, "there was a corresponding growth in the resources of the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks themselves. At the end of November the total assets of the banks had reached the all-time peak figure of \$282,050,426 as compared with \$229,851,741 a year earlier, or an increase of about \$52,000,000."

Advances by the banks numbered 4,600 for a total of \$84,553,574 during the 12 months ending Nov. 30, 1938, as compared with 6,300 advances totaling \$119,132,934 for the year ending Nov. 30, 1937.

New Offering of \$100,000,000, or Thereabouts, of 91-Day Treasury Bills—To Be Dated Jan. 4, 1939

Tenders to a new offering of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, yesterday (Dec. 30). The tenders to the offering were invited on Dec. 27 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. The bills were sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. They will be dated Jan. 4, 1939, and will mature on April 5, 1939, and on the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest. There is a maturity of similar securities on Jan. 4 in amount of \$100,125,000.

In his announcement of the offering Secretary Morgenthau said:

They [the bills] will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of \$1,000, \$10,000, \$100,000, \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 (maturity value).

No tender for an amount less than \$1,000 will be considered. Each tender must be in multiples of \$1,000. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimal places, e. g., 99.125. Fractions must not be used.

Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on Dec. 30, 1938, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve banks or branches thereof up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the following morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve banks in cash or other immediately available funds on Jan. 4, 1939.

The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. (Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550, ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from the gift tax.) No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.

Stock of Money in the Country

The Treasury Department at Washington has issued the customary monthly statement showing the stock of money in the country and the amount in circulation after deducting the moneys held in the United States Treasury and by Federal Reserve banks and agents. The figures this time are for Nov. 30, 1938, and show that the money in circulation at that date (including, of course, what is held in bank vaults of member banks of the Federal Reserve System) was \$6,786,994,297, as against \$6,699,707,987 on Oct. 31, 1938, and \$6,561,321,333 on Nov. 30, 1937, and comparing with \$5,698,214,612 on Oct. 31, 1920. Just before the outbreak

of the World War, that is, on June 30, 1914, the total was only \$3,459,434,174. The following is the full statement:

KIND OF MONEY	TOTAL AMOUNT	MONEY HELD IN THE TREASURY			MONEY OUTSIDE OF THE TREASURY			Population of Continental United States (Estimated)
		Total	Am't Held as Security Against Gold and Silver Treasury Notes (1890)	Reserve Against United States (and Treasury) Notes (1890)	Held for Federal Reserve Banks and Agents	All Federal Reserve Money	Total	
Gold certificates	\$14,312,051,471	\$14,312,051,471	\$11,688,226,013	\$156,039,431	\$2,891,138,639	\$2,815,444,500	\$75,694,039	0.58
Standard silver dollars	\$11,688,226,013	\$8,797,087,474	\$692,833,201	\$1,312,405,099	\$4,420,017	\$2,929,256	\$41,296,761	.32
Silver bullion	\$547,079,218	\$547,079,218	\$547,079,218					
Silver certificates	\$1,110,084,517	\$1,110,084,517	\$1,110,084,517		\$1,682,078,040	\$1,682,078,040	\$1,312,405,099	10.05
Treas. notes of 1890	\$1,572,078,040	\$1,572,078,040			\$1,168,022	\$1,168,022	\$355,737,776	2.72
Subsidiary silver	\$1,108,022	\$1,108,022			\$4,175,804	\$4,175,804	\$150,712,456	1.15
Minor coin	\$75,681,095	\$75,681,095			\$44,061,619	\$44,061,619	\$269,495,697	2.06
United States notes	\$346,681,016	\$346,681,016			\$1,928,870	\$1,928,870	\$3,349,808,550	33.30
Fed. Reserve notes	\$4,686,288,710	\$4,686,288,710			\$165,194	\$165,194	\$28,093,432	.22
Fed. Res. bank notes	\$28,527,176	\$28,527,176			\$204,933,785	\$204,933,785	\$203,082,585	1.55
National bank notes	\$208,195,020	\$208,195,020			\$108,855,429,399	\$108,855,429,399	\$6,786,994,297	51.96
Total, Nov. 30 1938	\$21,771,069,452	\$15,950,024,654	\$13,281,472,075	\$156,039,431	\$2,891,138,639	\$2,815,444,500	\$75,694,039	0.58
Comparative totals:								
Oct. 31 1938	21,401,999,388	15,682,285,697	12,912,526,885	156,039,431	2,613,719,431	2,537,463,563	6,699,707,987	*51.33
Nov. 30 1937	20,010,592,448	14,228,195,630	10,597,145,745	156,039,431	3,475,010,434	3,501,339,789	*50.58	
Oct. 31 1920	8,479,620,824	2,436,864,530	718,674,378	156,039,431	382,850,336	1,083,216,060	129,996,005	*129.72
Mar. 31 1917	5,396,596,677	2,952,020,313	2,681,691,072	156,039,431	117,350,216	1,126,267,436	4,172,945,612	40.23
June 30 1914	3,797,825,009	1,845,659,804	1,527,178,879	150,000,000	188,390,925	3,459,434,174	3,459,434,174	34.93
Jan. 1 1879	1,007,084,483	212,420,402	21,602,640	100,000,000	90,817,782	816,266,721	816,266,721	16.92

CIRCULATION STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES MONEY—NOVEMBER 30 1938

* Revised figures.

a Does not include gold other than that held by the Treasury.

b These amounts are not included in the total, since the gold or silver held as security against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold, standard silver dollars, and silver bullion, respectively.

c This total includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates in (1) the Gold Certificate Fund—Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System in the amount of \$8,786,275,185 and (2) the redemption fund or Federal Reserve notes in the amount of \$10,812,289.

d Includes \$1,800,000,000 Exchange Stabilization Fund and \$142,175,639, balance of increment resulting from reduction in weight of the gold dollar.

e Includes \$59,300,000 lawful money deposited as a reserve for Postal Savings deposits.

f The amount of gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from this amount before combining with total money held in the Treasury to arrive at the total amount of money in the United States.

g The money in circulation includes any paper currency held outside the continental limits of the United States.

Note—There is maintained in the Treasury—(i) as a reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890—\$156,039,431 in gold bullion; (ii) as security for Treasury notes of 1890—an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars (these notes are being canceled and retired on receipt); (iii) as security for outstanding silver certificates—silver in bullion and standard silver dollars of a monetary value equal to the face amount of such silver certificates; and (iv) as security for gold certificates—gold bullion of a value at the legal standard equal to the face amount of such gold certificates. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve bank. Federal Reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal Reserve agents of a like amount of gold certificates or of gold certificates and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, or, until June 30, 1939, of direct obligations of the United States if so authorized by a majority vote of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Federal Reserve banks must maintain a reserve in gold certificates of at least 40%, including the redemption fund which must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation. "Gold certificates" as herein used includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates. Federal Reserve bank notes and National bank notes are in process of retirement.

Tenders of \$507,427,000 Received to Offering of \$100,000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills Dated Dec. 28—\$101,032,000 Accepted

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. announced on Dec. 23 that the tenders to the offering last week of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills totaled \$507,427,000, of which \$101,032,000 were accepted. As noted in our issue of Dec. 24, page 3838, the tenders to the offering were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Dec. 23. The Treasury bills are dated Dec. 28, 1938, and will mature on March 29, 1939.

Regarding the details of this issue, Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of Dec. 23 had the following to say:

Total applied for.....\$507,427,000 Total accepted.....\$101,032,000
Except for \$100,000 tendered at a price slightly above par, the bids accepted were tendered at par. Of the tenders at this price 78% were accepted.

It is understood that in the case of the \$100,000, this bid was tendered at a price of \$10 above par.

FHLBB Reports Federal Savings and Loan Associations at End of 1938 Will Have Paid Over \$90,000,000 in Total Dividends to Investors in Five-Year Period

By the end of 1938 Federal savings and loan associations, during their first five years of existence, will have paid more than \$90,000,000 in total dividends to their investors, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced on Dec. 24. The figure is based on dividends actually paid up to the end of 1937 and the amount estimated to be distributed for the past 12 months. These nationally-chartered mutual thrift and home-finance institutions were authorized by Congress in 1933. The Board's announcement of Dec. 24 went on to say:

Of this cumulative amount about \$70,000,000 represents earnings on the funds of individual savers and investors and \$20,000,000 paid or payable to the Government on its investments in about 1,100 of these associations, made chiefly in the 1934-36 period to expand local home lending. For the year 1938 the total dividends of the institutions are expected to be about \$31,700,000.

On Nov. 30 the United States Treasury and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation had \$219,000,000 invested in these institutions. More than 1,100,000 private investors held nearly \$850,000,000.

During 1938 there was a net decrease in the number of Federal associations newly organized since the passage of the enabling Act, largely due to mergers, but the number of old-established State-chartered associations that have converted to Federal charter is constantly increasing.

These privately-owned but Federally-supervised associations continued to make marked progress during 1938. . . . During the first 10 months of 1938 analyses of monthly reports from identical institutions showed an average gain of nearly 1.5% a month in the total of their investments from the public, equivalent to a rate of 19.4% growth in capital per year.

Federal associations made long-term home loans totaling \$238,000,000 during the same months. Of this, 41% was for the construction and repair of dwellings, 28% for the purchase of existing houses, 22% for refinancing present mortgages, and 9% for other purposes. October loans by Federal associations were 8% greater than in the same month of 1937. For the entire year it is estimated that loans by these institutions will exceed \$280,000,000.

World Appeal for Peace and Good Will Made by President Roosevelt in Christmas Message—Plea is Read by Harry L. Hopkins in Washington Broadcast—Other Speakers Cite Guide of Religion

An appeal for peace and goodwill to all the world was addressed by President Roosevelt, on Dec. 25, in a message read at a radio broadcast in Washington by Harry L. Hopkins, newly-appointed Secretary of Commerce. Other speakers on the program, devoted to a discussion by national leaders on "How Can We End Class Wars?", also made a joint plea for peace and goodwill. The President's message read:

The glory of the first Christmas message, as announced to the shepherds of Bethlehem, is that the glad tidings are for all people.

No one was overlooked or forgotten when the multitude sang 'Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, goodwill to men.

The joy and happiness of Christmastime extends to all nations and to all people. The spirit of Christmas is the hope of mankind.

The "Reconciliation Forum" at which the plea for peace was made by the President and Secretary Hopkins was arranged by the "United States News" of Washington, D. C., published by David Lawrence. Mr. Hopkins, in his remarks, said, in part:

The reading of the President's statement and the dwelling of our minds on those peaceful scenes in Bethlehem, must make you wonder, as it has me, why the world should be so full of strife and hatred.

In part, according to the United Press, Mr. Hopkins also said:

"It sometimes appears that the whole world is seeking to destroy itself in bitterness and hate."

He said that this "is not true," however, because the American family is built upon a structure of "working hard, by being inherently honest, and by a wholesome joy of living."

Representatives of labor, industry and agricultural interests joined with the President in appealing to the Nation to solve its class problems in an atmosphere of peace and goodwill, it was noted in United Press accounts from Washington, from which we likewise quote:

Other speakers included Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed, Speaker William B. Bankhead, newly-elected Senator Robert A. Taft (Republican), Ohio; President William Green of the American Federation of Labor;

Vice-President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation; President Charles R. Hook of the National Association of Manufacturers; President Harold W. Dodds of Princeton University, and David Lawrence, editor of the "United States News."

Most of them criticized minority and religious persecutions abroad, appraised the domestic political and economic situation, and urged all groups to cooperate in a spirit of fair play to remove the "causes of friction and dissension."

Speaking from his Coshocton, Ohio, home, Mr. Green reaffirmed the A. F. of L. stand in favor of "fair profits for private initiative," but warned that peace and security can be promoted only through collective bargaining. Referring to the international situation, he called upon the peoples and nations of the world to "come to their senses."

"The only way in which we, as individuals or as nations, can fulfill our destiny is by fulfilling the divine prophecy of 'peace on earth, goodwill toward men,'" he added.

He pledged his organization to cooperate with employers because "we are committed to the principle of private enterprise," and added that labor and business must work together to reduce unemployment, widen domestic markets and increase public purchasing power.

In a similar vein, Mr. Murray said that the C. I. O. wants harmony among industry, labor and Government. He suggested that "responsible" groups of citizens be convened under presidential auspices to work out a solution of problems blocking stability and prosperity.

"Let us, the leaders of industry and labor, pledge ourselves this Christmas night to put the helpful influences of both groups to work through orderly, intelligent, peaceful negotiations to prevent industrial chaos."

Speaking from Middletown, Ohio, Mr. Hook urged "cooperation of all groups" in an effort to reach understanding, and added that the first stones must be laid in local communities because the national "peace or fraction" simply represents their total accumulation.

"If industry, agriculture, labor and Government will really work together in an atmosphere of mutual tolerance and respect, then confidence will be developed through understanding," he said.

He urged a free and close interchange of ideas among employers and employees as beneficial to improving relations.

Mr. Reed called upon the public to embrace mutual tolerance to promote progress and reduce friction. He warned that "only in lowering our ideals can there be disaster."

Mr. Bankhead said grave problems facing the Nation can be solved through application of the golden rule, and urged greater attention to religion.

Mr. Taft said that it is possible for rival political groups to adhere to "sound principle" without stirring class hatred, and that the views of all factions should be taken on the assumption that they are "honest."

Dr. Dodds urged wider application of education and consideration of spiritual values to solve the world's perplexities.

From New Orleans Mr. O'Neal said that his group has urged Mr. Roosevelt to convene leaders of labor, industry and agriculture to discuss means of promoting "full utilization of all of our resources."

President Roosevelt Renews Pledge of World Peace—Speaks at Lighting of Christmas Tree in Washington

President Roosevelt, in a Christmas message broadcast on Dec. 24, renewed "before all the world" the "pledge I have so often given to my own countrymen" to "do whatever lies within my own power to hasten the day foretold by Isaiah, when men 'shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.'" The President declared that the Western World ought to take heart "from the atmosphere of hope and promise" at the Pan-American Conference in Lima, and he remarked on the "happy circumstance" that the conference "will be successfully concluded soon after the birthday of the Prince of Peace." The President's address follows:

Tonight is Christmas Eve. We are gathered again around our community tree here in Lafayette Park, across the street from the White House. Darkness has fallen over the capital, but all about us shine a myriad of brilliant lights. All our hearts, warmed by the eternal fire of Christmas, rejoice, because new life, new hope, new happiness are in them.

In this setting I wish my fellow countrymen everywhere a Merry Christmas with peace, content and friendly cheer to all. I wish also to think the thousands who have remembered me and my family this Christmas with individual greetings. We shall always treasure these friendly messages.

At this time let us hope that the boon of peace which we in this country and in the whole Western Hemisphere enjoy under the providence of God may likewise be vouchsafed to all nations and all peoples. We desire peace. We shall work for peace. We covet neither the lands nor the possessions of any other nation or people.

We of the Western World who have borne witness by works as well as words to our devotion to the cause of peace, ought to take heart tonight from the atmosphere of hope and promise in which representatives of 21 free republics are now assembled in the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru. I consider it a happy circumstance that these deliberations will be successfully concluded soon after the birthday of the Prince of Peace. It is indeed a holy season in which to work for goodwill among men. We derive new strength, new courage for our work from the spirit of Christmas.

We do not expect a new Heaven and a new earth overnight, but in our own land, and other lands—wherever men of goodwill listen to our appeal—we shall work as best we can with the instruments at hand to banish hatred, greed and covetousness from the heart of mankind.

And so the pledge I have so often given to my own countrymen I renew before all the world on this glad Christmas Eve, that I shall do whatever lies within my own power to hasten the day foretold by Isaiah, when men "shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

In describing the circumstances of the speech, a Washington dispatch of Dec. 24 to the New York "Times" said:

When the President finished his few words at the lighting of the Nation's community Christmas tree at Lafayette Park, a ripple of applause came from the chilled 8,000 who stood round the tree. He had set it a-twinkle by pushing a button just before he began to speak. It was a

raw day, one that had been promising snow, but had delivered drizzling rain instead, and many of the crowd had been standing in the wet for half an hour or more.

The rain added to the color of the occasion, for the tree was circled with gay umbrellas, red and green and blue, before it burst into red and green and blue and golden lights. As the lights came on the umbrellas went out, for the drizzle had stopped. While the President spoke the gray clouds parted overhead, and the blue sky appeared just before night rose round.

A silver of new moon came with it as the Schola Cantorum of National Capital Parks under Maestro Arturo Papalardo sang "Silent Night, Holy Night," "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," and three other familiar carols while the President stood thoughtfully listening.

Illinois Appellate Court Prohibits Picketing by Outsiders When No Strike or Dispute Is in Progress—Decision Unanimous

Picketing of a business by outsiders is illegal if there is no strike or controversy in progress, according to a unanimous ruling, Dec. 22, by the Illinois Appellate Court, which pointed out that the State Legislature has never amended the State Labor Injunction Law to allow such picketings, as approved in the Federal Norris-LaGuardia Act adopted in 1932. This type of picketing has been sustained in several other States, including New York and Wisconsin.

In summarizing the Illinois decision, United Press advices of Dec. 22 from Chicago said:

The decision came in a case involving the picketing of the Ross W. Swing beauty shop here in May, June and July, 1937. Organizers for the Hairdressers' and Cosmetologists' Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, sought to persuade Swing's 16 employees to join the union. The employees refused and the picketing began.

Circuit Judge Joseph Burke issued a temporary injunction on July 9, 1937, restraining the union after Swing had testified that the pickets were not employees and never had been employees. In December, 1937, the Second Division of the Appellate Court, acting in a similar case, upheld the right of unions to picket a business even though none of the union members was employed there.

As a result of this decision conforming with the Norris-LaGuardia Act, Judge Burke dissolved the injunction in the Swing case last January. Counsel for Swing then carried the case to the Appellate Court.

"There may be persuasive reasons why the Legislature should adopt an Act similar to the Norris-LaGuardia Act," the ruling said, "but to hold that because this should be the law it therefore is the law in this State is encroaching upon the province of the Legislature."

Judge William McSurely wrote the opinion restoring the injunction against picketing.

Summary of Recommendations of President's Committee on Railroad Legislation—Senators Wheeler and Norris Oppose Repeal of Long-and-Short Haul Clause in Interstate Commerce Act.

Following the issuance of the report of President Roosevelt's Special Committee on Railroad Legislation, Senator Wheeler and Senator Norris said on Dec. 24 that they would oppose any effort to repeal the long-and-short haul rate clause of the Interstate Commerce Act, prohibiting railroads from charging less for a long haul than for a short haul over the same route in the same direction. This repeal was one of the principal recommendations made by the committee, whose report was briefly referred to in these columns a week ago, page 3848. Senator Wheeler conferred with President Roosevelt on Dec. 27, when the recommendations were discussed. According to the Associated Press, Mr. Wheeler said Mr. Roosevelt asked him to return at the end of the week, when Chairman Lea (Democrat), California, of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, and perhaps representatives of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other Government agencies will be present. From the same advices we quote:

"We are going to try to work out a program," Mr. Wheeler said, but added that no decisions had been reached.

The President was not expected to include railroad recommendations in his annual message to Congress next week, but probably will submit to committees of Congress the report of the railroad advisory group.

Later, some persons said, he may send specific recommendations of his own.

Meanwhile, John A. Hastings, a former New York State Senator, prepared to sell the Nation on his one-plank scheme for solving the railroad problem.

He calls it the "Hastings plan for postalizing transportation."

"It's the only answer to the railroad problem," he insisted.

"Postalizing transportation suggests the application, to the passenger and freight service of the American railroads, of the rate principle successfully and profitably employed for a hundred years in first-class letter carriage," he said.

Under his proposal all suburban fares, within a 40-mile limit, would be 15c., or 25c. for a round trip. He proposes that the country be divided into nine regions, and that five types of passenger service be offered. The coach fare from Chicago to New York would be only \$1, and the parlor car change \$3, with fares ranging up to \$15 for limited de luxe trains, plus a "nominal" additional charge for extra services.

New York-to-San Francisco fares would start at \$5.

Freight charges would be similarly fixed.

Eventually, Mr. Hastings said, he hopes for a national scale of passenger fares and freight charges, instead of the zone system.

Senator Wheeler, who has contended that the most immediate need of the railroads is a reduction of capital structures, said (it was reported by the Associated Press) that nevertheless he intended to "lean backward in carrying forward any program for rehabilitation of the railroads which the President may favor."

Senator Wheeler was likewise indicated as saying on Dec. 27 that he has no theories of his own (we quote from Washington advices to the New York "Times") for railroad

legislation, and that he would be willing to cooperate in any program which promised to solve the carriers' problems.

The same paper, in its Dec. 24 issue, stated that J. M. Davis, President of the Delaware Lackawanna & Western R.R., recalled that some of the recommendations just made public were included in a report drawn up by the transportation conference of 1932, of which he was a member.

In part, the "Times" added:

"Although I have not seen the text of the presidential board's report, from what I hear of it I judge it to be sound," he said.

The extension of regulation to all forms of transport, as recommended in the report, long has been favored by the railroads. A few years ago the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission was extended to cover interstate movements of trucks and omnibuses.

The Commission has undertaken this work gradually, and a great measure of order has resulted in highway traffic. However, the railroads do not believe that this regulation has gone far enough.

Rate-Making Rules Criticized

The railroads are dissatisfied with the present rules for rate-making laid down by law. A few years ago the Interstate Commerce Commission was supposed to devise rates which would bring a "fair" return on the theoretical investment in the railroads.

After more than a decade this rule was regarded as unworkable. The present law requires only that the Commission determine rates which would be sufficient to provide good service.

The repeal of the "long-and-short haul" clause of the Interstate Commerce law is desired by the railroads in order that they may cut rates to meet competition, chiefly that provided by the Panama Canal.

This would mean that the railroads would be able to charge less relatively for carriage between, say, New York and San Francisco, than between New York and Chicago.

The creation of a transportation board, as recommended in the report, would be part of an effort to devise a thoroughgoing scheme of transport regulation. The idea behind this suggestion is that a constructive program covering all forms of transport should replace the present system with what has been called its inequalities of regulation.

The establishment of a court to expedite railroad reorganizations, as recommended in the report, would be still another effort to make it easy for the railroads to free themselves of the burden of a too-large funded debt.

Reorganizations Are Few

In 1933 the bankruptcy law was amended to apply to railroads in the expectation that this should speed reorganization. However, there have been no important reorganizations under the law, and some commentators hold that it has failed of its purpose.

In respect to consolidations, the railroads want to be able to merge as they please, without regard to any fixed plan.

F. J. Lisman, Wall Street security dealer, said that the report "recommends the things which have been obvious to everyone familiar with the subject."

As might have been expected," continued Mr. Lisman, "it somewhat sidesteps the labor problem. Many recommendations will meet with the opposition of the narrow, selfish local interests which in the aggregate will certainly defer action by Congress until late into the summer."

"The Rocky Mountain States and others will fight the long-and-short haul relief. The waterways interests will fight the abolishment of the Federal barge line and the payment by other barge lines of some of the out-of-pocket costs of the Government."

"The shippers, as usual, will not want to be deprived of any facilities. They will forget that they fought a \$60,000,000 rate advance in 1916 and, largely in consequence thereof, got a \$1,000,000,000 rate advance in 1920."

"Personally, I do not think Government money should be lent too freely to anyone without reasonable certainty of repayment. Recommendations for lending money for equipment I consider excessively liberal."

James A. Ford, Secretary of the Intermountain Rate Association, predicted on Dec. 23 that the Intermountain States would "organize and fight" the proposal of President Roosevelt's special railroad committee that the long-and-short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act be repealed. "It is not necessary to repeal the long-and-short haul clause," Mr. Ford said, according to Associated Press accounts from Spokane, Wash. "Repeal," he said, "would not benefit the railroads. It would be legislation for special interests only."

An official summary of the committee's recommendations is given below:

Rapid and largely unregulated development of transportation facilities in the United States has produced a national transportation problem without a national transportation policy. The railroad problem is inextricably intertwined with this national problem. One result of the absence of a clearly defined policy is an intensified but unequal and economically wasteful competition for traffic among the several modes of transportation—unequal by reason of governmental favoritism of some of the modes of transportation over others, economically wasteful because it has resulted in the creation of transportation facilities beyond the ability of the traffic of the country to support.

The major factor in the present distressed condition of the railroads is the low volume of their traffic. A contributing factor is the depressed character of many of their rates. Competitive modes of transportation are partially responsible for the former and almost wholly responsible for the latter. To the extent that the inroads made upon railroad traffic and revenues by other modes of transportation are not due to natural advantages which the latter possess, but are attributable to artificial advantages accruing to their competitors as a result of governmental favoritism in any respect, the railroads have a right to object. Such favoritism now exists in pronounced degree in the important matters of regulation, taxation and subsidies.

While substantial relief should come with improvement in general business conditions, the removal of these important contributing causes is essential to the healthful functioning of the transportation industry. Certain temporary measures are necessary and should be adopted, but the only way in which anything of lasting benefit may be accomplished is by equalizing the situation of all modes of transportation with respect to the three important matters mentioned. The first step is the adoption of a definite national transportation policy based upon such principle of equalization as will provide a fair field for all and special favors for none of the various modes of transportation. The next step is the creation of the necessary machinery to insure the effective execution of the declared

policy. The recommendations submitted are largely directed to these two ends.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

National Transportation Policy

Adoption by the Government of a definite national transportation policy providing for fair, impartial regulation of all modes of transportation, so administered as to preserve the inherent advantage of each.

Jurisdiction of Interstate Commerce Commission

Responsibility to be placed in the Interstate Commerce Commission to administer all regulatory provisions with respect to rates, services, valuation and accounting as to all modes of transportation, together with powers of investigation limited to its jurisdiction.

Revision of Rate-Making Rule

Repeal of the present provisions of Section 15a of the Interstate Commerce Act and substitution thereof of a new rate-making rule applicable to all modes of transportation, with suggested wording of the rule.

Long-and-Short Haul Clause

Repeal of the so-called long-and-short haul clause of Section 4 of the Act.

Reparation

Amendment of Sections 8 and 16 of the Act relating to reparation in accordance with recommendations heretofore made by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Intrastate Rates

Extension of the power of the Commission with respect to intrastate rates in connection with general readjustments of interstate rates.

Transportation Board

A new and independent agency to be created, charged with the duty of investigating and reporting to the Congress concerning the relative economy and fitness of the several modes of transportation and the extent to which any of them is now being subsidized, with its recommendations for further legislation. Thereafter to be charged with responsibility for administering as to all modes of transportation regulatory provisions relating to certificates of convenience and necessity covering new construction or operations and abandonments of facilities or operations, and the approval of the issuance of securities, consolidations, mergers, leases, acquisitions of control, interlocking directorates, &c., and to exercise all functions of a research of promotional nature relating primarily to any mode of transportation now vested in other agencies or bureaus.

Tolls for Use of Improved Waterways

A fair and reasonable system of tolls for commercial use of certain inland waters, the elimination of the Inland Waterways Corporation, and disposal of its properties.

Taxation and Other Governmental Impositions

Legislation, national and State, relieving the railroads of certain unjust tax burdens and providing that Government bear the expense of eliminating grade crossings.

Reconstruction of Bridges and Other Facilities

Adoption of policy that whenever, in connection with the improvement of navigable waters or the carrying out of flood-control or similar projects, a railroad is required to alter or reconstruct bridges or other facilities, it be reimbursed by the Government for all costs in excess of any direct benefit accruing to it.

Land-Grant Rates

Repeal of the reduced rates provisions of the so-called land-grant statutes.

Reorganization Court

Establishment of a single court vested with exclusive jurisdiction over matters connected with railroad reorganizations and composed of judges selected with especial reference to their experience in and qualifications for this highly specialized service. The Federal District Courts to retain jurisdiction over all matters not connected with reorganization. The Interstate Commerce Commission to be relieved of all responsibility in railroad reorganizations.

Consolidation Plan

Repeal of provisions of the Act which make the Commission responsible for the prescription of a general plan of consolidation for railroads, thereby restoring to the carriers all initiative, but requiring approval by the Transportation Board of any proposed consolidation. Such approval to be granted or withheld in accordance with the considerations set forth in our recommendations, including protection of the public interest and a fair and equitable arrangement to protect the interest of employees affected.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Loans

Legislation enlarging the powers of the RFC to purchase or guarantee obligations of and to make loans to railroads or to receivers or trustees thereof and modifying the requirements with respect to the approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission of any such purchase, guarantee, or loan.

We are under no delusion that our recommendations, if given effect, would dispose of all the problems of the railroads. We do feel, however, that they would remove some of the major causes and are directly responsive to the principal task assigned to the committee of developing recommendations calculated to be helpful in creating stability in the field of transportation.

The summary was signed by all the members of the committee, viz.: M. W. Clement, Carl R. Gray, George M. Harrison, B. M. Jewell, Ernest E. Norris and D. B. Robertson.

Temporary National Economic Committee in Furtherance of Inquiry Into Monopoly Calls Upon Steel Companies for Data on Price and Distribution

Requests for information on price and distribution policies have been made to some 60 Steel Companies by the Temporary National Economic Committee at Washington, delegated to inquire into monopolies. A reference to the conclusion of the first phase of the Committee's inquiry, appeared in these columns Dec. 24, page 3850. It is stated that a questionnaire prepared by the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission after consultation with members of the industry seeks information from the Steel companies fundamental to determining the economic effect

of the pricing policies. Associated Press accounts from Washington yesterday (Dec. 31) further stated:

Specifically, the Committee said, the questionnaire sought statistics "showing the quantity of shipments of ten steel products to various consuming districts throughout the country, the invoice delivered value of these shipments, freight charges and freight paid, and extras included in invoice delivered value.

"This information," the Committee said, "is to be furnished for the month of February, 1939. At a later date, when seasonal pressure upon clerical personnel of the steel companies has been lifted, similar information will be requested for a single month for each of the years 1937 and 1938. . .

In order to minimize the burden on the companies, the number of products and the time period covered have been reduced to as small a sample as possible consistent with obtaining significant results.

A second questionnaire dealing with the distribution of steel products as related to the geographic concentration of production will shortly be distributed.

Marriner S. Eccles Denies Administration's Monetary "Waste"—Federal Reserve Board Chairman Replies to Criticism by Senator Byrd—Latter Had Urged End of "Fiscal Insanity" in United States

Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, in a letter to Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, published on Dec. 25, defended the Federal deficit, the Administration's lending-spending program and its other fiscal policies. The letter was in reply to a speech by the Senator in Boston, Dec. 10, in which he called for an end to "nine years of fiscal insanity" and criticized the Administration's spending program. Mr. Eccles, in his letter, expressed "impatience" with what he said was a "gross misrepresentation" of his opinions. In summarizing the speech by Senator Byrd, Associated Press Boston advices of Dec. 10 said:

Before outlining a five-point retrenchment program, which would include a thoroughgoing Government reorganization and a "purge" of the relief rolls, Senator Byrd said in an address before the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association which was carried on a nation-wide radio broadcast:

"We are facing a perilous situation, and what can be done about it? Can we expect any leadership from the present Administration for economy and retrenchment? As one who has fought for five years for prudent spending at Washington, I say no.

"As a Democrat I say it with sorrow, as my party is in power, but the Republican party cannot escape responsibility for their share in the present orgy of spending. Mr. Hoover added the first five billions to the public debt, and a majority of the Republican members in the Senate have voted for the huge appropriation bills."

Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat of Massachusetts, who demanded "tax reduction in every field of Government," told newspaper men before he addressed the Taxpayers' Federation that he was convinced President Roosevelt would not seek a third term despite pressure by his supporters.

Senator Walsh said it was highly important for both the President and the next Congress to "instill popular confidence that our economic system will be permitted untrammelled operation."

Senator Byrd's attack on the Roosevelt Administration was lengthy and caustic. Good government, he said, would be "vastly promoted if the brain trusters from Tugwell to Corcoran would go home, and if Congress resumed its constitutional duty."

Assailing the "economic philosophy" of Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Senator Byrd said Mr. Eccles's speech in New York last week on "promoting prosperity by spending borrowed money" indicated "to what depths of false reasoning we have sunk in the crackpot legislative ideas of those holding important public positions."

Outlining his own program, the Virginia Senator urged:

1. Reorganization of the Federal government "for simplification, retrenchment and economy." (He attacked the President's reorganization bill as tending toward government "by executive decrees," and said he would introduce his own bill.)

2. Cancellation of the "existing authority of 30 Federal borrowing corporations which now have power to add \$8,000,000,000 to the public debt."

3. Reduction to a minimum of activities new to the Government, including "the green belts, the tree belts and other such dispensable activities."

4. Transfer of part of the relief burden to the local communities as a means of reform, coupled with "a thorough, honest purge of relief rolls, eliminating all undeserving, and reducing relief costs by stopping all expenditures in excess of providing for those in need."

5. Conduct of the Government "within the ability of our people to pay," with "reasonable taxation" as "one of the best assurances of business prosperity."

Senator Byrd said the Nation faced disaster unless it soon approached a balanced budget. He asserted that the "direct debt" of the Government would be \$41,000,000,000 by next July, and that when the bonds, debentures and notes of various Government agencies were added the "actual debt" would approach \$50,000,000,000.

Turning from finances to elections, Senator Byrd said there was "nothing more unliberal and un-American than to coerce and control the sacred privileges of suffrage in a free country by commands from those who dispense relief to the destitute who are compelled to accept charity from their Government."

"That this has been, and is being done, no informed person can deny."

The Washington "Post" quoted from Mr. Eccles's letter in reply as follows:

The Reserve Board Chairman denied the impression "that I am an advocate of reckless, wasteful, ever-increasing spending by the Government," and said he was quite as concerned as Senator Byrd to "avoid the evils of inflation," but added that he was equally in favor of avoiding "the evils of deflation."

Impatient at "Misconstruction"

He reiterated his view that "sudden, drastic retrenchment" in Government spending which he said Mr. Byrd advocates would be followed by "another sharp reversal and renewed deflation." He termed the Virginian's program "a defeatist one" which would "jeopardize the salvation of our democracy."

Saying he and Mr. Byrd "disagree fundamentally and completely" on how best to reach the economic objective, Mr. Eccles expressed "some impatience" when "a responsible public official like yourself so misconstrues my viewpoint."

Mr. Eccles vigorously opposed substitution of relief doles for the work relief program which requires greater expenditures. He wrote:

"You assert that 'millions of able-bodied citizens rely upon the Government for support and have ceased to exert their effort for self-help to obtain private employment.' So far as I know, there is not the slightest evidence to support such a sweeping assertion. Any honest American citizen must resent the insult this implies to millions of self-respecting men and women.

Holds "Right to Live" Basic

"You stated that you are concerned about 'the character of the individual citizen' and 'the dignity and the rights of the individual.' So am I. I believe, however, that the most basic right of all is the right to live and, next to that, the right to work. I do not think empty stomachs build character, nor do I think the substitution of idleness and a dole for useful work relief will improve either the dignity or the character of the people affected.

"We cannot expect to preserve our free institutions in this country if we condemn a substantial proportion of our people to prolonged idleness on a bare subsistence level of existence.

"Further than the right to eat and the right to a position, I think the individual, whether rich or poor, has a right to a decent place to live. I think he has a right to security in old age and to protection against temporary unemployment. I think he has a right to adequate medical attention and to equal educational opportunities with the rest of his countrymen."

In Associated Press advices Mr. Eccles was reported, in part, as saying:

"I for one, am not prepared to believe that this Nation is doomed to stagnation, to a low level of national income, to a wholly unsatisfactory standard of living instead of the high standards, the achievement of which depends only upon our correct understanding of the operations of our economic system.

"I am convinced that your program is not only a defeatist one, a program of retrogression and not of progress, but that it would jeopardize the salvation of our democracy which I know you are as sincerely desirous of preserving as I am."

Private enterprise had been in no position in the years since the depression, the Federal Reserve Chairman said, to employ profitably anywhere near the total of the country's savings, because there was not sufficient buying power in the hands of the public to purchase the output of existing facilities of production.

Mr. Eccles continued:

"In connection with the question of debt, you also make the curious statement that some day the whole amount must be repaid. Such a statement reflects a misunderstanding of the fundamental nature of our capitalistic economy.

Payment Means Deflation

"Debts and obligations of various kinds are but the other side of investment, and if we ever tried to liquidate the whole amount of them, or even any substantial fraction, we would precipitate a crisis so severe that general economic paralysis would result. When there is contraction of total debt, private and public, we have deflation. We have never had prosperous conditions without an accompanying expansion of debt, either private or public, or both.

"Do you think, as your speech seemed to indicate, that in a democracy the Government has no responsibility for creating debt in order to give employment at times when private indebtedness is contracting and private enterprise is unable to do so?"

"Is it not true that the creation of too much debt relative to the creation of real wealth is inflationary and, therefore, bad, whether that debt be created by public or private activity, or both? Can it be said that the creation of debt, either public or private, that utilizes productively otherwise unused human and material resources, that creates real wealth, that adds both to existing real wealth and to national income, is an evil? Is not the exact opposite true?"

"Postalized" Railway Rates Proposal Before ICC

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, on Dec. 29, indorsed the Hastings plan for "postalized" railroad rates and asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for an opinion on whether it was feasible. "On its face the plan looks good to me," Senator Wheeler wrote to Walter M. W. Splawn, Chairman of the ICC. ¶

The plan which Senator Wheeler unexpectedly threw into the pool of ideas to be considered by the new Congress is the one advocated for several years by John A. Hastings, State Senator in New York.

It consists substantially of a structure of rates based on low charges between "central points, with the same rates applying for all intermediate stops." Senator Hastings has contended that railroads could carry passengers profitably from New York to Chicago, or points in between, for as little as \$1 coach fare, and with other charges not higher than \$15 for "super-luxe accommodations." ¶

Senator Wheeler wrote that Senator Hastings had first discussed the "postalized rates" with him five years ago and he said he had collected an independent set of figures based on railroad costs.

These figures, Senator Wheeler wrote, "indicate that the railroads can be profitably operated with postalized rates," but he emphasized to inquirers that his whole letter was based on the question whether the generalities of the picture presented a program which would be "feasible for the railroads from an actuarial standpoint."

Senator Wheeler said, in response to questions, that adoption of "postalized rates," if they should be approved, would obviate new legislation, but that it appeared to him that program would undoubtedly require both long preliminary study and new legislation if it were to be made effective.

Senator Wheeler's letter reads:

My Dear Chairman:

For the past five years I have given some thought and attention to the so-called postalization of passenger rates on railroads, which was first presented to me by Mr. Hastings of New York. On its face the plan looks good to me.

"The railroads of this country constitute a mass production industry. In order for a mass-production industry to be successful, it must have mass consumption. Mass consumption in railroads means mass use of the seats in the chair cars and berths in sleeping cars.

"The only excuse for mass production is that, by such means, an industry can produce better and cheaper goods. What applies to the automobile industry applies to the railroads.

"They must have more business, and the way to get more business is to give the lowest possible rate consistent with sound business principles.

It costs as much to pull a coach half full as it does full. There is very little more cost of maintaining roadbeds used by 10 trains than by one.

"I am enclosing herewith some cost statements, as well as projected revenue statements, which would indicate that the railroads can be profitably operated with postalized rates.

"The people of this country have demonstrated that they want to travel and see this country. The people of the West want to visit the East, and the people of the East should see the West. More travel means more men working on the railroads, means more employment, more men employed in heavy industry.

"I wish you would have these figures carefully analyzed at your earliest convenience. I want your opinion as to whether it can be worked out on a sound business basis for the railroads.

"Assuring you of my esteem, I am,

Respectfully yours,

"B. K. WHEELER."

President Roosevelt Urged by Maritime Association to Oppose Legislation Recommendation by Committee on Railroads to Repeal Long and Short Hauls Clause of ICC Act

President Roosevelt has been asked by the Maritime Association of the Port of New York to intercede in behalf of the Merchant Marine interests of the country in the matter of the Pettingill bill, affecting the long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act. The New York "Times" of Dec. 28 in reporting this points out that the bill, which will be reintroduced in the coming session of Congress, would revoke the clause now on the statutes prescribing that long-haul railroad freight charges shall not be less than the aggregate of short-haul charges over similar distances. In part we also quote as follows from the "Times":

In a telegram addressed to the President, H. W. Warley, President of the Maritime Association, warned that revocation of the provision would cause serious harm to steamship interests and bring about early elimination of thousands of tons of shipping now engaged in intercoastal and coastwise trades.

Shipping men and other groups have waged a long fight against the change and are planning concerted action in Congress when the bill appears again for a vote. Mr. Warley's telegram follows:

"We respectfully call to your attention that we believe repeal of the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act, will result in the elimination of 450 steamers or more operating in coastwise and intercoastal trades. . . .

"Our association of 1,000 members, including steamship and inland waterway lines and other branches of the marine industry, sympathize with the plight of the railroads and favors legislation helpful to them that will not injure the water carriers, but we are opposed to legislation recommended in the report of the rail committee that would adversely affect our domestic shipping on coastwise, intercoastal and inland waterways.

"In these perilous times when we are building a large navy for defense we earnestly urge you not to recommend that part of the legislation proposed in the committee report which would destroy our coastwise and intercoastal fleets, as those fleets should be maintained as an indispensable aid to the United States Navy and for the National Defense."

The report of the Railroad Committee, to which we referred a week ago (page 3848) is further mentioned in these columns today.

George H. Davis Sees Continued Business Recovery if Opportunities for Progress Are not Blocked—Head of United States Chamber of Commerce Urges Congress to Amend Certain Laws as Aid to Industry

A business upturn is now in progress, and it has sufficient momentum, if opportunities for progress remain open, to carry it by the end of 1939 to the level reached in the spring of 1937, George H. Davis, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said in a year-end statement issued on Dec. 24. Earlier this month, in an address before the Economic Club of Chicago, on Dec. 15, Mr. Davis urged Congress to relieve business of restrictions which are retarding it in various ways. A Chicago dispatch, Dec. 15, to the New York "Journal of Commerce" quoted Mr. Davis, in part, as follows:

He urged amendment of the Commodity Exchange Act; the stopping of "wasteful spending"; liberalization of the National Labor Relations Act; amending of the Social Security Act so as to permit a "pay-as-you-go policy," and legislation which would "relieve the serious plight of the railroads."

Asks Law Repeal

"Congress could repeal the laws that make heads of bureaus rule-makers, prosecutors and judges—and not compel business men to try and discover from the morning papers the latest regulations under which they may operate their business that day," Mr. Davis said.

"Congress could repeal the section of the Commodity Exchange Act which allows a bureau in Washington to restrict the amount of grain a trader may buy for future delivery, and thereby enable the farmer to get a fair price for his grain.

"Congress could stop wasteful spending, which absorbs the money that formerly went into new enterprises and expansion of old, thereby enabling industry to absorb the unemployed. It is hard for a business man to understand why the cost of government, 25 years ago, was about 5% and now it takes almost 35% of the earnings of business. Remember—only one-sixth of the cost of government goes to relief.

"As most business men recognize the soundness of collective bargaining, Congress could inspire confidence in the minds of business men by amending the National Labor Relations Act so that it would be fair to both the employer and the employee, and by prohibiting coercion from any source.

Would Amend Social Security Act

"Congress could amend the Social Security Act so that, after a reasonable reserve, it would be on a pay-as-you-go basis. We are confronted by the paradox that those who were loudest in their denunciation of all things deflationary placed in the Social Security Act a provision of a directly deflationary nature, in requiring payment of hundreds of millions of dollars in taxes, by employers and employees, long before they would be needed to pay benefits under the old-age plan. A reserve fund exceeding \$40,000,000,000 ultimately is certainly a menace to any government controlled by politics. Investing this surplus in Government obligations,

and using the money for current expenses, does not add to the security for the aged.

"As the Government for many years has dictated the management of railroads, it has a peculiar responsibility for their condition. Therefore, Congress could enact legislation which would relieve the serious plight of the railroads, a \$26,000,000,000 industry, whose distress hangs like a dark cloud over the entire business structure of the Nation."

In his year-end statement Mr. Davis said, in part:

Business activities in the United States obviously have now reached a level definitely better than the level at the end of 1937. A sharp recession was then under way.

There is now in progress an upturn. Since the low point of recent years was touched in June of this year—the lowest point since 1934—there has been a steady increase in business activities which have been unmistakable, even if gradual, and this improvement has carried with it increased jobs numbering at least a million.

This upturn in the country's industrial production has shown characteristics that seem important. For instance, improvement persisted in the face of an unexampled series of threats from abroad to our business conditions. It has once more been made evident that general business conditions in the United States are much more sensitive to domestic threats than to the course of events in other countries.

There is a momentum, too, in six months of improving conditions. There is an accumulation of forces to carry us forward, if opportunities for progress remain open. But we have to remember that if business improvement continues only at its recent rate it will not for 12 full months carry us again to the level of the spring of 1937, and that foreign commentators did not consider business in the spring of 1937 as at a recovery level for the United States.

In other words, if more encouraging conditions for business activity cannot be brought about, we shall at best stand at the end of 1939 in the part-way position we occupied thirty-some months before.

The beginning of economic recovery would inaugurate curative processes in many directions where they are sorely needed. Ten months of severe setback in business activities, extending from September, 1937, to June, 1938, had their adverse effects in many parts of the country, particularly in the Middle West, aggravating problems which were already difficult in many branches of agriculture, problems in some of the natural resources industries, and problems in various fields of manufacture and trade.

The welfare of communities and of whole areas will be best promoted by the beneficial influences which the processes of recovery will exert upon their economic situations, and in linking them into a definite trend of national progress.

Senator Carter Glass Would Turn Relief Problem Back to States and Cities—Appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 to Operate WPA From Feb. 1 Urged by John L. Lewis of C. I. O.

Opposition to proposals for a \$1,000,000,000 relief appropriation was voiced on Dec. 23 by Senator Carter Glass, who advocated that the relief problem be turned back to the States and Cities. We quote from Associated Press accounts from Washington Dec. 23, which also had the following to say in part:

"No one knows how much is needed for relief, but the Administration wants all it can get," said Senator Glass, Veteran Chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee.

John L. Lewis, Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organization, has urged an appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 to operate the Works Progress Administration from February 7, when relief authorities say their funds will be exhausted, until the end of the fiscal year on July 1.

Senator Glass, long opposed to big Federal spending programs, told reporters that States and communities had cared for relief problems effectively before the Government entered the field.

Despite his advocacy of turning relief back to the States, Senator Glass said he had little hope Congress would change the present WPA system. "Congress has got in the habit of voting these appropriations during the last five years and it probably will do it again," Glass said, adding that it was "vicious and wasteful" to make lump-sum appropriations.

"Congress ought to know what is being done with the money. It should not be left to one man to dispose of it as he wishes according to his whims or judgment."

Senator Adams, Democrat, of Colorado, who has been floor manager for most of the New Deal relief measures, estimated that between \$650,000,000 and \$700,000,000 would be necessary to carry the WPA from February 7 to July 1. Senator Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, the majority leader, previously had estimated the amount at from \$500,000,000 to \$600,000,000.

Some legislators speculated today on the application of a provision in the relief Act requiring that the \$1,425,000,000 given to the WPA last summer be so apportioned as to last until February 28.

The Act said the apportionment could be "waived or modified" by the President in the event of an emergency, but that he should "fully set forth the reasons" for any waiver. These reasons, the law said, should be communicated to Congress "in connection with any estimates for additional appropriations."

Dr. H. D. Gideonse Says Government Spending Policy Is Greatest Obstacle to Long-Term Business Recovery—Speaks at Detroit Board of Commerce Dinner—Lewis H. Haney Says Lasting Prosperity Impossible Until United States Balances Budget and Returns to Gold Standard

Perhaps the greatest single obstacle to optimism with regard to long-run business recovery in the United States "lies in the fact that the present recovery was clearly purchased by Government spending and that public psychology now has come to regard the recession of 1937 as caused by curtailed expenditures," said Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, Executive Vice-President of the Economists National Committee on Monetary Policy, in addressing a dinner on Dec. 29 given in honor of the Committee by the Detroit Board of Commerce. The present Administration fiscal policy, he said, is designed to establish ultimate control of the entire economic system. Dr. Gideonse added, in part:

Thus artificial price and wage levels are temporarily maintained or even rigidified, while the deficits accumulate. Private pressure groups become increasingly arrogant as we free them from the Federal fodder box and, as

Washington dispatches told us last week in the case of a farm organization, they actually threatened the government with revolution if it should cease its present subsidies. The threat to the continued existence of free and democratic institutions should be obvious to anyone who knows the sad history of the typical experience of soft-hearted governments in the financial field.

Short-run public spending could be justified if the release of pressure purchased by the public deficit were utilized to restore the type of exchange relations which are required for full utilization of our productive capacity. Our present deficit financing has no relation whatsoever to such a possible constructive policy. When we get through with our present spending, the readjustments will be more serious than when we started.

In the long run we shall have to ask ourselves the same question: do we wish our economic life to be directed and dependent upon public authority, or do we wish to restore the full operation of a free enterprise system? The present policy is well designed to establish ultimate public control of the entire system. The alternative policy calls for a frank and rather hard-boiled admission that freedom of enterprise can only be restored by restoring the economic incentives to private enterprise. In other words: we must restore conditions in which long run earnings are once again a reasonable expectation. The railroads and the public utilities are the most glaring examples. There will certainly be no resumption of private investment here until reasonable guarantees of future earnings are provided. It may be popular to entertain the voters with the recital of the past sins of some individuals and enterprises in these fields, but if the result is a complete cessation of private investment in these fields, the public should be made aware of the fact that the ultimate price of such public oratory is, first, the substitution of public investment for private investment, and, ultimately, the substitution of Federal control for private control of our entire economic system.

Dr. Gideonse is also Professor of Economics of Barnard College, Columbia University.

Lewis H. Haney, Professor of Economics at New York University and a member of the Committee, in an address at the same dinner, predicted that there would be no lasting prosperity until the United States balances its budget and returns to a gold standard. He listed the following points in favor of a return to a definite standard of value:

1. The most fundamental source of our economic troubles today is monetary uncertainty. This has been true since 1931.
2. We need a standard of value in order to support economic democracy and reestablish a more complete individual freedom.
3. We need a standard of value not only to support economic democracy but also to stop monetary socialism.
4. We need a standard for our money to prevent national bankruptcy; to stop the progressive waste of our national assets.
5. We need a standard of value to valorize our huge and growing gold hoard.
6. We need a standard for our money to stop nationalism, restore international trade, and thus maintain employment and American standards of living.

In his address Dr. Haney said in part:

I hold that the main danger to the gold standard in the world today is the non-use of America's gold reserves. The longer we postpone our return to the gold standard, the more difficult that return will become, until conceivably it can be accomplished only after desperate experiments with fiat currency and complete financial collapse.

The best way to stop gold imports is to go on the gold standard. The one great abiding reason for the tendency of gold to flow into this country lies in the fact that the American dollar is undervalued in terms of gold.

Today we find nationalism rampant. And with nationalism there goes the sixteenth century policy known as Mercantilism. We find the characteristic emphasis on precious metals as a "war chest," and at the same time, we find a tendency to debase currencies which puts Henry VIII to shame. There are as many managed currencies as there are currency managers, and there is at least one such manager in every nation.

This condition, just as in the Mercantilist period, accompanies a condition of chronic warfare among the nations.

If I had the gift of tongues, I would here use it to the best of my ability for the purpose of extolling peace among the nations. As it is, I will merely say in the words of an economist that as long as we have warfare, we will have wasteful spending; as long as we have wasteful spending, we will have growing public debt; and as long as we have growing public debt, we will have no standard for our money.

Henry H. Heimann Says Attitude of Congress and Administration Will Greatly Influence Course of Business in 1939—Credit Head Urges Harmony Between Various Parts of National Economy

Good business in 1939 will only be transitory unless the United States achieves "a reasonably harmonious working of the many interrelated parts of our economy," Henry H. Heimann, Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men, said in his annual review. Mr. Heimann states that business prosperity next year will be strongly influenced by the attitude and type of activity in the forthcoming session of Congress. He urged capital, management, labor, Government and the general public to strive "towards a greater harmony of the whole." Mr. Heimann said, in part:

If we could know in advance the governmental attitude towards business, the labor situation, the trend of world affairs, and the many other factors that influence business, the question of what 1939 holds in store could be more accurately answered. But these very uncertainties make it more interesting to attempt an appraisal of what we may reasonably expect.

Government and Business

There can be little doubt that the election was a rather general mandate to Congress to proceed more cautiously and conservatively. If this mandate is recognized by a majority of Congress, business should experience relief from some of the oppressive and restrictive legislation that has blocked its recovery efforts in the past several years.

This does not mean that outright revision or repudiation of much New Deal legislation is in prospect. It seems quite certain that that portion of recent legislation which is sound in its objective will be retained in principle. Amendments aimed at greater practical application of this legislation appear quite definitely, however, as part of the work to be accomplished by the incoming Congress.

But the problems of business men are by no means a thing of the past. In some respects they have just begun. Currently confronting business is

the monopoly investigation. The approach to this problem has been conservative, but even the most optimistic business men should realize that this investigation will be more than a mere inventory-taking of business practices.

Administration Attitudes

Even though 1939 should prove less troublesome to business in general, too many business men seem to hold a mistaken notion that a change of Administration after the next national election will solve their problems. The truth is that if a more conservative Administration gains control in 1940 this will mark merely the beginning of the solution of many of our accumulated problems.

At best, such a change will signalize that free spending is behind us and that the hard work and sacrifice necessary to offset recent excesses are required.

Letter to Senator Harrison Suggests Amendment to Tax Laws to Relieve Closely Held Corporations—C. A. Gall Proposes Changes Designed to Encourage Incorporation of Stock Exchange Companies

Proposals to amend the Revenue Act in order to correct tax discrimination against closely held corporations, encourage incorporation of companies listed on stock exchanges for the protection of investors, and end controversies between the Administration and business as to the retention of earnings and the reasonableness of officers' salaries in closely held companies, were offered on Dec. 15 to Senator Harrison, Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, by Charles A. Gall of C. A. Gall & Co. of New York City, accountants and tax consultants. Mr. Gall in his letter said that the present revenue law "works a disadvantage on individual members of a closely held corporation, as compared with a partnership or sole proprietorship."

A summary of Mr. Gall's letter said:

Among tax disadvantages now being suffered by closely held corporations, Mr. Gall lists the income tax on corporations, the capital stock tax, the excess profits tax, unemployment and old age pensions taxes on officers, less favorable capital gain and loss provisions and inability to charge operating losses as an offset to other income, which is permissible in the case of a partnership.

To correct these inequities, and to terminate controversy as to the reasonableness of officers' salaries and the amount of undistributed income, Mr. Gall proposed that the following provisions be incorporated in the present Revenue Act:

1. Any corporation engaged in a trade or business, whose entire capital stock, inclusive of all classes of stock, is not owned by more than six individuals, and which has no bonded indebtedness exclusive of short-term bank notes and mortgages on real estate, and 75% of whose shareholders, both in number and amount of stock held, are actively engaged in the trade or business, shall be permitted to file an information return in the same manner as the return filed by a partnership.
2. The capital gain and loss provision of the Revenue Act and operating losses shall be taken up on the individual shareholders' returns in the same manner as if such shareholder was a member of a partnership.
3. Such corporation shall not be subject to the capital stock tax or excess profits tax provisions.
4. An officer who is a shareholder shall not be subject to the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act and the Old Age Pension Act.

New York Stock Exchange Business Has Not Kept Pace with Recovery in Other Fields, President Martin Says in Year-End Statement—Hopeful View of Future

Although the volume of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange in the latter half of the year showed substantial improvement over the first half, our business is still severely depressed, said William McC. Martin Jr., President of the Exchange, in a year-end statement, issued Dec. 30. Its recovery has not kept pace with that which has been witnessed elsewhere, Mr. Martin stated. "The public apparently does not yet have that degree of interest in securities which we have come to expect as the accompaniment of returning prosperity. The Stock Exchange has been suffering, of course, from the same retardation which has been felt in other sections of the capital market. For us, however, the situation is not as discouraging as many observers consider it to be." President Martin went on to say:

While many problems remain to be solved and many uncertainties removed, at home and abroad, before we may expect to see the resumption of healthy investment and capital flows, there are, with respect to this vital aspect of the recovery, favorable portents which everybody recognizes and which are already reflected in the general attitudes and hopes of business and finance.

From the viewpoint of the New York Stock Exchange, contemplation of the future is more hopeful by reason of the ever-growing recognition of the advantages to the investing public inherent in organized securities markets as contrasted with unorganized markets. There is abundant testimony of this increasing recognition and it is bound to be reflected in time, even to a greater extent than in the past, in the public's preferences and investment habits.

That the investing public is alert to the advantages which organized securities markets possess is clearly evidenced by the pressure which is being exerted for general application of those wholesome measures which have been introduced into the exchanges. Listing on the New York Stock Exchange is, in itself, a hallmark which means that securities have passed a definite test of acceptability and that exacting requirements with respect to demonstrated earning power, financial position and sound practices have been met.

As prerequisite to listing, companies must supply the Exchange with full information as to their financial position, their earnings, the diversification of their business, the diffusion of their ownership and other pertinent facts which a potential investor needs to have in order to pass judgment upon the worth and marketability of securities.

By listing, a company invites the public to deal in its securities, formally abandons its status as a private concern and subjects itself to the Exchange's continuing listing requirements with respect to its finances, dividend policies, accounting practices and other phases of its operations affecting the security holders. Listing necessitates the issuance of periodical financial statements of a comprehensive character and prompt reports of matters of interest to security holders looking toward full publicity.

There are many other advantages which go with a listing on an organized Exchange and it is not only gratifying, but prophetic of the growth which such exchanges may expect, that the desirability of listing, from the viewpoint of corporations, and of dealing in such securities, from the public's point of view, is becoming more widely recognized.

Present System Whereby Specialist on Floor of New York Stock Exchange Acts as Broker-Dealer Endorsed by E. A. Pierce of Association of Stock Exchange Firms—Sees Disadvantages in Segregation

Discussing "The Specialist Problem," Edward Allen Pierce, President of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, states that "it is doubtful whether the American investing public, which has been accustomed to prompt executions and narrow price spreads in the country's leading security issues, would be content with any radical change in our specialist system." "By combining broker and dealer functions in the specialist, whether by accident or design," he says "the American exchanges have provided prospective buyers and sellers with the world's most continuous markets. When orders are not available from the public and other brokers, the specialist can, if he chooses, step in and fill the gap by meeting the customer's desire to buy or sell." The matter is the subject of a bulletin issued by Mr. Pierce under date of Dec 20 to members of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, in which he also says in part:

The specialist acts in a dual capacity, both as broker and dealer. On the theory that this represents a conflict of interests, it has been proposed that a specialist should act either as a broker or a dealer but not both. Each stock would accordingly require at least two specialists—one to act in a brokerage capacity and the other, in theory, to endeavor to maintain a fair and orderly market by transactions for his own account. It would seem that the impracticability of this plan lies in the fact that neither the broker-specialist nor the dealer-specialist would have the same responsibility for the maintenance of an orderly market as now rests upon the specialist. The broker-specialist would merely execute commission orders entrusted to him, while the dealer-specialist, with no direct responsibility to commission houses or customers, would not have the same incentive to risk his capital in the stabilization of the market that the specialists now have, for under the present system the commission business of the average specialist depends largely upon the kind of markets he maintains and the service which he renders. Furthermore, it would probably be difficult, if not entirely impossible, to induce any members to act as dealers in the comparatively inactive stocks, so that the very stocks in which dealer activities are most necessary would be the first to suffer.

Recently the Committee on Floor Procedure formulated minimum capital requirements for specialists and relief specialists to insure that capital will be available at all times to enable the specialist to maintain a fair and orderly market in his stocks. The Committee has also designated a new type of specialist—associate specialist. An associate specialist acts only as assistant to the regular or relief specialist and does not assume responsibility for the market. However, unless a regular or relief specialist is present, an associate specialist is prohibited from making any bids or offers.

Supervision of the Specialist: The Committee on Floor Procedure supervises specialist activities very closely. Formerly any member could specialize in a stock simply by announcing his intention to do so. At present no member may act as a specialist unless he registers as such with the Committee on Floor Procedure and the Committee approves the registration. A specialist is required to maintain detailed records of his position and his transactions, and the Committee may call for these at any time. The manner of the specialist's increasing or decreasing his position, of handling orders for others, of quoting bids and offers, is studied closely. If the Committee on Floor Procedure is dissatisfied with the way a specialist handles his book, it may cancel his registration or relocate some of his stocks at another post, where another specialist would service them.

Comparison with the London Stock Exchange: Considerable impetus has been given to the idea of segregating broker-dealer activities of specialists by comparing the system employed on the New York Stock Exchange with that of the London Stock Exchange. In London, the jobber performs the dealer functions of our specialist but never acts as broker. The broker serves merely as agent between jobber and customer, and although he may buy and sell for his own account, he may not specialize in a particular group of stocks. According to the 20th Century Fund's study of "The Security Markets," the jobbers may—"vary prices with the size of the order, the activity of the security, the competition from other jobbers and the condition of their own books, because all these influence the risk the jobber assumes." Without attempting to discuss the merits or demerits of the London system, it can be said generally that the closer a securities market approaches the London system, the more it is apt to lose the characteristics of a true auction market.

The new code under which specialists are operating is to be endorsed heartily; it is believed that a major alteration of the specialist system such as has been proposed would seriously impair the "continuity and liquidity" of the principal market. With the cooperation of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Stock Exchange and the brokerage community, the present system undoubtedly can be made to operate efficiently and in the public interest.

NLRB Examiner Recommends that Bethlehem Steel Corp. Dissolve its Employee Representation Plans—Statement by Eugene G. Grace, President of Company

Frank Bloom, trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board, in a report on Dec. 27, recommended disestablishment by the Bethlehem Steel Corp. of nine of its employee representation plans. In a reply to this report, Eugene G. Grace, President of the company, issued a statement indicating that the Board's findings would be contested. Previous attempts by the Congress of Industrial Organizations to organize workers in Bethlehem plants were referred to in the "Chronicle" of July 10, 1937, page 218. Mr. Bloom, who has conducted hearings for a period of 10 months on alleged violations of the National Labor Relations Act by the company, also recommended that the company cease interfering with the rights of its employees to form, join or assist labor organizations of their own choosing. In his statement, issued Dec. 28, Mr. Grace de-

clared that "the right of our employees to form their own organizations for collective bargaining and to select representatives of their own choosing is fundamental." "We have," he said, "recognized that right for over 20 years; only recently has it been declared by the National Labor Relations Act." In part, Mr. Grace went on to say:

With us the desires of our employees are controlling. The trial examiner's report recommends that the existing collective bargaining organizations of our employees be disestablished. That should be for our employees to decide. They have convincingly shown their desire that those organizations be continued.

We intend, therefore, to contest the findings of the report. They are not supported by the facts and are contrary to the intent of the Labor Act.

This case was instigated by C. I. O. and represents the latest phase of its attempt to force upon our employees an organization which they do not want.

The first step in C. I. O.'s campaign against Bethlehem—the calling of a strike at the Johnstown plant—having failed completely, and that in spite of the enforced closing of the plant by Governor Earle, C. I. O. filed charges with the Labor Board hoping that, if the existing collective bargaining organizations were out of the way, the employees could more easily be forced into C. I. O.

The Board appointed an examiner, hearings were begun early in September, 1937, and now the examiner recommends that the company be required to discontinue collective bargaining through the existing organizations.

Our company, as long ago as 1918, in cooperation with the War Labor Board, of which ex-President Taft was a chairman, worked out with the employees the representation plans for collective bargaining which are in effect at the Bethlehem plants.

Those plans have operated most successfully over the many intervening years. Under them all questions have been settled satisfactorily to all concerned. Because of them industrial peace has continuously existed.

There is no question but that the representatives chosen by the employees under the present plans have each year been freely chosen.

Indeed, counsel for the Board and for C. I. O. conceded that the representatives who were elected for the plan years 1937-38 and 1938-39 were elected strictly in accordance with the plans. In the elections in those years over 96% and 93%, respectively, of the available employees voted for the plans and the evidence clearly shows that they were honestly and fairly conducted by the employees without interference.

In its complaint C. I. O. charged espionage and intimidation, but it completely failed to show that the company had done either of those things; it sought to prove discrimination, but the examiner was forced to admit that he and counsel for the Board were unable, after months of hunting, to find any.

The clear and undisputed evidence that the Bethlehem plan was prepared at the direction of the War Labor Board carries no weight with the examiner. He does not deny that the plans were legal and were legally operated until the National Labor Relations Act was passed.

Because the examiner objects to the origin of these plans 20 years ago, he now finds that they should be disestablished, no matter what their accomplishments. Apparently to him the wishes of 100% of the employees are without significance.

The examiner has referred at some length in his report to contributions made by Bethlehem to the Citizens Committee at Johnstown at the time of the strike. Those contributions were made solely to enable the local authorities to protect life and property in the face of efforts to terrorize the community.

There was ample evidence of the need for such protection, including the dynamiting of two water pipe lines, an attempt to dynamite a railroad train and the threatened march on Johnstown of 40,000 members of the United Mine Workers (C. I. O.).

We have asked that, before the Board orders the company to cease dealing with the representative chosen by its employees under the present plans, its employees be fully advised of what the Board thinks are the defects of such plans, in order that they may intelligently decide whether to correct such defects or create new labor organizations or exercise their right to join existing ones.

That request has been denied. Apparently nothing but immediate disestablishment will satisfy the C. I. O. because it thinks that nothing short of that will drive the employees into that organization.

I desire to make it clear that Bethlehem has no quarrel with the principles of the Labor Act. They are not new. They were established at Bethlehem plants 20 years ago and our company welcomes anything that will increase the strength and effectiveness of the application of such principles.

But the principles of the Act are that "employees shall have the right to self-organization, to form, join or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing." Those are our principles. The right to choose is that of the employees, not that of the Board or of C. I. O. We believe that right is as fundamental as the right to work.

In the recommendation to disestablish the plans the report in its entirety is aimed at one thing, and that is to destroy a satisfactory relation which has existed for over 20 years.

I cannot refrain from expressing my profound concern for industry in this country if the examiner's recommendation to scrap such relations be approved by the Board. If that is the way the National Labor Relations Act is to be applied it is small wonder that its amendment is being urged from every quarter throughout the country.

A. F. of L. Contract Ratified by New York Hotel Association and Employees—Agreement Expected to Affect 30,000 Employees

The Hotel Association of New York City on Dec. 28 ratified a union agreement with the New York Hotel Trades Council, composed of six locals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The members of the New York Hotel Trades Council on Dec. 29 also ratified the agreement, which is expected to affect immediately 30,000 of 60,000 employees in 160 hotels. A large group of hotel representatives left the meeting on Dec. 28, after it became apparent ratification was assured. The agreement is the result of 10 months of negotiation, and was described by union spokesmen as designed to bring peace to the local hotel industry for the first time in 60 years. A summary of the contract ratified

by the Association is given below, as contained in the New York "Sun" on Dec. 28:

The result of 11 months of conferences between negotiating committees representing both bodies, the contract provides for the union shop, a minimum wage scale and a general wage increase for those now receiving more than the minimum established. It runs until Jan. 31, 1942.

The general wage increase calls for \$1 per week pay rise, retroactive as of Dec. 15 last, and an additional \$1 per week beginning July 15, 1939. Weekly minimums established include the following:

Walters, \$9; waitresses, \$7.50; sous chef, \$50; pastry chef, \$45; head baker, \$40; elevator operators, \$17 to \$19; maintenance workers, \$25, \$27.50 and \$30, depending upon the classification of the hotel; engineers, \$30 to \$40; telephone operators, \$18; bell boys, \$4, \$6 and \$11; white jacket, \$24; housemen, \$18; chamber maids, \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$14.50, depending upon the classification of the hotel; bartenders, \$30; service bartenders, \$25.

The contract calls for establishment of the check-off system and for a committee of six to study the advantages of a joint employment agency and a joint training school.

The meeting of the Hotel Association last night was closed. It was understood, however, that just before the group left the meeting a vote taken for a week's postponement of action on the agreement was lost, 69 to 64.

In recording the action of the employees, the New York "Times" of Dec. 30 said:

The contract was read by John J. Sullivan, organizer for International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3, who presided. Jay Rubin, President of the council, and M. J. Obermeier, Secretary-Treasurer of the Hotel and Club Employees Union Local, urged its ratification. The resolution ratifying the agreement was read by the President.

The resolution described the agreement as "historic" in that it gives the workers benefits "such as they have long fought to win," and added that "certain anti-union groups of employers, by their action in bolting the Association's meeting at which the contract was ratified, made it evident that they refused to extend to us the right to bargain collectively."

It authorized the Council's negotiating committee to "meet the challenge" with "any action necessary, including that of striking."

J. A. Sisto Expelled from New York Stock Exchange—Found Guilty of Conduct Inconsistent with "Equitable Principles of Trade"—Statement by Mr. Sisto—Resigns from New York Curb Exchange as Associate Member

J. A. Sisto, a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a general partner of the brokerage firm of J. A. Sisto & Co. of 63 Wall Street, was expelled by the Exchange on Dec. 29, after the Board of Governors had adjudged him guilty "of conduct or proceeding inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade," of violations of a rule of the Governors, and "guilty of acts detrimental to the interest or welfare of the Exchange." In making known the action of the Board of Governors Edward E. Bartlett, Jr., Chairman of the Board of the Stock Exchange, made the following announcement from the rostrum to the members of the Exchange:

"Charges and Specifications having been preferred against J. A. Sisto, a member of this Exchange and a general partner of the firm of J. A. Sisto & Co., under Sections 6 and 10 of Article XVI of the Constitution of the Exchange, the Charges and Specifications were considered by the Board of Governors at a meeting on Dec. 28, 1938.

"First: J. A. Sisto was charged with and found guilty of conduct or proceeding inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade. The substance of the Specification of which he was found guilty under this charge was that, on June 10, 14, and 16, 1937, J. A. Sisto caused the Sisto Financial Corporation, of which he was President and a Director and which he dominated and controlled, to purchase from him at 23 dollars a share a total of 1,000 shares of the stock of Sisto Financial Corporation which he had purchased on or about the same dates for 15½ dollars a share.

"Second: J. A. Sisto was also charged with and found guilty of violations of Rule 518 of the Board of Governors. The substance of the Specification of which he was found guilty under this charge was that, on certain days during the last seven months of 1937, the firm of J. A. Sisto & Co. changed by erasure the account name of the "Trading Account" and/or the "J. A. Sisto Personal" Account and/or the "Sisto Financial Corporation" Account on the order book of the firm without the written approval of a partner.

"Third: J. A. Sisto was also charged with and was found guilty of acts detrimental to the interest or welfare of the Exchange. The substance of the Specifications of which he was found guilty under this charge was that

1. On 30 separate days during the last seven months of 1937 the firm of J. A. Sisto & Co. effected certain transactions for Sisto Financial Corp. in a cash account, which transactions were not bona fide cash transactions.

(2) The records of J. A. Sisto & Co. for the period Sept. 8, 1937 to Dec. 1, 1937 did not, according to the custom and usage of the trade, truly reflect the status of three accounts carried by the firm and designated as the "Trading Account," the "J. A. Sisto Personal" Account and the "Sisto Financial Corp." Account, and the liabilities incurred in connection with the transactions recorded in those accounts.

(3) During the period Sept. 16, 1937 to Dec. 31, 1937, J. A. Sisto caused the account names on the order book of J. A. Sisto & Co. to be changed so as to place profitable transactions in a firm trading account and unprofitable transactions to be placed in his personal account.

"The Board of Governors having found J. A. Sisto guilty of the foregoing Charges and Specifications, J. A. Sisto was expelled."

With reference to the action of the Exchange, Mr. Sisto on Dec. 29 issued the following statement:

"For the past several years the firm of J. A. Sisto & Co., of which I am a member and floor partner, has done business only on a cash basis, carrying no margin accounts. A full answer was made to the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange to the charges. In my opinion my conduct was in all respects proper. The Board's interpretation of the rules was otherwise. As a practical matter I have no right of appeal or other means of redress. I have no further comment to make."

On the same day, (Dec. 29) the New York Curb Exchange issued the following announcement:

J. A. Sisto today tendered to the Board of Governors of the New York Curb Exchange his resignation as an Associate member. In view

of the investigation and findings of the New York Stock Exchange and investigations commenced by other agencies, the Board was of the opinion that no public service could be performed by a trial of Mr. Sisto by this Exchange, on charges similar to those preferred by the New York Stock Exchange, which a refusal to accept Mr. Sisto's resignation would necessitate. The Board accepted the resignation of Mr. Sisto from Associate membership in the New York Curb Exchange effective today.

An inquiry into the affairs of Mr. Sisto is being made by Ambrose V. McCall, Assistant Attorney General of New York, according to the New York "Journal of Commerce" of yesterday which also said that a Federal inquiry was begun by the SEC. From the same paper we quote:

Engaged in Underwriting

Stock Exchange officials indicated that apparently there would be no loss to the public, since the company engages for the most part in underwriting and does a relatively negligible brokerage business.

The Sisto firm is small, having only ten employees and engaging mostly in underwriting participations in small issues. Its expulsion did not affect the trading on the Exchange but aroused considerable interest because the development follows closely on the heels of the McKesson & Robbins affair.

Probe Started in July

The investigation of the New York Stock Exchange began in July as the result of one of the periodic surprise audits made under the rules of the Exchange adopted following the Whitney case. Specifications were delivered to Mr. Sisto eleven days ago, after which he had a trial without an attorney in line with the rules of the Exchange.

The J. A. Sisto Co. was founded in 1922, and in 1930 was suspended for inability to meet obligations. On arranging a compromise with creditors the company was soon reinstated.

From Washington advices to the "Wall Street Journal" of Dec. 30 we take the following:

An informal statement made last night by Chairman William O. Douglas of the Securities and Exchange Commission was regarded as setting at rest reports that the commission and the New York Stock Exchange had come to a misunderstanding over the Richard Whitney case. The chairman's remarks were made in commenting on the action of the Exchange in expelling J. A. Sisto announced yesterday morning.

Mr. Douglas said that the Sisto case was an excellent illustration of what a "bang-up" job the New York Stock Exchange can do in most cases. He said it was likewise an illustration of the adequacy of present Exchange rules to cover such cases.

Mr. Douglas expressed the view that one of the problems which has to be worked out is the method of getting general application of Exchange rules to all cases, big and small. "That is," he explained, "which cases can the Exchange handle under its own steam and which ones do we have to handle for them." He felt certain, he said, that this is one of the problems which can and will be worked out.

Handled Entirely by Exchange

The chairman made clear that the case was initiated by the Exchange and handled by it entirely. He said the SEC was kept posted on the matter, but he emphasized that the Commission had nothing to do with its development or with the action taken.

"Of course," he said, "we are making an investigation of the case, as we do in all such cases—not, you understand, to check up on the Exchange, but simply as part of our official duty to check for violations of our statute."

Eighth Pan-American Conference Ends at Lima—Adopts Declaration of Solidarity and "Declaration of American Principles"—Former Presents United Front Against Foreign Aggression—U. S. Delegates Sail for Home

The eighth Pan-American Conference, meeting at Lima, Peru, ended its sessions on Dec. 27, and the United States delegation, headed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, sailed for home on the following day. The conference opened Dec. 9. The most important resolution adopted was the Declaration of Lima (so-called Declaration of Solidarity), designed to present a united front of the nations of the Western Hemisphere against foreign aggression. Substantially the Argentine version of this resolution was the one approved by the conference. With the signing of this declaration on Dec. 23 by the delegates of the 21 American republics, only formal approval (registered on Dec. 24) by the plenary session—previously assured by the acceptance of the draft by all countries—was needed to make the declaration effective.

There also appears to have emerged from the conference a Declaration of American Principles. As to this we quote the following from Washington advices Dec. 26 to the New York "Herald Tribune":

In this Declaration, which was approved late Saturday (Dec. 24) after the conference had finally approved the solidarity declaration, the 21 republics united in associating themselves formally with the United States in recommending to all nations adoption of the fundamental principles of international order under law enunciated by Secretary Hull in his celebrated statement of July 16, 1937. All the major principles of the Hull international credo, it was observed, were embodied in the eight points of the new declaration, except his plea for removal of excessive trade barriers, and that has been espoused in other actions of the 21 republics.

As to the conference and its results, Secretary of State Hull in an address on Dec. 24 said:

Let us not minimize the true value of the accomplishments of this conference. The advance made is broad and constructive. Our deliberations have added to our common continental faith, new substantive principles and new procedure of consultation.

These deliberations took form in the declaration in this conference of the principles of the solidarity of America, the Declaration of Lima. Closely associated with it are two vigorous resolutions, one offering sweeping condemnation of racial and religious bigotry and intolerance everywhere; the other condemning in this hemisphere the collective political activity of groups of aliens.

In its advices from Lima on Dec. 23 the United Press had the following to say in part:

The Argentine representatives signed the (solidarity) agreement at 5:45 p. m., after the other delegates had put their signatures to it.

Isidor Ruiz Moreno, head of the Argentine delegation, arriving at the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies, where plenary sessions of the conference are held, told the United Press his instructions gave him "full powers to sign at the discretion of the delegation."

The declaration, which was based on an earlier proposal of the Argentine delegation, reaffirms the decision of the American republics to "maintain and defend" their continental solidarity and absolute sovereignty "against all foreign intervention or activity that might threaten them." It further provides for consultation among all the countries if the peace, security or territorial integrity of any of them is threatened.

In accordance with Argentina's demands, the declaration contained no specific reference to "non-American" nations, but referred only to possible "foreign" aggression.

Secretary Hull in his address before the conference on Dec. 24 (from which we quote above) also said in part:

In our conference we have demonstrated our unshakable determination to respect the integrity of individuals and of States, to uphold the sanctity of the pledged word and to make needed changes through the orderly process of consultation in a spirit of mutual accommodation.

The maintenance of peace on the American continent and throughout the world is an absorbing subject of interest to any inter-American conference. The deliberations and declarations of this conference prove that the influence of the American peoples is being thrown into the struggle on the side of international peace, justice and fair dealing, and that our nations stand for measures which have the welfare of peoples and not the interest of dominant governing groups for their objectives.

The conception of solidarity was first brought into concrete existence in this hemisphere in the Anti-War Pact of 1933, a conception great in its possibilities but still undefined. This pact recognized that there were common interests and that the unity of the continent was parallel. At the Buenos Aires Conference of 1936 the method of consultation was adopted, through which solidarity might be expressed.

Today we take a further step. We have spent long and profitable days in intimate exchange of views. We have discussed at length the policies and purposes that animate our governments. We have come to know each other's hearts and minds.

Out of these exchanges has come this declaration, this common formulation of our common policy. We have each and every one of us bent somewhat in form and scope to the will, the judgment and the desire of the rest of us, but our broad purpose has united us. We have sacrificed no fundamentals. This declaration comes in that deep sense from the whole of us.

It can be accurately stated that the declaration which the conference approves today, while not dramatized or amplified as to details, contains the substance of the various other proposals advanced by a number of us during the conference.

Its formulation illustrates the use and meaning of the conference method. We have proved our ability to use this method successfully and to find thereby the phrases and instruments suitably expressive of our common aims. I like to think that our achievement is in part due to our training in democratic procedure and our tradition of the democratic forms of government.

We recognize in the declaration of Lima our determination to present a common front against any threats or activities from outside forces designed to impair the peace, security or territorial integrity of any country or to undermine the democratic institutions established in this hemisphere.

Beginning with the enunciation of the principle of solidarity in the anti-war pact we have piece by piece built a structure of continental solidarity. We have stated in clear-cut language our determination to maintain and defend our principles against any intervention or outside interference which may threaten us, and we have pledged ourselves to consult with one another if confronted with such threats.

We have taken this action in the recognition that American institutions and the absolute sovereignty of each and every country is a necessity for all of us.

An unprecedented feeling of solidarity has been exhibited by the acts and utterances of each and every delegate, including the visiting Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, who echoed the views of all when he said:

American solidarity, gentlemen, is a fact that nobody can or will doubt. All and each one of us is ready to sustain and prove this solidarity, in the face of any danger which, from whatever source, might threaten the independence or sovereignty of any State of this part of the world. . . . It is not only the piece of land which we would defend in a sacred union. We are prepared to repel with the same tenacity, by means of concordant measures of a preventive character, or by combined direct action, anything that implies a threat to the American order, any introduction of men or ideas that reflect and tend to establish in our land and in our spirits ideas foreign to our idiosyncrasies, ideals in opposition to ours, regimes against our liberties, theories dangerous to the social and moral peace of our people, political fanaticisms and fetishisms which cannot prosper under the skies of America.

The principles of conduct which we have adopted and are carrying out in our relationships with each other are equally open as a basis of relationship with all other countries. It cannot be fairly said that we are trying to shut ourselves off in a hemisphere of our own; any such effort would be futile.

But it can be fairly said that the principles of conduct upon which the countries of this hemisphere have chosen to stand firm are so broad and essential that all the world may also stand upon them. Speaking for my country, we seek universal recognition and support for them.

Were they adopted over all the world, a great fear would end. The young would see their future with more certainty and significance. The old would see their lives with more peaceful satisfaction.

There are those who think the world is based on force. Here, within this continent, we can confidently deny this. And the course of history shows that noble ideas and spiritual forces in the end have a greater triumph.

Tonight, especially, we can say this, for on this night nearly 2,000 years ago there was born a Son of God who declined force and kingdoms and proclaimed the great lesson of universal love. Without force His kingdom lives today after a lapse of 19 centuries. It is the principality of peace; the peace which we here hope in a humble measure to help to give by His grace to the continent of the Americas.

Secretary Hull, in a speech at Lima on Dec. 27, said that the future of solidarity in the Western Hemisphere lies in the Lima declaration against foreign aggression or interference with political institutions. United Press Lima advices of Dec. 27 summarized this speech as follows:

Mr. Hull spoke at a State banquet given in the Presidential palace by President Oscar Benavides to the delegates to the eighth Pan American Conference, which Foreign Minister Carlos Concha of Peru had adjourned a few hours earlier. His address, in the name of all the delegates, followed

that of the President who bade the foreign representatives an official farewell after their 19-day deliberations.

Here referring to the accomplishments of the conference, Secretary Hull said:

"We have here stated our agreements in declarations rather than in treaties or convictions. That is wise when the matter dealt with is of a general character and a political nature. The people of the American republics have a proud history of the use of declarations. Their national lives have grown out of the declarations of independence which marked their birth.

"And so in this 'declaration of Lima' lies the future of the solidarity of the American republics. It rests on the history and spirit of the peoples and such can be the only guarantee of its significance. It will be determined—under the test of grave events—by the constancy and ardor with which the American republics consecrate themselves to the great and creative task of keeping alive that program of principles which have guided us in our deliberations and on which peace and well-being under law and order must rest.

"From my experience here, I have absolute faith that each and every one of the 21 American republics will be faithful in this endeavor and each and every one will strive to the utmost to carry out the broad and essential program that has been proclaimed. The utmost degree of vigilance which only those who love liberty are capable of exerting, may be required."

President Roosevelt and Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, both praised the achievements of the Pan American Conference, in remarks made to newspaper men. Their comments were reported as follows in a Washington dispatch of Dec. 27 to the New York "Herald Tribune":

The President said at his press conference that he considered the Lima meeting a very, very great success, and that the American delegation had accomplished what it hoped to accomplish. Mr. Welles mentioned three accomplishments of the conference as of outstanding importance—the Declaration of Lima, the declaration of American principles, which followed closely those outlined by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Chairman of the American delegation, and the Inter-American declaration on trade policy.

The text of the Declaration of Lima (or Declaration of Solidarity), as given in Associated Press advices from Lima Dec. 24, follows:

Declaration of solidarity of America.

The Eighth International Conference of American States, considering: That the peoples of America have achieved spiritual unity through the similarity of their republican institutions, their unshakable will for peace, their profound sentiment of humanity and tolerance, and through their absolute adherence to the principles of international law, of equal sovereignty of states and of individual liberty without religious or racial prejudices;

That on the basis of such principles and will, they seek and defend the peace of the continent and work together in the cause of universal concord;

That respect for the personality, sovereignty and independence of each American state constitutes the essence of international order sustained by continental solidarity, which historically has found expression in declarations of various states, or in agreements which were applied, and sustained by new declarations and by treaties in force;

That the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held in Buenos Aires approved on Dec. 21, 1936, a Declaration of Principles of Inter-American Solidarity and Co-operation and approved on Dec. 23, 1936, a protocol of non-intervention;

The governments of the American states declare:

First, that they reaffirm their continental solidarity and their purpose to collaborate in the maintenance of the principles upon which solidarity is based.

Second, that, faithful to the above mentioned principles and to their absolute sovereignty, they reaffirm their decision to maintain and to defend them against all foreign intervention or activities that may threaten them.

Third, that, in case the peace, security or territorial integrity of any American republic is thus threatened by acts of any nature that may imperil them, they proclaim their common concern and their determination to make effective their solidarity, co-ordinating their respective sovereign wills by means of procedure of consultation established by conventions in force and by declarations of Inter-American conferences, using measures which in each case circumstances may make advisable. It is understood that the governments of the American republics will act independently in their individual capacities, recognizing fully their juridical equality as sovereign states.

Fourth, that, in order to facilitate consultations established in this and other American peace instruments, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American republics, when deemed advisable and and at the initiative of any one of them, will meet in their several capitals by rotation and without protocolary character. Each government may, under special circumstances or for special reasons, designate a representative as a substitute for its Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Fifth, that this declaration shall be known as the Declaration of Lima.

The State Department at Washington on Dec. 26 made public the text of the Declaration of American Principles adopted at Lima on Dec. 24. The text of the declaration follows:

Declaration of American Principles.

Whereas, The need for keeping alive the fundamental principles of relations among nations was never greater than today; and each state is interested in the preservation of world order under law, in peace with justice, and in the social and economic welfare of mankind, the governments of the American republics resolve to proclaim, support and recommend, once again, the following principles, as essential to the achievement of the aforesaid objectives:

1. The intervention of any state in the internal or external affairs of another is inadmissible;
2. All differences of international character should be settled by peaceful means;
3. The use of force as an instrument of national or international policy is proscribed;
4. Relations between states should be governed by the precepts of international law;
5. Respect for and the faithful observance of treaties constitute the indispensable rule for the development of peaceful relations between states, and treaties can only be revised by agreement of the contracting parties;
6. Peaceful collaboration between representatives of the various states and the development of intellectual interchange among their peoples is conducive to an understanding by each of the problems of the other as well as of problems common to all, and makes more readily possible the peaceful adjustment of international controversies;
7. Economic reconstruction contributes to national and international well-being, as well as to peace among nations; and,
8. International co-operation is a necessary condition to the maintenance of the aforementioned principles.

With its close on Dec. 27, the Lima Conference is the shortest Pan American conference on record, according to the Pan American Union. Opened on Dec. 9, the conference will have been in session only 18 days, said the Union on Dec. 22. Its announcement further said:

This is in marked contrast, noted Pan American Union officials, with the First International Conference of American States, which lasted six months and 17 days. It met in Washington on Oct. 22, 1889 and did not adjourn until April 19, 1890.

The style for short Pan American meetings was not set until 1933 when the Seventh Conference, meeting in Montevideo, Uruguay closed its labors 23 days after it had opened. All the other International Conferences of American States have lasted a month or more.

The Second Conference, held in Mexico City, lasted exactly three months, from Oct. 22, 1901 to Jan. 22, 1902.

The duration of the Third Conference, which met in Rio de Janeiro, in 1906, was 39 days and the Fourth Conference, held in Buenos Aires, four years later, lasted 49 days.

In 1923 delegates to the Fifth Conference, in Santiago, Chile, were in session 39 days. The Sixth Conference, held in Havana, Cuba, in 1928 lasted 35 days.

Previous references to the Lima Conference appeared in these columns Dec. 10, Dec. 17 and Dec. 24, pages respectively 3552, 3702 and 3852.

Series of Radio Broadcasts by 17 Foreign Nations Saluting New York World's Fair 1939 Announced—To Begin Jan. 1—Reduction in Rail Fares to Fair Made

A "Salute of Nations" to the New York World's Fair 1939 by 17 foreign countries in a series of events unprecedented in radio history, was announced recently by Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation. Kings, queens, emperors, presidents and notes statesmen will join in the world-encircling broadcasts starting on New Year's Day, according to the announcement. The half-hour programs including national music, are to be heard on Sundays at 1:30 to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, from Jan. 1 to April 23. It is further stated:

Each program will be heard in its respective country and, over short waves, in the colonies of such countries as France, Belgium, &c., while Great Britain's program will reach around the globe, available to hundreds of millions of listeners.

The three major American broadcasting networks, N. B. C., C. B. S. and Mutual will relay these programs throughout the United States and on around the world, with the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. covering Canada.

Fourteen European nations, along with Canada, Brazil and Japan are listed. They are: France, Ireland, Denmark, Netherlands, U. S. S. R., Roumania, Norway, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Italy, Hungary, Poland, Sweden and Great Britain.

Mr. Whalen also announced that substantial reductions in passenger rates during the World's Fair of all classes for distances greater than 250 miles from New York—30-day first-class round trips as well as 30-day round trip coach rates, and week-end excursion coach rates for distances as low as 50 miles from the city—have been fixed by the railroads' Trunk Line Association of New York, and by the Central Passenger Association of Chicago.

Business Firms of New York Asked by Chamber of Commerce to Indicate on Letter Heads and Advertising Their Locations in Behalf of Out-of-Town Visitors to World's Fair

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York is asking business firms located on the city's longer thoroughfares to save the time and patience of prospective patrons by placing the name of the nearest intersecting street, as well as the numbered address of the building they occupy on their letterheads and advertising. Charles T. Gwynne, Executive Vice-President of the Chamber, estimated on Dec. 23 that much time is wasted by New Yorkers and out-of-towners because trade establishments failed to make it easy for new patrons to locate them accurately. He says:

Nearly everyone has difficulty in finding addresses on such long streets as Broadway, 5th Avenue, Madison Avenue, etc. I have been traveling about New York for 40 years and still can't do it readily. For example, how many persons, except those who work or live in the particular neighborhood, could tell you offhand what cross street is nearest to 1987 Broadway? I couldn't, for one. While there are directories which have tables to indicate the proximity of numbers of some streets to intersecting streets, they rarely are handy when you are in a hurry to go to some strange address.

With the enormous increase in the number of out-of-town visitors New York will have with the opening of the World's Fair this spring, the time is most opportune for business houses to consider their convenience and be specific in giving the exact location of their places of business.

"Trust Companies" Magazine Changes Name to "Trusts and Estates"

Extended treatment of subjects relating to wealth and property rights, inheritance and trusts, as well as trust and estate administration practices, has led to decision by the publishers of the 34-year old monthly magazine "Trust Companies" to change the title to "Trusts and Estates," effective with the January, 1939, issue, it was announced on Dec. 27. Ownership, policies and management will be the same, says the announcement, which further says:

The distinction between banks and trust companies which existed in 1904, the year "Trust Companies" magazine was introduced, has largely disappeared with the introduction of trust departments in 1,550 National banks and over 600 State banks as well as in approximately 1,200 trust companies. The intervening years have witnessed the "coming of age" of the corporate fiduciary on a Nation-wide scale, serving more than 4,000 communities in the United States and Canada.

Primary concern will be given to closer liaison between trust officers, attorneys, life insurance officials, governmental agencies and the press, to foster development of trusteeship to the greater service of the public economy.

Los Angeles Stock Exchange to Launch Public Educational Campaign

Los Angeles Stock Exchange will launch a public educational campaign shortly after the first of the year in which newspaper display advertising space will be used in a group of California and Eastern Publications, it was announced Dec. 28 by McClarty Harbison, President of the Exchange. The campaign, which will be coincident with the Los Angeles Exchange's 40th anniversary year, will undertake to explain to the public the functions of a stock exchange and the part it plays in developing its home community. The Los Angeles Stock Exchange, founded in 1899 at a time when the population of Los Angeles was approximately 100,000, has, it is stated, paralleled the growth of the community which had grown to the Nation's fifth largest city with a population in excess of 1,350,000. Of the 26 securities exchanges in the country, the Los Angeles Stock Exchange ranks seventh in the value of transactions crossing its board annually.

Associated Press Celebrates 90th Anniversary—Growth of News Organization Reviewed in Dramatic Broadcast

The 90th anniversary of The Associated Press was commemorated on Dec. 25 with the dedication of the organization's new headquarters in Rockefeller Center, New York. The program included a radio broadcast over a network of the National Broadcasting Co. in which the formation and growth of the news service, created in 1848, was portrayed and the dramatization of the major stories covered by The Associated Press over the last 90 years. At the conclusion of the broadcast, Byron Price, Executive News Editor of the service, spoke from Washington. Mr. Price said, in part:

The Associated Press has traveled far since its first headquarters was opened 90 years ago in a cramped little office on lower Broadway, with a staff consisting of one editor and one reporter. Today at least 100,000 men and women contribute every day, directly or indirectly, to its cooperative effort.

The Associated Press has prospered because its member newspapers have been willing to submerge partisan and other individual ambitions, and to leave the conduct of the news report in the hands of a thoroughly independent management; because its staff, generation after generation, have been willing to contribute their unlimited and undivided devotion, even their lives when necessary; because during 40 crucial years it had available the courageous leadership, as president, of an outstanding American, Frank B. Noyes; and finally, but far from least, because it has been able to draw successively upon the genius and the vision of two great general managers, Melville E. Stone and Kent Cooper.

In brief, The Associated Press has come this long road because at every step its leaders and its rank and file have been fired by more than their earthly share of practical idealism.

Ceremonies Honor Senator Glass as Sponsor of Federal Reserve Act—Tribute Given on 25th Anniversary of Law—President Roosevelt Pens Message—Bas-Relief Unveiled in Federal Reserve Building

Ceremonies honoring Senator Carter Glass of Virginia as the "Father of the Federal Reserve System" were held in Washington, Dec. 23, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Federal Reserve Act by President Wilson. During the ceremonies a bas-relief of the Senator was unveiled at the Federal Reserve Building, while Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, read a letter from President Roosevelt describing as "appropriate for our guidance now and in the future" the following words by President Wilson:

We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be.

Senator Glass, who is 81 years old, appeared deeply affected by the tribute to him, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies he said: "I don't think a man's funeral ought to be held before he dies." In his letter President Roosevelt said:

The White House, Washington, Dec. 23, 1938.

My dear Mr. Chairman:

May I not express my congratulations to you, and through you, to your associates of the Board as of the entire Federal Reserve System upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Federal Reserve Act by President Wilson which you are observing today? Had it been possible for me to be present I would have taken pleasure in joining with you, your colleagues, and your guests in the observance of a quarter century of distinguished service which has been rendered to the country's banking and thus to business, industry and agriculture by this distinctly American institution in which all who were associated with its creation, and particularly those who like myself served in Woodrow Wilson's Administration, justly take pride.

It is especially appropriate that you are marking the anniversary by unveiling on the wall opposite the portrait of President Wilson a bas-relief of Senator Glass of Virginia, who, as one of the original sponsors of the Act, has always been its defender.

The Federal Reserve System represents one of the great forward steps in dealing with our economic system. On this occasion we may well recall for our guidance now and in the future President Wilson's words, fittingly inscribed under his portrait:

"We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be."

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Honorable Marriner S. Eccles,
Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System,
Washington, D. C.

In the Washington "Post" of Dec. 24 it was stated: Betraying deep emotion, the veteran warrior of Capitol Hill (Senator Glass) momentarily gave way to tears following the unveiling of the bas-relief.

Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Reserve Board, who presided, explained that Senator Glass was reluctant to attend, consenting "only because he was told that the Board had reached a decision, based upon a conviction shared by all my colleagues and myself, that we could in no better way observe this occasion than by placing and unveiling his portrait here."

Asked if he cared to comment, the Senator replied: "Not a thing please. My heart is too full for words."

From the "Washington Post" we also take the following:

Representative Steagall, Alabama, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, paid high tribute to Senator Glass for the resourcefulness and ability with which he, as Chairman of the committee 25 years ago, piloted the Federal Reserve Act through the House.

"No measure was ever presented to the House," he declared, "by any Chairman of a committee with more comprehensive grasp of the measure in hand, and of all pertinent information that could be desired by the House."

"The masterly manner of presentation has never been surpassed in the history of the House. Objections were met with devastating facts and reason. Opponents became supporters, and the final vote was a triumph of a leadership seldom equaled in the House."

He declared that "historians will wonder why Senator Glass was not made the nominee of his party and elevated to the presidency following the Wilson regime."

Esteem of Admiration

Turning to Mr. Glass, he said: "We unveil this tablet as a testimonial to your distinguished public service and as an expression of esteem and admiration by those who know and love you."

Mr. Eccles read tributes from Senator McAdoo of California, a former Secretary of the Treasury and the first ex officio Chairman of the Reserve Board, and from Senator Wagner of New York, Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. McAdoo declared that, without the Reserve System, "our progress as a Nation would have been seriously impeded."

Senator Wagner Extols Senator Glass

Mr. Wagner extolled Mr. Glass as "the outstanding defender and exponent of the law which he fathered." The Nation owes to him, he said, "an eternal debt of gratitude."

The ceremony was attended by about 200 persons. Among those present were: Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and a close friend of Senator Glass; Senator Townsend, Delaware Republican; Eugene Meyer, publisher of "The Post" and former Reserve Board head; Roy Young, President of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank and former Reserve Board head; Carter Jr. and Powell Glass, Lynchburg, Va., the Senator's sons; his sister, Mrs. Marion Banister, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and his two daughters, Mrs. John S. Boatwright of Danville, Va., and Mrs. Isaac W. Digges of New York City.

American Hebrew Medal Is Awarded to President Roosevelt—Judged Outstanding in Promoting Christian-Jew Understanding in 1938

The 1938 American Hebrew Medal for outstanding service in promoting better understanding between Christians and Jews has been awarded to President Roosevelt, it was announced on Dec. 22 by Joseph H. Biben, Editor of the "American Hebrew." The President, in a letter to Mr. Biben, said that he deeply appreciated the honor and was greatly touched by the citation. The medal was first presented in 1930. The current citation said:

Because, by all his words and actions since he has been in the public service he has promoted better understanding among all races and creeds; because, during the last year, he took the initiative at every crisis in Jewish affairs and did everything in his power to bring about a humane solution, and because he was responsible for the Evian Conference for aiding refugees of Central Europe.

In listing the judges who made the award, the New York "Herald Tribune" of Dec. 23 said:

The committee of judges of award was composed of the following: M. J. Ahern, Bernard M. Baruch, George Gordon Battle, Albert W. Beaven, Paul Block, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Frederick Brown, John S. Burke, Harold G. Campbell, Carrie Chapman Catt, Harry Woodburn Chase, Martin Conboy, John Dewey, John H. Finley, Daniel J. Fleming, the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, and Mrs. J. Walter Freiberg.

Also Edwin S. Friendly, Zona Gale, Frank E. Gannett, Albert N. Greenfield, Edward J. Hanna, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Will H. Hays, John Haynes Holmes, Clark Howell, Meyer Jacobstein, General Hugh S. Johnson, Louis E. Kirstein, Rebekah Kohut, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Irving Lehman, Lucius N. Littauer, Charles S. MacFarland, Bishop William T. Manning, Edwin Markham and Bishop Francis J. McConnell.

Also Alfred J. McCosker, James G. McDonald, Robert A. Milliken, Henry Morgenthau Sr., Mrs. Frederick Nathan, P. A. O'Connell, Daniel Poling, Roscoe Pound, Frederick B. Robinson, Lewis Rosenthal, David Sarnoff, Charles M. Schwab, Ida M. Tarbell, Lowell Thomas, Arturo Toscanini, Lillian D. Wald, Grover A. Whalen and William Allen White.

American Committee Formed to Raise \$500,000 to Pay for Processing Wheat for Spanish Civilians—George McDonald Heads Group at Request of President Roosevelt

At the request of President Roosevelt a committee of Americans has been formed to raise approximately \$500,000 to cover the cost of processing and shipping 600,000 barrels of flour to Spain for the impartial relief of civilians. This was announced in New York on Dec. 29 by George Mac Donald of New York City, who has accepted the chairmanship of the committee at the invitation of the President. In our issue of last week, page 3839, we published a statement issued Dec. 21 by the State Department, Washington, in which it was announced that the Federal Surplus Com-

modities Corporation was prepared to make available to the American Red Cross 500,000 bushels of wheat, representing about 100,000 barrels of flour per month, for the next six months. The formation of the committee just announced is the result of this offer to enable the Red Cross to meet the cash outlay required. The other members of the committee are:

Mrs. William L. Clayton of Houston, Tex.; Walter Cummings, of Chicago; Marshall Field, of New York; Frederic J. Fisher, of Detroit; Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, of New York; Gerard Lambert, of St. Louis; Walter Murphy and R. E. Wood, both of Chicago, and Robert Uehlein, of Milwaukee.

With his announcement Mr. MacDonald also made public a letter he received from the President and his reply of acceptance. The President's letter follows:

My Dear Mr. MacDonald:

Factual reports on conditions in Spain give me deep concern over the extreme hardships and sufferings there of millions of civilians and particularly the women and children.

Since the outset of the war in Spain the American Red Cross has expended a considerable sum in emergency assistance to Americans stranded in that country and in humanitarian work in the territories of both factions through the International Red Cross Committee. In view, however, of the increased suffering in Spain, the American Red Cross recently contributed the funds necessary to secure 60,000 barrels of flour for impartial distribution among the women and children in proportion to need in order to prevent starvation.

For this purpose the Red Cross obtained wheat from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation at a nominal cost and the United States Maritime Commission provided free ocean transportation to France. The Red Cross paid the cost of processing the wheat into flour, the rail transportation and other incidental charges, and thus by an expenditure of some \$66,000 it was able to furnish flour to the value of about \$250,000.

The flour thus furnished by the Red Cross was distributed under the supervision of the American Friends Service Committee which has been carrying on impartial relief activities in Spain. The aid thus far rendered by the American Red Cross and the American Friends Service Committee has been of inestimable value but wholly inadequate to meet the needs. The 60,000 barrels of flour which were shipped will be entirely consumed by the end of January. Every effort should, therefore, be made to supplement considerably what has been done in order to prevent starvation on a wide scale.

I am informed by the American Red Cross that in view of its many other activities and responsibilities in this country and its other fields of work, it is unable to devote additional funds to relief in Spain or to undertake a campaign for contributions for this purpose. It, nevertheless, desires to make its services available and to assist in every other possible way in coping with this distressing situation.

Other countries are also rendering impartial assistance to civilians in Spain, but it is estimated that some 500,000 bushels of wheat, representing about 100,000 barrels of flour per month, will be required for the next six months to meet the minimum needs of the women and children for bread alone. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, has, accordingly, offered to make available to the Red Cross this quantity of wheat for the next six months to be processed into flour at the same advantageous terms. To the extent that the United States Maritime Commission has empty space, it will transport this flour to France free of charge.

To carry out such a program will require approximately \$500,000 to cover the cash outlay for the processing of the flour and other incidental costs. It was therefore thought advisable to form a committee to act in cooperation with the American Friends Service Committee in raising the necessary funds. The funds raised by the committee are to be applied to cover the cost of additional flour and other surplus commodities, which will be secured and made available through the American Red Cross. Thus, for every dollar contributed, it will be possible to furnish food relief to the value of some four dollars.

Mr. Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, has informed me of his conversation with you, of your sympathetic interest and of your willingness to serve as chairman of the proposed committee. I understand that Mr. Clarence Pickett of the American Friends Service Committee will confer with you regarding the membership and work of your committee.

This is a great humanitarian service and your acceptance of the chairmanship of the committee is deeply appreciated by me. I am sure that many of our people will wish to aid in helping to meet this pressing need.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. MacDonald's reply was as follows:

My dear Mr. President:

I am deeply touched by your letter of Dec. 20. You have not only honored me by asking me to accept the chairmanship of a committee for impartial relief in Spain but you have given me an opportunity to perform a service in behalf of those in Spain whose intense suffering has stirred the sympathies of people everywhere.

I accept wholeheartedly this humanitarian task which you have invited me to undertake in cooperation with the other members of the committee that is being formed.

The hardships and privations which the civilian population in Spain is undergoing, particularly the helpless women and children, is a matter of deep concern to all of us regardless of where our sympathies lie. At a time like this we must do our utmost for these innocent victims of a tragic situation.

The people of our country have always responded generously to the needs of others and in this instance of great distress I am confident they will not fail to give their aid.

Please let me again express my appreciation of your kindness in giving me this opportunity to serve.

Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE MACDONALD.

In a letter to the State Department, Merwin K. Hart, President of the New York State Economic Council has registered opposition to "the proposal to send food to both sides in Spain," on the ground that it will result in "little or none of the food reaching Nationalist Spain (for it is not required there)", practically all of it he says going to those in Loyalist Spain. "The effect of this," he says, "will unquestionably be the prolonging of the war."

Brown Harriman & Co. to Change Name to Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc. on Jan. 1

Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., investment bankers, will be known as Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., effective Jan. 1, 1939, it was announced Dec. 28 by Joseph P. Ripley, President. The primary reason for the change, it was said, lies in the occasional confusion created by the similarity of its old name with that of the private banking firm of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., which is one of the oldest commercial firms in the country. The new name Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., will, it is noted, better serve to distinguish the corporation from other concerns and to establish its individuality. There will be no change in ownership of the corporation, and, except for the change of name, it will continue as in the past in the investment banking business as an underwriter of capital issues and as a dealer in United States Government, State, county and municipal bonds, and in public utility, railroad, industrial and other investment securities, according to the announcement, which further stated:

The principal offices of the corporation are located in New York City, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, with branches or direct representation in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Hartford, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Providence, Reading, San Francisco, Syracuse, Washington and other leading cities. In Europe its correspondents are Brown, Harriman & Co., Ltd., a British corporation with headquarters in London, which will continue to operate under that name in the underwriting of capital issues in the London and continental markets.

Joseph P. Ripley, President and Director of Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., has headed Brown Harriman & Co., Inc. since it commenced business in June, 1934. He first became associated with W. Averell Harriman and E. Roland Harriman about 17 years ago when he joined the investment house of W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc. Subsequently he was with The National City Co. as Vice-President, and later as Executive Vice-President in which capacity he directed the affairs of the City Company until he resigned in 1934 and resumed his association with the Harrimans on becoming President of Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., which will now carry on under the name of Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.

The other directors of the corporation are Pierpont V. Davis, Hendrik R. Jolles, Willet C. Roper and Horace C. Sylvester Jr., all of whom took part in its organization and have been active in the management of its affairs throughout the past four and a half years. In addition to his duties as a Director, Mr. Sylvester will continue as Vice-President in charge of the sales, trading and municipal departments. Mr. Davis likewise continues as Vice-President in charge of the buying department whose activities have been under his direction since June, 1934. Mr. Jolles is Vice-President responsible for foreign business and a Director of Brown Harriman & Co., Ltd. of London. Mr. Roper is Secretary and Treasurer. Charles S. Garland, a Director and Vice-President with headquarters in Chicago, will become a general partner of Alex. Brown & Sons, investment bankers, Baltimore, Md.

Other officers of the corporation who have likewise been in its service since the commencement of operations, and who will continue to be active in its affairs, are:

Harry W. Beebe, Milton O. Cross, James G. Scarff, Elwood D. Smith, R. McLean Stewart, Vice-Presidents.

Reginald Martine, Comptroller and Assistant Secretary, and William R. Eppel, Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary.

George E. Abbot is Manager of the Boston Office; Frederick M. Thayer is Manager of the Philadelphia Office; and Nathan D. McClure is Manager of the Chicago Office.

Six New Members Elected to Associate Membership in New York Curb Exchange Under New Constitution

Taking advantage of one of the amendments of the new constitution, under which a firm or corporation that is an associate member of the New York Curb Exchange may nominate one of its partners or officers to replace its former associate member who has died or resigned, provided such nomination is made within 30 days following such death or resignation, upon payment of an initiation fee of only \$100, six new members were elected to associate membership on Dec. 28 to replace members of such firms who will resign on Dec. 31. Their election becomes effective Jan. 1, 1939. The announcement of the Curb Exchange further said:

Under the old rule the new members would have had to pay an initiation fee of \$2,500. Another provision of the amendment is that the firms or corporations with which the associate members are connected must continue to engage in the business of buying and selling securities.

Any person not less than 21 years of age engaged individually, as a member of a firm, or as an executive officer of a corporation in the business of buying and selling securities as broker or dealer is eligible for associate membership in the Exchange, and if elected must pay an initiation fee of \$2,500. An associate member and the firm or corporation of which is a member or officer shall be at all times subject to the rules and regulations of the Exchange.

The new associate members are:

Richard H. Bewick to replace Walter B. Keiffer of Beer & Co. At present Mr. Bewick is a special partner in the firm and his election to associate membership is dependent and concurrent upon his admission to general partnership in the firm which is scheduled for Jan. 1, 1939.

Edward P. Prescott to replace Hamilton F. Biggar of Prescott, Biggar & Co., Cleveland. After Jan. 1 the firm's name will be changed to Prescott & Co.

LeRoy V. Elder to replace C. Coburn Darling of Miller & George, Providence.

Gordon Brooks to replace David V. Morris of J. C. Bradford & Co. Paul E. Murin to replace Alan S. Noyes of David A. Noyes & Co., Chicago.

Malon Clay Courts to replace R. W. Courts of Courts & Co., Atlanta.

An item regarding the membership approval of this amendment appeared in our Dec. 24 issue, page 3855.

Harry L. Hopkins Takes Oath of Office as Secretary of Commerce

Harry L. Hopkins was sworn in as Secretary of Commerce on Dec. 24 at the White House in the presence of President Roosevelt. The oath of office was administered by Associate Supreme Court Justice Stanley Reed. The former Administrator of the Works Progress Administration was

appointed to the Commerce Department post on Dec. 23 by President Roosevelt to succeed Daniel C. Roper, who resigned on that date as was noted in our Dec. 24 issue, page 3855. The ceremonies included the presentation of commissions by the President designating Col. F. C. Harrington as the new WPA Administrator and appointing Aubrey Williams as Administrator of the National Youth Administration. After taking the oath of office, Mr. Hopkins told newspapermen that he wanted the Business Advisory Council for the Department of Commerce, created by Mr. Roper, to continue functioning. He added that he would confer with W. Averill Harriman, Chairman of the Council, as soon as possible.

Lindsay Bradford Named Chairman for 28th Annual Banquet of Trust Division of A. B. A. to Be Held in New York Feb. 16

Lindsay Bradford, President of the City Bank Farmers Trust Co. of New York, has been named Chairman of the Banquet Committee for the twenty-eighth annual banquet of the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, Feb. 16, it was announced Dec. 15 by Samuel C. Waugh, President of the Trust Division, who is Executive Vice-President and Trust Officer of the First Trust Co. of Lincoln, Neb. The banquet will bring to a close the annual Midwinter Trust Conference of the Association, scheduled for Feb. 14-16. The conference, which will be attended by about 1,000 bankers and trust men, will be devoted to subjects of current interest to trust department executive officers and bank officials. A symposium will be conducted by Gilbert T. Stephenson, director of the Trust Research Department of the Graduate School of Banking of the American Bankers Association.

A. B. A. to Hold Three Regional Banking Conferences During Winter

Three regional banking conferences will be held by the American Bankers Association this winter, it was announced Dec. 14 by Philip A. Benson, President of the Association and President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y. They will be held at Columbus, Ohio; Minneapolis, Minn., and New York City. The theme of the conferences will be "Meeting the Public Needs in Banking." The Columbus conference will be held at the Neil House, Feb. 9 and 10. The Minneapolis conference will be held at the Nicollet Hotel, Feb. 23 and 24. The New York conference will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, March 8-10.

New York State Bankers Association to Hold Mid-Winter Meeting in New York on Jan. 23

The 11th annual mid-winter meeting of the New York State Bankers Association will be held in New York City on Jan. 23. The program calls for two business sessions; one in the morning, which will include the address of President Wilson, a discussion by Adrain M. Massie on the plans of the new Committee on Bond Portfolios, of which he is Chairman, and several committee reports, and the other in the afternoon, at which Willard T. Chevalier, Publisher of "Business Week," will speak; some committee reports will be presented at the same time. In the evening the banquet will be held at the Roosevelt Hotel with Bruce Baron, Representative in Congress from the 17th New York District, the speaker on this occasion.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &c.

The Citizens Savings Bank, New York, opened a branch office at 51st Street and Lexington Avenue on Dec. 28. The Bank, which was established in 1860, has its headquarters at Canal Street and the Bowery, Manhattan.

William J. Rahill was on Dec. 22 elected an Assistant Vice-President of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York. In our issue of Dec. 24, page 3855, it was inadvertently reported that Mr. Rahill was made an Assistant President of the bank.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York announces the appointment of Wilfred G. Soltau as Secretary of its Antwerp office.

From Harrisburg, Pa., advices, printed in "Money and Commerce" of Dec. 24, it is learned that two New Cumberland, Pa., banks, the New Cumberland Trust Co. and the New Cumberland National Bank, capitalized at \$125,000 and \$100,000, respectively, are to be merged, stockholders of both institutions having approved the proposed consolidation at meetings held on Dec. 21. The new organization will be capitalized at \$105,000 (consisting of \$60,000 preferred stock and \$45,000 common stock) with surplus of \$22,500 and expense fund of \$2,500. The dispatch goes on to say:

Preferred shares are to be sold for cash at par. Common shares will be issued to the present stockholders of the New Cumberland Trust Co. and the New Cumberland National Bank at a cost of \$15.50 per share.

The issuance is to be on the basis of one new share for each share of New Cumberland Trust Co. stock presently outstanding and two for each share of the New Cumberland National Bank presently outstanding.

Such shares shall be paid for by the transfer of assets of appropriate

aggregate values of New Cumberland Trust Co. and the New Cumberland National Bank, to the new bank.

William H. Blouse, heretofore, it is understood, Cashier of the Drovers' & Mechanics' National Bank of York, Pa., has been elected a Vice-President of the institution to succeed Harry S. Ebert, who resigned, it is learned from York advices appearing in "Money and Commerce" of Dec. 24, which added:

Mr. Ebert, who was connected with the bank for more than 31 years, will continue to serve as a director and also as a member of the Finance Committee and the Trust Committee.

Nearly 23,000 depositors in the defunct Federal-American National Bank & Trust Co. of Washington, D. C., will receive a 10% dividend (the third) in January, Cary A. Hardee, the receiver, announced on Dec. 21. The new dividend, which brings to 75% the total payments to the bank's creditors, amounts to \$835,179. Mr. Hardee expressed hope for additional dividends "as and when the larger amount of remaining assets are liquidated." According to the Washington "Post," the first series of postcards notifying depositors when to call for their dividends will be mailed early next month. No payments will be made except on presentation of the cards.

With this payment disbursements to depositors will total \$6,292,497.33.

With reference to the increase in the capital stock of the National City Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, it is announced by S. B. Congdon, President of the institution, that the new stock issue of 75,000 shares has been fully subscribed and paid in at the price asked, \$20.00 a share. Ninety-three per cent of the issue was taken by holders of subscription rights which were issued to stockholders of the Bank, and 7% was taken by a syndicate of local underwriting houses. The Comptroller of the Currency has approved the increase in capital. The capital stock of the Bank now amounts to \$9,000,000 and is represented by 450,000 shares. Simultaneously with this increase in capital the surplus account has been increased to \$4,000,000 by a transfer from undivided profits of \$750,000. This increase of capital, together with the increase made in 1936, have been two important steps in providing for the expansion of the Bank's service to Cleveland and the national business community, the announcement states. Reference was made to the proposed increase in our issues of Nov. 9 and Dec. 3, pages 3105 and 3398, respectively.

Arrangements were completed Dec. 22 for the sale of a membership in the Chicago Stock Exchange at \$2,000, down \$200 from the last previous sale.

According to the "Michigan Investor" of Dec. 24, directors of the American National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, Ill., voted a \$200,000 increase in the Bank's surplus at their regular December meeting held recently. The paper goes on to say:

This amount was transferred from reserves and brings the total surplus up to \$1,000,000, making it equal to the total amount of common capital stock outstanding.

Total surplus of the Bank at the time it moved to LaSalle Street five years ago this month was \$250,000. This was increased to \$500,000 in 1935, and \$700,000 in 1937. An additional \$100,000 was added to surplus in January of this year, making a total of \$300,000 for 1938, including the increase voted yesterday. During the same five-year period, total resources of the American National Bank have been increased from \$16,000,000 to \$61,000,000.

The capital stock of the Genesee County Savings Bank of Flint, Mich., on Dec. 19 was increased, according to an official statement issued last week by A. G. Bishop, Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Bishop's announcement, as printed in the "Michigan Investor" of Dec. 24, follows:

The stockholders of the bank have voted to adjust the capital structure of the bank by increasing its capital from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000, the entire \$300,000 of new capital being paid into the bank from the segregated assets of the bank and allocated to those stockholders who did not pay assessments levied upon their stock by the State Banking Department in 1933.

At the same time it was also voted to reimburse all of those stockholders who paid their assessments in the amount of \$700,000 with interest at 5% from June, 1933, to the date of payment, this amount also to come solely from the segregated assets. At the present time one-half of this amount, \$350,000, is being paid together with interest to Dec. 19, 1938, on the entire amount for five and one-half years, \$192,500, or a total of \$542,500.

The new capital structure of the bank is as follows: Capital, \$1,000,000; surplus, \$200,000; undivided profits, \$122,000, and reserves, \$78,000.

At the same time dissolution of the Genesee Trustee Corp. was announced. In this regard the paper mentioned said in part:

H. H. Curtice, George G. Allen and L. H. Bridgman, the trustees, have been discharged of their reorganization duties and the bank has been restored to the capital structure that was in effect before the bank holiday.

The original capital of the bank was \$1,000,000. A stock assessment was called for, upon which \$700,000 was paid in. According to the trust agreement, after the depositors and all debts were paid, all surplus of assets were to revert to the so-called new bank. However, the directors out of consideration for the stockholders who could not pay their assessment, a stockholders' meeting was called and upon the recommendation

of the Board of Directors the stockholders voted to reimburse all of the old stockholders. The result was to put the old stockholders in the same status they were at the time of the closing of the bank, the directors explained, and to pay the stockholders who paid the assessment of \$700,000 their money back, together with 5% interest from June 19, 1933.

Last Monday, (Dec. 19) the bank reinstated all old stockholders. The new stockholders were paid 50% of the amount which they paid in, together with interest at 5% in full from June 19, 1933, to Dec. 19, 1938, amounting to \$192,500, and given participation certificates for the balance to be paid out of the segregated assets.

The thirty-eighth annual report of the Provincial Bank of Canada (head office Montreal) covering the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 1938 has just been published. It shows net profits for the period—after making appropriations to contingency accounts out of which accounts full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made—of \$450,428 (as against \$444,410 the previous year) which when added to \$232,907, the balance to credit of profit and loss brought forward from the preceding fiscal year, made \$683,335 available for distribution. From this amount the following allocations were made: \$240,000 to pay four quarterly dividends at the rate of 6% per annum; \$102,300 to take care of Dominion and Provincial taxes; \$50,000 written off real estate, and \$50,000 to provide for contingencies, leaving a balance of \$241,035 to be carried forward to the current fiscal year's profit and loss account. Total assets are shown in the statement as \$57,602,464 (comparing with \$56,981,408 a year ago), of which \$38,199,829 are liquid assets, or equal, it is stated, to some 73% of the bank's total liabilities to the public. Total deposits are shown in the report as \$49,332,802 (comparing with \$48,484,037 last year), of which \$40,797,068 are interest-bearing deposits. The bank's paid-up capital remains unchanged at \$4,000,000, but the reserve fund and surplus has increased to \$1,241,035 from \$1,232,907 a year ago.

The sixty-fourth annual report of the Banque Canadienne Nationale (head office Montreal) covering the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1938, is now available. Earnings for the period (after making appropriations for contingent reserve fund, out of which fund full provision for bad and doubtful debts was made; deducting \$161,551 to provide for Dominion and Provincial taxes, and contributing \$60,000 to pension fund) amounted to \$780,241, which when added to \$235,024, representing balance to credit of profit and loss brought forward from the previous fiscal year, made \$1,015,265 available for distribution (as against \$1,005,024 last year). This amount was allocated as follows: \$560,000 to pay four quarterly dividends; \$90,000 written off bank premises account, and \$125,000 representing provision for payment to the Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, under Statute 14, Geo. V. Ch. 3, leaving a balance of \$240,265 (against \$235,024 a year ago) to be carried forward to the current year's profit and loss account. Total resources of the bank are given in the statement as \$150,892,628 (as compared with \$147,816,293 on Nov. 30, 1937), of which \$78,031,207 are liquid assets, while total deposits are given as \$130,621,440 (against \$126,996,682 a year ago). The bank's paid-up capital and reserve fund remain unchanged at \$7,000,000 and \$5,000,000, respectively.

Announcement was made on Dec. 12, by Lloyds Bank Limited, London, through its New York representative, J. H. Fea, that G. F. Abell, who is retiring on Dec. 31 as Chief General Manager of the institution after 45 years of service, has been invited to become a member of the Board of Directors. The following changes in the bank's personnel, effective Jan. 1, next, were also announced:

- R. A. Wilson and Sydney Parkes to become Chief General Managers.
- In addition to W. G. Johns and S. P. Cherrington, L. A. Stanley and G. D. Gold to become Joint General Managers.
- A. H. Ensor to succeed Mr. Stanley as Assistant General Manager supervising staff administration, organization, &c.
- R. S. Boyt, at present Chief Controller, Advance Department, to become an Assistant General Manager.
- J. Jabez-Smith, at present an Assistant Chief Controller, Advance Department, to become Chief Controller, and W. B. Mayles, at present an Assistant Chief Inspector, an Assistant Chief Controller.
- In addition to W. A. Smith and E. J. Sawtell, J. G. Raine, hitherto an Advance Department Controller, to be a Joint Manager, City Office.

THE CURB EXCHANGE

Irregular price movements, due to some extent to tax selling, kept the curb market in an unsettled state during the greater part of the present week. There were some brisk advances at times but these soon petered out and the market moved to lower levels. The preferred stocks in the public utility group were somewhat stronger and the industrial specialties registered occasional gains, but oil shares and mining and metal issues were comparatively quiet. Aircraft stocks and armament issues moved around their previous top and oil shares were weak.

Light trading and firm prices were the features of the two-hour session on Saturday. Many traders were away celebrating the Christmas holidays and there was a minimum of interest manifested in price fluctuations. Industrial specialties were generally irregular and aircraft stocks were unsettled with a tendency toward lower levels. Public utilities were slightly higher but the gains were largely in the preferred stocks and were, for the most part, fractional.

Prominent among the changes on the side of the advance were Cities Service pref., 1 1/4 points to 51 1/2; Singer Manufacturing Co., 3 points to 215; Penn Salt, 2 points to 159; Niles-Bement-Pond, 1 1/8 points to 61, and New Jersey Zinc, 1 point to 61 1/2.

The New York Curb Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange and the commodity markets were closed on Monday in observance of Christmas Day.

Unsettled price movements and moderately active dealings were in evidence on Tuesday as the market resumed trading following the long holiday. Industrial specialties were strong and a number of the more active stocks in this group registered modest gains. These included among others Sherwin-Williams, 3 1/8 points to 113 3/8; Quaker Oats, 1 point to 116; American Potash & Chemical, 4 points to 58, and Mead Johnson, 3 points to 130. Public utilities were off, American Superpower pref. slipping back 1/4 points to 16; Electric Bond & Share pref., 2 1/2 points to 61; Georgia Power \$6 pref., 2 3/4 points to 75 1/4; New England Power Assn. 6% pref., 1 1/4 points to 53 1/4, and Alabama Power \$7 pref., 1 point to 71.

Active trading and higher prices were apparent all along the line during the opening hour on Wednesday. As the day progressed some tax selling appeared and a portion of the early gains was canceled. The volume of transfers climbed up to approximately 587,070 shares, against 350,190 on the preceding day. Armament stocks were higher, Colt's Patent Fire Arms moving forward 1 3/4 points to 92 1/4, and Bell and Lockheed Aircraft recorded fractional gains at the close. Other noteworthy changes on the side of the advance were Lynch Corp., 1 1/4 points to 31 1/2; Montgomery Ward A, 1 1/4 points to 154 1/4; New Jersey Zinc, 1 point to 62, and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, 2 3/4 points to 60 3/4.

Curb stocks moved briskly forward on Thursday, the gains ranging from 2 to 3 or more points among the more active of the market leaders. Aircraft shares and public utilities were particularly strong, Lockheed, Bell and Gruman climbing into new high ground, while the utilities were registering substantial gains all along the line. Industrial specialties improved and oil stocks and mining and metal issues were unusually active at higher levels. The transfers were 339,512 shares against 587,070 on the preceding day. Prominent on the side of the advance were Aluminium Ltd., 2 1/2 points to 139 1/2; Jones & Laughlin Steel, 2 1/2 points to 33 1/2; Lynch Corp., 2 points to 33 1/2; Pittsburgh Plate Glass, 3 1/2 points to 103 1/2 and Singer Manufacturing Co., 5 points to 216.

Advancing prices were in evidence during the opening hour on Friday but as the day progressed year end evening-up operations had a tendency to check the upward movement. Some of the more active of the market favorites were able to hold a goodly part of their gains. Aircraft stocks were off on the day, Lockheed Aircraft dropping from 37 3/4 to 37, while Bell Aircraft slipped back from 37 1/4 to 36. Mining and Metal Shares were stronger, public utilities moved fractionally higher and specialties registered substantial gains. The volume of sales again declined, the transfers dipping to 327,000 against 339,512 on Thursday. As compared with Friday of last week the range of prices was toward higher levels, Aluminium Co. of America closing last night at 128 3/4 against 126 1/8 on Friday a week ago; Aluminium Ltd. at 139 against 138 1/2; American Cyanamid B at 27 1/2 against 27; American Light & Traction at 16 5/8 against 15 7/8; Carrier Corp. at 19 1/8 against 18 1/4; Consolidated Gas of Baltimore at 72 against 71 1/2; Creole Petroleum at 24 against 22 3/4; Electric Bond & Share at 10 1/8 against 9 7/8; Fairchild Aviation at 10 3/8 against 9 1/8; Fisk Rubber Corp. at 11 1/4 against 9 7/8; Ford of Canada A at 21 5/8 against 21 1/8; Gulf Oil Corp. at 39 3/4 against 38 1/2; Humble Oil (new) at 69 1/4 against 68 1/4; International Petroleum at 27 3/8 against 26 3/4; Lake Shore Mines at 50 1/8 against 47 5/8; and Standard Oil of Kentucky at 17 3/4 against 17.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

Week Ended Dec. 30, 1938	Stocks (Number of Shares)	Bonds (Par Value)			Total
		Domestic	Foreign Government	Foreign Corporate	
Saturday	146,030	\$509,000	\$16,000	\$1,000	\$523,000
Monday		HOLIDAY			
Tuesday	350,490	1,457,000	60,000	21,000	1,538,000
Wednesday	586,360	2,062,000	41,000	32,000	2,135,000
Thursday	338,192	1,580,000	115,000	23,000	1,718,000
Friday	326,670	1,626,000	13,000	12,000	1,651,000
Total	1,747,742	\$7,231,000	\$245,000	\$89,000	\$7,565,000

Sales at New York Curb Exchange	Week Ended Dec. 30		Jan. 1 to Dec. 30	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Stocks—No. of shares	1,747,742	1,771,392	49,477,353	104,178,804
Bonds				
Domestic	\$7,231,000	\$5,981,000	\$352,130,000	\$419,861,000
Foreign government	245,000	271,000	7,432,000	12,658,000
Foreign corporate	89,000	101,000	6,554,000	9,842,000
Total	\$7,565,000	\$6,353,000	\$366,116,000	\$442,361,000

CURRENT NOTICE

—Sheldon E. Prentice will be admitted to general partnership in Dominick & Dominick as of the first of the year, and will represent the firm as one of its floor members on the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Prentice has been associated with the firm since his graduation from Harvard in 1936. He is a son of Bernon S. Prentice who was a general partner in Dominick & Dominick from 1914 to 1929 and since that time has been a special partner.

We purchase from Brokers and Investment Firms drafts, with securities attached, drawn on their foreign correspondents and clients.

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENT 55 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

European Representative Office: 1, Cornhill, London, E. C. 3

Member Federal Reserve System Member New York Clearing House Association Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just passed:

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930 DEC. 24, 1938, TO DEC. 30, 1938, INCLUSIVE

Table of foreign exchange rates for various countries including Europe, Asia, Australasia, and Africa, with columns for dates Dec. 24 to Dec. 30.

* Nominal rate.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

Table of London stock exchange quotations for various companies like Boots Pure Drugs, British Amer Tobacco, Cable & Wire, etc., with columns for dates Sat. to Fri.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET—PER CABLE

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

Table of English financial market data including silver price, gold price, consols, and various loans with columns for dates Sat. to Fri.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of Dec. 14, 1938.

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,415,597 on Dec. 7 as compared with £236,414,831 on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market the amount of bar gold which changed hands at the daily fixing during the week was about £2,700,000, part of which was provided by the authorities, but a good proportion representing re-sales on Continental account. Purchases also were made for the Continent, but most of the offerings were taken for shipment to New York.

Quotations table for gold prices per fine ounce for Dec. 8 to Dec. 12 and Dec. 13 to Dec. 14.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 5th inst. to mid-day on the 12th inst.:

Table showing United Kingdom imports and exports of gold with values in £ and \$.

The Transvaal gold output for November, 1938, amounted to 1,032,886 fine ounces as compared with 1,036,442 fine ounces for October, 1938, and 978,271 fine ounces for November, 1937.

SILVER

The market was steady during the past week, prices showing very little change.

Some American trade and arbitrage purchases were effected but, on occasions demand, chiefly for bear covering, moved cash quotations above the American buying level and attracted re-sales from the same quarter. The Indian Bazaars have both bought and sold and there has been American enquiry for silver for forward delivery.

Business has been of moderate volume, but there were indications of more general interest on the part of buyers at rates slightly below those current.

The outlook is rather uncertain as, until some indication is available as to whether the American Treasury's policy and buying prices are or are not to undergo modification after the turn of the year, it is not unnatural that operators appear somewhat undecided.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver, registered from mid-day on the 5th inst. to mid-day on the 12th inst.:

Table showing United Kingdom imports and exports of silver with values in £ and \$.

Including £546,560 in coin net of legal tender in the United Kingdom, b Coin net of legal tender in the United Kingdom. c Coin of legal tender in the United Kingdom. d Sundry coin.

The SS. Rawalpindi which sailed from Bombay on Dec. 10 carries silver to the value of about £33,750.

Quotations during the week:

Table of gold and silver prices in London and New York for Dec. 8 to Dec. 13.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 8th to the 14th December, 1938, was \$4.68 and the lowest \$4.65 3/4.

COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week will show a decrease compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, Dec. 31) bank clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be 1.3% below those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at \$5,362,613,374, against \$5,432,632,087 for the same week in 1937. At this center there is a loss for the week ended Friday of 16.8%. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

Table of bank clearings returns by telegraph for 1938 and 1937 for various cities and totals.

Complete and exact details for the week covered by the foregoing will appear in our issue of next week. We cannot furnish them today, inasmuch as the week ends today (Saturday) and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon today. Accordingly, in the above the last day of the week in all cases has to be estimated.

In the elaborate detailed statements, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous—the week ended Dec. 24. For that week there was an increase of 24.9%, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to

\$6,628,009,098, against \$5,308,446,750 in the same week in 1937. Outside of this city there was an increase of 23.5%, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a gain of 25.8%. We group the cities according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District (including this city) there is an expansion of 25.7%, in the Boston Reserve District of 34.6%, and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of 27.5%. The Cleveland Reserve District enjoys a gain of 22.2%, the Richmond Reserve District of 25.6%, and the Atlanta Reserve District of 26.9%. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals are larger by 25.3%, in the St. Louis Reserve District by 21.1%, and in the Minneapolis Reserve District by 12.0%. The Kansas City Reserve District shows an improvement of 17.1%, the Dallas Reserve District of 22.7%, and the San Francisco Reserve District of 12.3%.

In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS

Week End, Dec. 24, 1938	1938		Inc. or Dec.	1937	
	\$	%		\$	%
Federal Reserve Dis.					
1st Boston .. 12 cities	281,462,574	+34.6	209,147,730	+25.7	278,017,270
2nd New York .. 13 "	4,021,751,649	+25.7	3,198,840,579	+26.7	4,044,775,372
3rd Philadelphia .. 10 "	433,100,679	+27.5	339,796,038	+22.2	383,556,054
4th Cleveland .. 5 "	315,743,969	+22.2	258,406,753	+25.6	333,764,045
5th Richmond .. 6 "	150,023,090	+25.6	119,466,365	+26.9	98,597,348
6th Atlanta .. 10 "	185,349,890	+26.9	146,042,380	+26.9	142,113,728
7th Chicago .. 18 "	510,155,468	+25.3	407,031,569	+25.3	603,052,626
8th St. Louis .. 4 "	151,365,588	+21.1	124,991,242	+21.1	146,859,872
9th Minneapolis .. 7 "	99,430,822	+12.0	88,787,357	+12.0	98,278,199
10th Kansas City .. 10 "	141,374,296	+17.1	120,688,230	+17.1	135,176,520
11th Dallas .. 6 "	76,814,938	+22.7	64,075,403	+22.7	61,940,864
12th San Fran. .. 11 "	259,636,117	+12.3	231,183,114	+12.3	251,783,515
Total .. 112 cities	6,628,009,098	+24.9	5,308,446,750	+24.9	6,477,915,413
Outside N. Y. City ..	2,731,250,752	+23.5	2,211,237,549	+23.5	2,554,747,253
Canada .. 32 cities	408,897,142	+7.5	362,950,129	+7.5	449,472,852

We now add our detailed statement showing last week's figures for each city separately for the four years:

Clearings at—	Week Ended Dec. 24				
	1938	1937	Inc. or Dec.	1936	1935
First Federal Reserve District—Boston					
Me.—Bangor ..	552,192	377,795	+45.9	727,760	520,909
Portland ..	2,368,465	1,818,495	+30.2	1,848,141	1,315,331
Mass.—Boston ..	240,489,819	176,630,138	+36.2	240,517,195	192,817,281
Fall River ..	743,264	581,352	+27.9	622,732	514,127
Lowell ..	383,012	357,081	+7.3	388,295	346,629
New Bedford ..	474,717	457,674	+4.7	479,348	578,308
Springfield ..	3,352,847	2,779,603	+20.6	2,990,207	2,462,626
Worcester ..	2,122,826	1,749,573	+21.3	1,906,923	1,292,342
Conn.—Hartford ..	13,106,044	10,132,955	+29.3	11,498,422	11,316,094
New Haven ..	4,605,822	3,543,505	+30.0	3,898,884	2,574,570
R.I.—Providence ..	12,279,390	10,323,900	+18.9	12,428,100	9,742,200
N.H.—Manchester ..	784,266	595,659	+98.2	433,283	390,970
Total (12 cities)	281,462,574	209,147,730	+34.6	278,017,270	223,811,596
Second Federal Reserve District—New York					
N. Y.—Albany ..	7,069,080	5,890,624	+20.0	6,562,896	4,014,563
Binghamton ..	1,279,507	1,121,193	+14.1	972,495	847,009
Buffalo ..	32,500,000	26,900,000	+20.8	30,800,000	27,000,000
Elmira ..	493,623	384,495	+28.4	587,580	549,229
Jamestown ..	702,922	740,349	-5.1	751,726	482,114
New York ..	3,896,758,346	3,097,209,201	+25.8	3,923,168,160	2,992,964,129
Rochester ..	7,877,021	6,390,314	+20.1	7,573,040	5,709,975
Syracuse ..	4,057,301	3,168,955	+28.0	3,947,647	3,426,282
Westchester Co ..	4,084,479	4,147,028	-1.5	2,477,927	2,702,982
Conn.—Stamford ..	5,349,410	4,934,067	+8.4	5,023,551	399,320
N. J.—Montclair ..	492,825	345,973	+42.5	399,320	200,000
Newark ..	24,164,455	17,249,396	+40.1	22,452,119	17,868,530
Northern N. J. ..	37,122,680	30,358,985	+22.3	40,058,911	58,020,245
Total (13 cities)	4,021,751,649	3,198,840,579	+25.7	4,044,775,372	3,116,615,346
Third Federal Reserve District—Philadelphia					
Pa.—Altoona ..	603,938	346,803	+74.1	414,073	330,769
Bethlehem ..	938,429	467,550	+100.7	450,000	230,194
Chester ..	339,496	365,077	-7.0	253,879	240,319
Lancaster ..	1,740,861	1,557,327	+11.8	1,339,034	1,320,019
Philadelphia ..	418,000,000	325,000,000	+28.6	371,000,000	301,000,000
Reading ..	1,706,866	1,215,578	+40.4	1,229,015	974,317
Sheraton ..	3,150,104	2,131,674	+47.8	2,727,671	2,285,961
Wilkes-Barre ..	891,908	873,588	+2.1	827,631	899,545
York ..	1,092,777	1,950,351	-44.9	1,554,951	1,271,290
N. J.—Trenton ..	4,636,300	5,878,000	-21.1	3,759,800	3,586,000
Total (10 cities)	433,100,679	339,786,038	+27.5	383,556,054	312,138,414
Fourth Federal Reserve District—Cleveland					
Ohio—Canton ..	x	x	x	x	x
Cincinnati ..	61,831,710	47,847,347	+29.2	61,054,522	47,300,568
Cleveland ..	100,578,416	85,747,700	+17.3	93,296,766	64,854,516
Columbus ..	10,621,700	10,340,600	+2.7	11,885,000	9,741,200
Mansfield ..	1,793,599	1,760,509	+1.9	1,955,132	1,156,741
Youngstown ..	x	x	x	x	x
Pa.—Pittsburgh ..	140,918,544	112,710,597	+25.0	165,572,625	103,788,904
Total (5 cities)	315,743,969	258,406,753	+22.2	333,764,045	226,841,929
Fifth Federal Reserve District—Richmond					
W. Va.—Hunt'gon ..	378,543	304,938	+24.1	337,195	200,971
Va.—Norfolk ..	2,604,000	2,564,000	+1.6	2,189,000	2,645,000
Richmond ..	43,886,317	38,386,328	+14.3	29,546,756	30,878,997
S. C.—Charleston ..	1,317,204	1,375,389	-4.2	1,002,128	876,158
Md.—Baltimore ..	77,108,276	57,043,814	+35.2	49,018,150	51,374,180
D. C.—Wash'g'n ..	24,728,750	19,791,896	+24.9	16,504,119	15,228,048
Total (6 cities)	150,023,090	119,466,365	+25.6	98,597,348	101,261,354
Sixth Federal Reserve District—Atlanta					
Tenn.—Knoxville ..	4,950,339	3,993,429	+23.8	3,183,038	2,623,282
Nashville ..	21,338,171	14,861,990	+43.6	12,816,073	12,426,283
Ga.—Atlanta ..	65,600,000	50,600,000	+29.6	45,200,000	45,700,000
Augusta ..	1,374,627	1,227,465	+12.0	1,251,060	1,164,406
Macon ..	1,047,099	920,358	+13.8	992,679	867,151
Fla.—Jack'ville ..	23,373,000	21,581,000	+8.3	21,517,000	14,347,019
Ala.—Blrm'ham ..	23,195,515	16,604,237	+39.7	21,588,518	15,341,619
Mobile ..	1,674,560	1,375,358	+21.8	1,110,837	1,203,697
Miss.—Jackson ..	x	x	x	x	x
Vicksburg ..	197,902	157,730	+25.5	170,158	102,771
La.—New Orleans ..	42,800,877	34,715,923	+22.7	34,284,365	30,470,127
Total (10 cities)	185,349,890	146,042,380	+26.9	142,113,728	124,245,736

Clearings at—	Week Ended Dec. 24				
	1938	1937	Inc. or Dec.	1936	1935
Seventh Federal Reserve District—Chicago					
Mich.—Ann Arbor ..	520,932	555,842	-6.3	316,739	384,746
Detroit ..	108,385,344	82,055,031	+32.1	109,305,366	100,990,706
Grand Rapids ..	2,959,143	2,849,578	+3.8	3,419,078	2,194,259
Lansing ..	1,554,263	1,432,264	+7.7	1,325,861	1,239,475
Int.—Ft. Wayne ..	1,129,718	1,078,375	+4.7	1,267,007	857,816
Indianapolis ..	18,581,000	13,905,000	+33.6	17,523,000	12,249,000
South Bend ..	1,407,920	2,039,081	-31.0	1,368,735	2,387,225
Terre Haute ..	6,164,082	4,542,832	+35.7	4,965,000	4,238,640
Wis.—Milwaukee ..	20,753,998	16,971,293	+22.3	19,127,820	13,733,184
Ia.—Ced. Rapids ..	1,300,350	998,302	+29.1	1,017,679	799,260
Des Moines ..	8,385,504	6,985,302	+20.1	7,967,736	7,163,561
Sioux City ..	3,692,667	2,783,837	+33.9	3,001,788	2,718,323
Ill.—Bloomington ..	334,880	339,608	-1.4	531,968	247,843
Chicago ..	327,806,583	264,212,446	+24.1	323,513,618	242,491,969
Decatur ..	965,317	888,068	+8.7	995,428	662,346
Peoria ..	3,796,460	3,178,853	+19.4	4,526,117	2,554,759
Rockford ..	1,193,619	1,288,592	-7.4	1,585,906	755,570
Springfield ..	1,213,720	1,042,800	+16.4	1,283,556	908,246
Total (18 cities)	510,155,486	407,031,559	+25.3	503,052,626	396,576,908
Eighth Federal Reserve District—St. Louis					
Mo.—St. Louis ..	91,300,000	76,900,000	+18.7	87,700,000	69,300,000
Ky.—Louisville ..	38,700,965	29,189,848	+32.6	37,543,292	28,293,732
Tenn.—Memphis ..	20,841,623	13,434,394	+33.1	21,056,580	16,625,770
Ill.—Jacksonville ..	x	x	x	x	x
Quincy ..	523,000	467,000	+12.0	560,000	362,000
Total (4 cities)	151,365,588	124,991,242	+21.1	146,859,872	112,581,502
Ninth Federal Reserve District—Minneapolis					
Minn.—Duluth ..	2,931,775	4,695,348	-37.6	4,659,545	3,418,642
Minneapolis ..	64,362,191	56,123,618	+14.7	64,311,453	48,259,190
St. Paul ..	24,766,977	22,270,011	+11.2	23,578,804	19,838,221
N. D.— Fargo ..	2,117,207	1,705,743	+24.1	1,734,809	1,448,236
S. D.—Aberdeen ..	804,151	569,768	+41.1	660,299	481,863
Mont.—Bismarck ..	261,515	628,640	-1.1	554,331	453,566
Helena ..	3,827,006	2,794,229	+37.0	2,778,958	2,616,456
Total (7 cities)	99,430,822	88,787,357	+12.0	98,278,199	76,546,174
Tenth Federal Reserve District—Kansas City					
Neb.—Fremont ..	94,946	87,336	+8.7	103,628	73,255
Hastings ..	117,376	109,398	+7.3	112,267	75,147
Lincoln ..	2,505,794	2,258,222	+11.3	2,607,233	2,114,380
Omaha ..	31,292,737	25,344,184	+23.5	28,146,155	28,066,335
Kan.—Topeka ..	3,482,700	2,592,201	+34.4	3,394,080	2,245,449
Wichita ..	3,000,659	2,964,443	+1.2	3,613,458	2,541,139
Mo.—Kan. City ..	96,631,261	83,625,190	+15.6	92,559,489	78,644,815
St. Joseph ..	3,074,852	2,748,550	+11.9	3,519,578	2,689,410
Colo.—Col. Spgs. ..	685,179	476,274	+43.9	627,479	521,573
Pueblo ..	688,556	482,415	+42.7	513,153	502,365
Total (10 cities)	141,374,29				

Condition of National Banks Sept. 28, 1938—The statement of condition of the National banks under the Comptroller's call of Sept. 28, 1938, has just been issued and is summarized below. For purposes of comparison, like details for previous calls back to and including June 30, 1937, are included.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 30, AND DEC. 31, 1937, AND MARCH 7, JUNE 30, AND SEPT. 28, 1938

	June 30, 1937 (5,299 Banks)	Dec. 31, 1937 (5,266 Banks)	Mar. 7, 1938 (5,256 Banks)	June 30, 1938 (5,248 Banks)	Sept. 28, 1938 (5,245 Banks)
Assets—					
Loans and discounts (including rediscounts).....	\$8,807,782,000	\$8,809,448,000	\$8,628,386,000	\$8,330,568,000	\$8,292,791,000
Overdrafts.....	5,113,000	4,099,000	4,980,000	4,056,000	5,813,000
United States government securities, direct obligations.....	6,902,521,000	6,763,895,000	6,771,752,000	6,510,357,000	6,909,465,000
Securities fully guaranteed by United States government.....	1,316,674,000	1,308,987,000	1,320,410,000	1,477,359,000	1,566,812,000
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	3,903,092,000	3,690,122,000	3,722,727,000	3,656,560,000	3,776,692,000
Customers' liability account of acceptances.....	96,441,000	77,127,000	67,325,000	54,621,000	56,944,000
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	635,670,000	632,244,000	633,953,000	629,398,000	631,136,000
Real estate owned other than banking house.....	162,409,000	155,625,000	155,594,000	153,975,000	152,311,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve banks.....	4,152,839,000	4,172,915,000	4,282,582,000	4,618,177,000	4,666,085,000
Cash in vault.....	444,598,000	422,490,000	430,875,000	528,305,000	571,644,000
Balances with other banks and cash items in process of collection.....	3,780,332,000	3,955,088,000	3,665,499,000	4,304,073,000	3,970,465,000
Cash items not in process of collection.....	8,215,000	6,163,000	5,039,000	7,219,000	6,681,000
Acceptances of other banks and bills of exchange or drafts sold with endorsement.....	8,265,000	19,965,000	19,077,000	9,522,000	7,576,000
Securities borrowed.....	229,000	188,000	178,000	203,000	203,000
Other assets.....	112,791,000	105,839,000	117,383,000	102,689,000	104,504,000
Total.....	\$30,337,071,000	\$30,124,195,000	\$29,823,500,000	\$30,387,082,000	\$30,718,522,000
Liabilities—					
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations.....	\$12,430,183,000	\$12,169,107,000	\$11,893,101,000	\$12,138,047,000	\$12,651,771,000
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.....	7,469,842,000	7,501,101,000	7,531,158,000	7,648,899,000	7,493,723,000
State, county, and municipal deposits.....	2,203,466,000	2,019,528,000	2,044,926,000	2,106,342,000	1,942,976,000
United States government and postal savings deposits.....	487,873,000	588,166,000	574,899,000	467,338,000	515,508,000
Deposits of other banks.....	3,700,587,000	3,832,898,000	3,922,807,000	4,211,101,000	4,211,007,000
Certified and cashiers' checks, cash letters of credit, and travelers' checks outstanding, &c.....	403,962,000	429,894,000	271,351,000	344,167,000	288,896,000
Total deposits.....	\$26,765,913,000	\$26,540,694,000	\$26,238,242,000	\$26,815,894,000	\$27,103,881,000
Secured by pledge of loans and/or investments.....	2,246,824,000	2,208,074,000	2,176,884,000	2,130,455,000	2,056,831,000
Not secured by pledge of loans and/or investments.....	24,519,089,000	24,332,620,000	24,061,358,000	24,685,439,000	25,048,050,000
Agreements to repurchase U. S. government and other securities sold.....	\$676,000	\$996,000	\$970,000	\$560,000	1,206,000
Bills payable.....	7,908,000	8,508,000	12,362,000	7,731,000	7,515,000
Rediscounts.....	562,000	1,328,000	904,000	1,289,000	1,607,000
Obligations on industrial advances transferred to the Fed. Res. Banks.....	10,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	6,000
Acceptances of other banks and bills of exchange or drafts sold with endorsement.....	8,265,000	19,965,000	19,077,000	9,522,000	7,576,000
Acceptances executed for customers.....	99,749,000	78,378,000	67,449,000	53,707,000	55,343,000
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of reporting banks.....	13,616,000	9,785,000	6,960,000	7,248,000	6,903,000
Securities borrowed.....	229,000	188,000	178,000	203,000	203,000
Interest, taxes, and other expenses accrued and unpaid.....	51,221,000	45,260,000	55,817,000	49,129,000	60,439,000
Dividends declared but not yet payable and amounts set aside for dividends not declared.....	27,703,000	27,403,000	8,278,000	27,780,000	21,162,000
Other liabilities.....	148,949,000	147,485,000	155,896,000	140,194,000	147,107,000
Capital stock (see memorandum below).....	1,582,131,000	1,577,831,000	1,575,898,000	1,572,900,000	1,569,063,000
Surplus.....	1,073,154,000	1,100,308,000	1,106,495,000	1,118,413,000	1,127,075,000
Undivided profits, net.....	389,233,000	399,969,000	403,705,000	409,167,000	432,459,000
Reserves for contingencies.....	155,623,000	154,235,000	159,292,000	159,309,000	164,189,000
Preferred stock retirement funds.....	12,024,000	11,885,000	11,970,000	14,030,000	12,789,000
Total.....	\$30,337,071,000	\$30,124,195,000	\$29,823,500,000	\$30,387,082,000	\$30,718,522,000
Memorandum:					
Par value of capital stock:					
Class A preferred stock.....	\$281,012,000	\$267,361,000	\$251,833,000	\$248,885,000	242,897,000
Class B preferred stock.....	17,965,000	17,470,000	17,210,000	17,210,000	17,171,000
Common stock.....	1,288,749,000	1,297,882,000	1,310,987,000	1,311,326,000	1,313,364,000
Total.....	\$1,587,726,000	\$1,582,713,000	\$1,580,030,000	\$1,577,421,000	1,573,432,000
Loans and investments pledged to secure liabilities:					
U. S. government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed.....	\$2,063,195,000	\$2,126,393,000	\$2,100,719,000	\$2,028,789,000	2,015,566,000
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	574,946,000	550,725,000	544,743,000	547,836,000	564,473,000
Loans and discounts (excluding rediscounts).....	24,768,000	32,260,000	31,449,000	27,341,000	28,361,000
Total.....	\$2,662,909,000	\$2,709,378,000	\$2,676,911,000	\$2,603,966,000	2,608,400,000
Pledged:					
Against United States government and postal savings deposits.....	\$527,465,000	\$642,388,000	\$644,021,000	\$522,413,000	\$565,227,000
Against State, county, and municipal deposits.....	1,365,989,000	1,404,318,000	1,388,425,000	1,402,654,000	1,347,850,000
Against deposits of trust department.....	515,425,000	407,789,000	380,619,000	432,627,000	441,069,000
Against other deposits.....	151,231,000	153,866,000	157,057,000	144,985,000	155,141,000
Against borrowings.....	9,506,000	10,454,000	14,993,000	10,337,000	8,769,000
With State authorities to qualify for the exercise of fiduciary powers.....	76,266,000	76,338,000	76,061,000	76,027,000	76,329,000
For other purposes.....	16,977,000	14,225,000	15,735,000	14,923,000	14,015,000
Total.....	\$2,662,909,000	\$2,709,378,000	\$2,676,911,000	\$2,603,966,000	2,608,400,000
Details of demand deposits:					
Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.....	\$12,430,183,000	\$12,169,107,000	\$11,893,101,000	\$12,138,047,000	\$12,651,771,000
United States government deposits.....	379,331,000	504,278,000	495,629,000	394,272,000	455,163,000
State, county and municipal deposits.....	1,973,678,000	1,660,287,000	1,682,631,000	1,752,256,000	1,602,272,000
Deposits of other banks in the United States (except private banks and American branches of foreign banks).....	3,313,532,000	3,411,660,000	3,555,531,000	3,845,719,000	3,780,321,000
Deposits of private banks and American branches of foreign banks.....	102,701,000	102,000,000	83,523,000	107,070,000	120,898,000
Deposits of banks in foreign countries (including balances of foreign branches of other American banks, but excluding amounts due to own foreign branches).....	266,661,000	210,843,000	171,430,000	150,137,000	204,163,000
Certified and cashiers' checks (including dividend checks), letters of credit and travelers' checks sold for cash, and amounts due to Federal Reserve Bank (transit account).....	403,962,000	429,894,000	271,351,000	344,167,000	288,896,000
Details of time deposits:					
State, county and municipal deposits.....	229,888,000	359,241,000	362,295,000	354,086,000	340,704,000
Certificates of deposit.....	591,423,000	582,583,000	584,652,000	585,963,000	565,128,000
Deposits evidenced by savings pass book.....	6,511,352,000	6,646,098,000	6,658,001,000	6,638,177,000	6,592,685,000
Christmas savings and similar accounts.....	61,352,000	18,912,000	40,233,000	65,900,000	85,457,000
Open accounts.....	305,715,000	253,508,000	248,272,000	258,859,000	250,453,000
Postal savings.....	88,542,000	83,888,000	79,270,000	73,066,000	60,345,000
Deposits of other banks in the United States (except private banks and American branches of foreign banks).....	98,368,000	95,169,000	98,818,000	96,306,000	97,689,000
Deposits of private banks and American branches of foreign banks.....	3,956,000	3,935,000	3,984,000	4,191,000	4,100,000
Deposits of banks in foreign countries (including balances of foreign branches of other American banks, but excluding amounts due to own foreign branches).....	5,369,000	9,291,000	9,521,000	7,678,000	7,836,000
Ratio of required reserves to net demand plus time deposits:					
Central Reserve cities.....	23.82%	26.40%	23.77%	20.88%	20.96%
Other Reserve cities.....	15.39%	18.28%	15.16%	13.10%	13.29%
All Reserve cities.....	18.69%	21.37%	18.51%	16.25%	16.42%
Country banks.....	9.79%	12.96%	9.64%	8.09%	8.18%
Total United States.....	15.63%	18.43%	15.45%	13.52%	13.68%

Shares	Stocks	\$ per Share
50	John Warren Watson Co., common	\$6 lot
50	Chicago & Alton RR., common	\$10 lot
10	Double "A" Hair Curler Co.	\$5 lot
10	Phillipsburg Hotel Corp.	\$35 lot
5	Wood Street Holding Co.	\$5 lot
2	Natural Products Co., common	\$5 lot
	Bonds	Percent
\$1,271.15	Mt. Pleasant Hotel Co., certificate of deposit, creditor's claim	\$16 lot
\$187.28	Atlantic City National Bank, N. J., receiver's certificate	\$9 lot
\$1,477.08	Atlantic City National Bank, N. J., receiver's certificate	\$70 lot
\$740.84	Clebsen-second National Bank & Trust Co., Atlantic City, N. J., receiver's certificate	\$15 lot
\$2,000	Indiana, Columbus and Eastern Traction Co. gen. ref. 6s., certificate of deposit	\$3 lot
\$400	Salem & Pennsgrove Traction Co., common trust certificate	\$3 lot
\$300	Clean, Bradford and Salamanca Rwy. Co. 1st ref. mtge., stamped, certificate of deposit	\$3 lot
\$9,500	Village of Dolton, Cook County, Ill., Improvement. Series H, Dec. 1931 and subsequent coupons	\$125 lot
\$500	Consolidated Press, Inc., Wilwood, N. J., 6s.	\$3 lot
\$100	Wildwood Golf Club, N. J. 1st 6s., January, 1925 and subsequent coupons	\$7 lot
\$10,000	Hotel Brighton, Atlantic City, N. J. 1st and gen. mtge. 6s. Due April 1, 1937, April, 1932 and subsequent coupons	\$120 lot
\$5,000	Shelburne, Inc., Atlantic City, N. J., 2nd mtge. 8s, 15-year sinking fund, due July 1, 1940; July, 1931 and subsequent coupons	\$50 lot
\$10,000	Price River Water Conservation District, Utah, 6% improvement. (Receipt of Halloran-Judge Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah)	\$110 lot
\$10,000	Boca Raton Syndicate, certificate of interest	\$60 lot
\$5,000	Salem & Pennsgrove Traction, 1st 6s 1935	\$11 lot
\$6,000	Langeliffe Collieries, 1st 6s 1938	\$7 lot
\$6,000	Langeliffe Collieries, 1st 6s 1938	\$12 lot
\$2,000	Hoopes & Townsend, 1st 7s 1939, certificate of deposit	\$9 lot
\$1,000	Sunnybrook Golf Club, Inc. 4s, 1978	\$6 lot
\$1,000	Bar Harbor Club, Inc. 4s, 1960	\$11 lot
\$5,000	Langeliffe Collieries, Inc. 1st 6s, 1938	\$7 lot
\$5,000	Langeliffe Collieries, Inc. 15 yr. adj. income 5s, 1943 with 25 shs. capital stk.	\$3 lot
\$13,000	Langeliffe Collieries, Inc. Income adj. 15 yr. 5s, 1943 with 665 shs. Langeliffe Collieries capital stk. certificate of deposit	\$12 lot
\$12,500	Bond & Mtge. Walter Biddle Saul, trustee to Penna. Co. for ins., &c. on parcel of land situated in town of Long Lake, Hamilton County, N. Y.	\$175 lot
\$6,000	Third Mtge. Hannah B. Heist & Stuart H. Heist to Walter Biddle Saul on parcel of land situated in the township of Whitpain, Montgomery County, Pa.	\$25 lot
\$2,722	University Club of Phila., etc. of interest	\$11 lot
\$500	University Club of Phila., 6% deb. due Jan. 15, 1934, July, 1931 ann. subseq. coupons	\$7 lot
\$250	Manufacturers Country Club proprietary etc.	\$11 lot
\$500	Rittenhouse Square Corp. 6% income, 1946	\$7 lot

By Walter M. Weilepp, Baltimore on Thursday:

Shares	Stocks	\$ per Share
29,246	May Oil Burner Corp. voting trust certificates	5 1/2 c.
298	Hagerstown Bookbinding & Printing Co. of Washington County	1

REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND NOTICES

Below will be found a list of bonds, notes and preferred stocks of corporations called for redemption, together with sinking fund notices. The date indicates the redemption or last date for making tenders, and the page number gives the location in which the details were given in the "Chronicle":

Company and Issue	Date	Page
*Akron & Barberton Belt 1st mtge. bonds	Jan. 16	4047
Aluminum, Ltd., 5% sinking fund debentures	Jan. 1	2521
American Type Founders, Inc., 15-year debs	Jan. 15	3755
*Appalachian Electric Power Co. 4 1/2% debs	Feb. 1	4047
Athens Railway & Electric Co., 1st mtge. 5s 1950	Jan. 1	2860
*Atlantic Beach Bridge Corp. 1st mtge. 6 1/2s, 1942	Feb. 1	4048
*Bates Valve Bag Corp. 15-year s. f. debs	Feb. 1	4048
Bayuk Cigars Co. 7% preferred stock	Jan. 15	3151
Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp., pref. stock, series A	Jan. 9	3756
Bethlehem Steel Corp. 25-year 4 1/2% bonds	Jan. 1	3447
Brown Shoe Co., Inc., 15-yr. 3 1/4% debs	Feb. 1	3757
Central Illinois Public Service Co.:		
1st mtge. bonds 5% series E	Jan. 14	3906
1st mtge. bonds 4 1/2% series F	Jan. 14	3906
1st mtge. bonds 4 1/2% series G	Jan. 14	3906
1st mtge. bonds 4 1/2% series H	Jan. 14	3906
*Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. 1st mtge. bonds	Feb. 1	4050
*Cities Service Gas Co. 1st mtge. pipeline 5 1/2s	Feb. 28	4050
*Cities Service Gas Pipeline Co. 1st mtge. 6s	Feb. 28	4051
Connecticut Light & Power Co. 1st & ref. 3 1/2s	Jan. 1	3452
Connecticut Ry. & Lighting Co. 1st mtge. 4 1/2s	Jan. 1	3011
*Consumers Power Co. 1st mtge. 4% bonds	May 1	4051
Crown Willamette Paper Co. 1st mtge. 6s	Jan. 1	3157
Delaware Electric Power Co. 5 1/2% gold debs., 1959	Dec. 31	3454
Dominion Gas Co., 5% coll. trust bonds	Jan 1 '39	1034
East St. Louis & Interurban Water Co.		
First mortgage bonds, series A & B	Jan 1 '39	268
El Paso Natural Gas Co., 4 1/4% debs.	Jan 16	3761
1st mtge. bonds, series A	Jan 16	3761
1st mtge. bonds, series B	Jan 16	3761
Flat (Turin, Italy) 7% bonds, 1946	Jan 1	2683
Gair Realty Corp. 1st mtge. 5s	Jan 1	2866
General Public Service Corp. 5 1/2% debs	Jan 1	3160
*Great Carolina Power Co., 1st mtge. 5s	Jan 1	3309
*Green Mountain Power Corp. 1st mtge. 5s	Feb 1	4055
Gulf & Ship Island RR., 1st mtge. 5s	Jan 5	3784
Hackensack Water Co. first mortgage 4s 1952	Apr 26 '39	2533
Hackensack Water Co. gen. & ref. mtge. 5 1/2s	Jan 1	3160
Holland Furnace Co. 5% conv. pref. stock	Jan 1	3160
Hoover Ball & Bearing Co. 1st mtge. 6s	Jan 9	3459
Indiana General Service Co., 5% 30-year 1st mtge. bds.	Jan 1	2395
Inland Steel Co. 1st mtge. 3s	Jan 15	3459
International Salt Co. 1st mtge. 5s	June 1	3460
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co. 1st mtge. 5s	Jan 1	3162
Kansas City Gas Co. 1st mtge. 5s	Feb 1	3460
Kansas Power Co. 1st mtge. 5s	Jan 1	3460
Kirby Lumber Corp. 1st mtge. 5s	Jan 16	3766
Michigan Associated Telephone Co. 1st mtge. 5s	Jan 10	3614
Narragansett Electric Co. 1st mtge. bonds, 1966	Jan 1	2695
Nashville Railway & Light Co. 1st mtge. 5s, 1953	Jan 1	3494
National Gypsum Co. preferred stocks	Jan 1	3494
Ohio Power Co., 1st & ref. mtge. 5s	Jan 1	3613
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. 4% debs., 1946	Feb 1	3919
*Panhandle Prod. & Refining Co. notes	Jan 30	4063
*Philadelphia Electric Power Co. 1st mtge. 5 1/2s	Feb 1	4064
Platte Valley Tel. Corp. 1st mtge. 6s, 1947	Jan 1	3025
Poli-New England Theatres, Inc., 1st mtge. bonds	Jan 19	3920
Public Service Co. of Nor. Ill. 1st lien & ref. bonds:		
Series E	Jan 3	2600
Series F	Jan 3	2600
*Railway Express Agency, Inc., 5% serial bonds	Mar 1	4065
Riordan Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., 30-year 1st mtge. 6s	Dec 31	3026
*St. Joseph Ry., Lt., Heat & Power Co. 1st mtge. 4 1/2s	Feb 1	4066
*St. Monica's Congregation 4 1/2% bonds	Mar 1	4067
San Antonio Public Service Co. 1st mtge. 6s	Jan 1 '39	2875
Sibley Manufacturing Co. 1st mtge. 7s	Jan 1	2876
Solvay American Corp. 5 1/2% preferred stock	Feb 15	3923
Tidewater Associated Oil Co. 15-yr. 3 1/2% debs., 1952	Jan 1	3472
Union Electric Co. of Mo. preferred stock	Jan 1	3472
United States Cold Storage Co. 1st mtge. 6s	Jan 1	3030
United States Rubber Co. 4 1/4% debentures	Dec 31	3925
Virginia Elec. & Power Co., 1st & ref. mtge. bonds	Mar 7	2406
Washington Gas Light Co., ref. mtge. 5s	Jan 3	2878
West Disinfecting Co. 1st mtge. bonds, 1940	Jan 1	3474
Woodward Iron Co. 2d mtge. 5% bonds	Feb 25	3475

* Announcements this week.

NATIONAL BANKS

The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

BRANCH AUTHORIZED

Dec. 17—The National Bank & Trust Co. of Norwich, Norwich, N. Y. Location of branch Village of Bainbridge, Chenango County, N. Y. Certificate No. 1423-A.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS

Dec. 19—The Exchange National Bank of Hutchinson, Kan. Amount Effective Dec. 1, 1938. Liquidating committee F. C. Kathas, R. L. Guldner, H. A. Kathas, E. E. Shirliff and C. Lee Dettler, care of the liquidating bank. Absorbed by The American National Bank of Hutchinson, Kan., Charter No. 10,765.

Dec. 22—First National Bank in Phillips, Wis. 45,000 On stock, \$28,500 preferred stock, \$16,500. Effective Nov. 7, 1938. Liquidating agents Henry Niebauer and (or) F. M. Linderman, both of Phillips, Wis. Absorbed by The State Bank of Phillips, Phillips, Wis.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends are grouped in two separate tables. In the first we bring together all the dividends announced the current week. Then we follow with a second table in which we show the dividends previously announced, but which have not yet been paid. Further details and record of past dividend payments in many cases are given under the company name in our "General Corporation and Investment News Department" in the week when declared. The dividends announced this week are:

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Adams (J. D.) Mfg. (quar.)	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Alliance Insurance (Philadelphia) (final)	\$2	Dec. 28	Dec. 21
American Cities Power & Light conv class A 1-32nd sh. of cl. B stk. or at option of holder payable in cash.	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
American Fidelity & Casualty (Va.) (yr.-end) Quarterly	5c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
American Furniture Co., Inc., 7% pref. (qu.)	15c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
American General Insurance (Texas)	15c	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
American Light & Traction (quar.)	30c	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Associated Teleg. Co., preferred (quar.)	31 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Athol Mfg. Co., 7% pref. (semi-ann.)	\$3 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Barker's Bread, Ltd., 5% preferred (quar.)	62 1/2c	Dec. 31	Dec. 23
Bell Telephone Co. (Pa.) (quar.)	\$2	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Boston Edison Co. (quar.)	\$2	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Boston Investment Co. (final)	\$2	Dec. 29	Dec. 22
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.	75c	Dec. 31	Dec. 23
Bower Roller Bearing Co.	50c	Mar. 25	Mar. 10
Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. (quar.)	40c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Bruce (E. L.) Co. 7% cum. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
3 1/2% cum. preferred (quar.)	87 1/2c	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Buffalo Insurance Co. (quar.)	\$3	Dec. 30	Dec. 22
Extra	\$2	Dec. 30	Dec. 22
Butler Mfg. Co. 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Dec. 30	Dec. 28
Canadian Breweries Ltd. \$3 pref. (qu.)	150c	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Canadian Bronze Co.	\$37 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Canadian Fire Insurance Co. (s.-a.)	\$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Canadian Silk Products Co. class A (qu.)	\$37 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Carborundum Co. (final)	\$1.10	Dec. 24	Dec. 20
Central Hudson Gas & Electric (quar.)	20c	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
4 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Central Kansas Power Co. 7% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 29	Dec. 24
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Dec. 29	Dec. 24
Chemical Fund, Inc.	8c	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Cincinnati Postal Terminal & Realty Co. 6 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Cincinnati Union Terminal— 5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	July 1	June 19
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Oct. 1	Sept. 18
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 18
Citizens Wholesale Supply Co. 7% pref. (qu.)	87 1/2c	Jan. 1	Dec. 30
6% preferred (quar.)	75c	Jan. 1	Dec. 30
City Water of Chattanooga 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Connecticut River Power 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Corn Products Refining Co.	75c	Jan. 20	Jan. 3
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 16	Jan. 3
Crowell Publishing Co. 7% preferred (s.-a.)	\$3 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Cypress Abbey Co.	2c	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Daniels & Fisher Stores Co. (quar.)	50c	Dec. 27	Dec. 22
Quarterly	50c	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Quarterly	50c	June 15	June 5
Quarterly	50c	Sept. 15	Sept. 5
Davenport Water Co. 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Dean (W. E.) & Co. (irregular)	20c	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Preferred (quar.)	15c	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Debentures & Securities Corp. (Canada)— 5% preferred	\$15	Dec. 30	Dec. 21
Detroit Mfrs. RR. (s.-a.)	\$2 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Diamond State Telephone (quar.)	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Dome Mines Ltd.	50c	Apr. 26	Mar. 31
Dominion Tar & Chemical Co. 5 1/2% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Electric Bond & Share \$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 6
\$5 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 6
Ely & Walker Dry Goods, 1st pref. (s.-a.)	\$3 1/2	Jan. 16	Jan. 5
2nd preferred (s.-a.)	\$3	Jan. 16	Jan. 5
Equitable Investment Corp	20c	Dec. 30	Dec. 27
Falstaff Brewing Corp. (quar.)	15c	Feb. 28	Feb. 11
Quarterly	15c	May 31	May 16
Fairmont Creamery Co. (Del.) (quar.)	12 1/2c	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
4 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Fenton Union Cleaning & Dyeing 7% preferred	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Jan. 10
Filtrol Co. (Calif.) (irregular)	15c	Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Firemen's Insurance Co. (Washington, D. C.)	60c	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	25c	Jan. 2	Jan. 5
Frick Co. 6% preferred (quar.)	75c	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Gardner Electric Light Co.	\$4	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
General Brewing Corp. 6% conv. pref. (quar.)	15c	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
General Mills, Inc. (quar.)	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
General Telephone Allied Corp. 8 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Gordon & Byleva 6% 1st preferred (quar.)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 28
Granby Consol. Mining Smelting & Power	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Gorham Mfg. Co., common	\$1	Jan. 16	Jan. 3
Halle Bros. Co., preferred (quar.)	60c	Jan. 14	Jan. 7
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance	40c	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Harvard Brewing Co. 5% cum. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Has Corp. of Amer. 6 1/2% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Hercules Powder Co., pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 15	Feb. 3
Hershey Chocolate (quar.)	75c	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Preferred (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Preferred (additional)	\$1	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Holly Sugar Corp., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Home Gas & Electric 6% preferred (quar.)	15c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Hook Drugs, Inc. (irregular)	1 c	Dec. 29	Dec. 23
Humberstone Shoe Co., Ltd. (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Huttig Sash & Door Co. 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 29	Dec. 24
Industrial Credit Corp. (N. C.)	t6 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Quarterly	32c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
7% preferred (quar.)	87 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
International Securities Corp. 6% preferred	10c	Jan. 3	Dec. 14
International Radio Corp. (stock dividend)	100%	Dec. 30	Dec. 10

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
International Mulp Co. 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
International Metal Industries 6% preferred	155 3/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
6% preferred series A	155 3/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Interstate Dept. Stores pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Investors Mtge. (Bridgeport, Conn.) (quar.)	37 1/2 c	Dec. 29	Dec. 27
7% preferred (quar.)	\$3	Jan. 5	Dec. 31
Kingsboro National Bank (Bklyn.)	\$3	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Kinsey Distilling Co. prior pref. (quar.)	20c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Kokomo Water Works Co. 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Lane Bryant, Inc., 7% preferred (quar.)	1 1/2 %	Jan. 14	Jan. 3
Lerner Stores Corp. (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 21	Dec. 14
Life Insurance Co. (Va.) (quar.)	75c	Jan. 21	Jan. 12
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Corp. (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Lee Rubber & Tire	50c	Dec. 29	Dec. 23
Longhorn Portland Cement Co. (final)	50c	Dec. 28	Dec. 20
Ludlow Typograph Co.	\$2	Dec. 28	Dec. 20
\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 28	Dec. 16
Lynn Gas & Electric Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 10	Jan. 6
MacMillan Co. (final)	50c	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Marathon Paper Mills Co. 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Maritime Teleg. & Teleg. (quar.)	17 3/8 c	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Extra	2 1/2 c	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
7% preferred (quar.)	17 3/8 c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Massachusetts Utilities Assoc.	62 1/2 c	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
5% partic. preferred (quar.)	25c	Dec. 26	Dec. 22
McCall Corp. (quar.)	150c	Dec. 26	Dec. 22
McCasky Register 8% 2d pref.	\$7	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
7% 1st pref. (annually)	35c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Mea Johnson & Co. 7% pref. (s-a.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Minneapolis Gas Light \$5 partic. units	25c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Mode O'Day Corp. (irregular)	\$1.20	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Monarch Life Assurance (Winnipeg)	50c	Dec. 28	Dec. 15
Monroe Calculating Machine Co. (resumed)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 12
Montana Power Co. \$5 preferred (quar.)	\$2 3/4	Jan. 14	Jan. 6
Montreal Tramways Co. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Myles Standish Co. v. t. c.	\$1 1/4	Jan. 14	Jan. 3
Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper 7% pref. (qu.)	10c	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
National Automotive Fibres, Inc.—	25c	Jan. 14	Jan. 3
6% preferred (quar.)	10c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
National Aviation Corp.	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
National Money Corp. class A	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
National Shirt Shops (Del.), Inc.	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
\$6 prior preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
New Britain Machine 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
New England Power Co. 6% preferred (quar.)	\$3	Dec. 27	Dec. 21
New Jersey & Hudson River Ry. & Ferry Co.	5c	Dec. 27	Dec. 21
New York Stator Co., Inc.	\$2	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
New York Telephone Co. (quar.)	\$1	Dec. 30	Dec. 27
Niagara Falls Insurance Co. (N. Y.) (quar.)	50c	Jan. 12	Jan. 6
Ninth & Alameda Co. (Los Angeles)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Northern States Power Co. (Del.) 6% pref.	\$1.31 1/4	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
7% preferred	\$140 1/4	Jan. 10	Dec. 28
Northern States Power (Wisc.) preferred	\$1.41 2-3	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Preferred (quar.)	\$2	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Northwestern Title Insurance (Wash.)	\$2	Jan. 31	Jan. 3
Extra	\$2	Jan. 31	Jan. 3
Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.	15c	Dec. 28	Dec. 24
Norzema Chemical Co. (s-a.)	20c	Jan. 3	Dec. 30
Ohio Loan & Discount Co. (increased)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 30
6% partic. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 30
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Ohio Teleg. Service Co. 7% pref. (quar.)	\$6	Dec. 27	Dec. 26
Orange County Telephone Co.	2c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31*
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	\$1	Dec. 28	Dec. 23
Pacific Portland Cement 6 1/2% preferred	40c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Pan American Life Insurance (N. O.)	15c	Jan. 16	Jan. 9
Payne Furnace & Supply Co., pref. A & B	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Pearson Co., Inc., 5% preferred A (quar.)	10c	Jan. 16	Jan. 3
Pelham Hall Co., voting trust certificates	5c	Dec. 29	Dec. 28
Pender (David) Grocery class B (special)	75c	Feb. 15	Feb. 6
Pennmans Ltd. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Pennsylvania Power Co. \$5 preferred (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 27	Jan. 9
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.	45c	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Philadelphia Electric Co. (quar.)	35c	Dec. 28	Dec. 21
Philadelphia Electric Co. \$5 preferred (quar.)	2.7c	Dec. 28	Dec. 21
Piedmont & Northern Ry. Co.	17 1/2 c	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Pilgrim Fund	\$2 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Pneumatic Scale Corp., 7% preferred (quar.)	\$2 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 28
Planter; Nut & Chocolate Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Plume & Atwood Mfg. Co. (quar.)	25c	Feb. 9	Jan. 12
Pro. perity Co., Inc., 5% pref. (quar.)	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Reading Co. (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 16	Jan. 3
Reed (C. A.) \$2 class A	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Regent Co., voting trust certificates	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Rhode Island Public Service Co., A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 30	Dec. 29
\$2 preferred (quar.)	37 1/2 c	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Ritter Dental Mfg. Co., 5% pref. (quar.)	75c	Jan. 16	Jan. 5
Rochester Button Co. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 16	Jan. 5
Royal Typewriter Co., Inc.	\$2	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
San Antonio Public Service 8% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
San Diego Consol. Gas & El. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Securities Investment Co. (St. Louis)—	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
5% convertible preferred (quar.)	30c	Dec. 29	Dec. 23
Shaler Co., class B (final)	50c	Dec. 29	Dec. 23
Class A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 24
Slattery (E. J.) Co. 7% preferred (quar.)	50c	Jan. 25	Jan. 17
Southeastern Greyhound Lines (initial)	30c	Feb. 28	Feb. 15
Convertible preferred (initial, quar.)	30c	Feb. 28	Feb. 15
Non-convertible preferred (quar.)	25c	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Southern Calif. Edison (special)	37 1/2 c	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Quarterly	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Original preferred (special)	\$1	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Southern New England Telephone	\$1 1/4	Dec. 28	Dec. 20
Southern New England Teleg. (reduced)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 28	Dec. 20
Springfield City Water Co., 7% pref. A & B (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
6% preferred C (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Squibb (E. R.) & Sons 1st \$6 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 23	Jan. 16
Standard Fire Insurance Co. of N. J. (Trenton)	143 3/4 c	Feb. 1	Jan. 7
Steel Co. of Canada (quar.)	\$2	Feb. 1	Jan. 7
Extra	\$3	Jan. 5	Dec. 31
Stony Brook R.R. Corp. (semi-ann.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 27	Dec. 27
Strathmore Paper 6% preferred	\$1	Dec. 30	Dec. 19
Strawbridge & Clothier 7% preferred	12 1/2 c	Jan. 16	Jan. 5
Superheater Co. (quar.)	8 3/4 c	Dec. 31	Dec. 27
Sussex Fire Insurance Co. (Newark, N. J.)	1c	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
7% preferred (quar.)	140c	Dec. 30	
Telautograph Corp.	\$1	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Terminal Warehouse, Ltd.	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Union Stockyards of Omaha	58 1-3c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
United Light & Ry. 7% prior pref. (monthly)	58 1-3c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
7% prior preferred (monthly)	53c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
6.36% prior preferred (monthly)	53c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
6.36% prior preferred (monthly)	53c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
6.36% prior preferred (monthly)	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
6% prior preferred (monthly)	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
6% prior preferred (monthly)	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
6% prior preferred (monthly)	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
United States Cold Storage Corp. 7% pref.	\$1 1/4	Dec. 27	Dec. 23
United States Foil Co. 7% pref. (no action)	\$1	Jan. 14	Jan. 3
United States Smelting & Refining	87 1/2 c	Jan. 14	Jan. 3
Preferred (quar.)	2 1/2 c	Jan. 16	Jan. 5
Walkerville Brewery Ltd. (quar.)	20c	Dec. 29	Dec. 23
Waterbury Farrell Foundry & Machine	\$1	Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Weeden & Co. (resumed)	\$1	Jan. 5	Jan. 20
West Coast Oil Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
West Penn Electric 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 20

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Wilson Line, Inc., 5% 1st pref. (s-a.)	\$2 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Wisconsin Telephone Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
Wrisley (A. B.) Co., 7% preferred	153 1/4	Dec. 22	Dec. 19
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 22	Dec. 19
Zeller's Ltd., 6% preferred (quar.)	37 1/2 c	Feb. 1	Jan. 14

Below we give the dividends announced in previous weeks and not yet paid. The list does not include dividends announced this week, these being given in the preceding table.

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Abbott Laboratories Extra (stock dividend)	5%	Jan. 25	Dec. 12
4 1/2 % (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Abercrombie & Fitch Co. pref. (s-a.)	\$3	Jan. 1	Dec. 24
Acadia Sugar Refining Co., 6% pref.	1 1/2 %	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Acme Glove Works, Ltd. (quar.)	12 1/2 c	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
6 1/2 % preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Aero Supply Mfg. class A (quar.)	37 1/2 c	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Aetna Casualty & Surety (quar.)	75c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Extra	\$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Aetna Insurance Co. (quar.)	40c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Aetna Life Insurance Co. (quar.)	30c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Extra	15c	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Affiliated Fund, Inc.	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores preferred (quar.)	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Agricultural Insurance (quar.)	2 1/2 c	Jan. 3	Dec. 19
Air Associates, Inc., \$7 cum. pref. (quar.)	\$15	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Air Reduction Co., Inc. (quar.)	20c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Alabama Fuel & Iron Co. (irregular)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Alabama Power Co. \$7 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 3
Albany & Susquehanna RR. (semi-ann.)	\$4 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
(Extra)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 14	Dec. 21
Alberta Wood Preserving Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Allegheny & Western Ry. (s-a)	\$3	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Allied Laboratories (quar.)	15c	Jan. 3	Dec. 14
Allied Products class A (quar.)	43 3/4 c	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Allied States Corp., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Aloe (A. S.) 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Aluminum Co. of America 6% pref. (quar.)	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Aluminum Mfrs., Inc. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
7% preferred (quarterly)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
American Bank Note	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Preferred (quar.)	10c	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
American Can Co. (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 15	Jan. 24*
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/4 %	Jan. 3	Dec. 20*
American Cast Iron Pipe, 6% pref. (s-a)	\$3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
American Casualty Co.	15c	Jan. 16	Dec. 30
American Casualty Co. (Reading)	15c	Jan. 16	Dec. 30
American Cities Power & Light, \$2 1/4 class A	38 3/4 c	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Option div. of 1-32nd sh. of cl. B stk. or cash	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 19
American Crystal Sugar, preferred (quar.)	15c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
American Cyanamid Co. class A & B com. (qu.)	1 1/4 %	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
5% cum. conv. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
American District Teleg. (N. J.) pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
American Express Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 9
American Gas & Electric Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 17
American Hardware Corp. (quar.)	20c	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
American Home Products Corp. (monthly)	43 3/4 c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
American Investment Co. (Ill.) 7% pref. (qu.)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
8% preferred (quar.)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
American Mfg. Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
American Midland Co., 70c A pref. (quar.)	12 1/2 c	Dec. 31	Dec. 23
American News Co. (bi-monthly)	25c	Jan. 14	Jan. 4
American Optical Co. 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
American Products, \$1 1/4 partic. preferred	137 1/2 c	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
5% prior preferred (quar.)	8 3/4 c	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
American Power & Light Co. \$6 preferred	162 1/4 c	Jan. 2	Dec. 9
\$5 preferred	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
American Ship Building Co.	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
American Snuff Co. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Extra	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
American States Insurance (Ind.) (quar.)	30c	Jan. 14	Dec. 27
American Stove Co.	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 5*
American Sugar Refining, pref. (quar.)	\$3	Jan. 3	Dec. 10*
American Superpower Corp. 1st pref.	\$3	Jan. 3	Dec. 10*
This covers the Oct. 1938 div. and regular quarterly dividend.			
American Surety Co. (s-a.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
American Teleg. & Teleg. (quar.)	\$2 1/4	Jan. 14	Dec. 15
American Thermos Bottle, pref. (quar.)	87 1/2 c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
American Thread Co., pref. (semi-annual)	12 1/2 c	Jan. 1	Nov. 30
American Tobacco Co., preferred (quar.)	1 1/4 %	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
American Water Works & Elec. Co., Inc.—	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
\$6 1st preferred (quar.)	75c	Jan. 5	Dec. 24
Amoskeag Co. (s-a.)	75c	July 5	Dec. 24
Semi-annual	\$2 1/4	July 5	June 24
Preferred (s-a.)	\$2 1/4	July 5	June 24
Preferred (s-a.)	\$2 1/4	July 5	June 24
Anchor Hocking Glass Corp., \$6 1/2 conv. pref.	87 1/2 c	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Animal Trap Co. of America, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 7
Appalachian Electric Power \$7 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Arkansas Power & Light \$7 preferred	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
\$6 preferred	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Armour & Co. (Del.) preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 9
Asbestos Corp., Ltd. (quar.)	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Extra	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Associated Brewers (Canada) (quar.)	120c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Associates Investment Co. (quar.)	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Atchison Topoka & Santa Fe Ry. preferred	\$2 1/4	Feb. 1	Dec. 30
Atlanta Birm. & Coast RR. 5% pref (s-a.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Atlanta Gas Light, 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Atlantic City Fire Insurance (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Atlantic Co. (Atlanta, Ga.), 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Atlantic Refining Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Atlas Acceptance, 5% preferred (quar.)	\$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Attleboro Gas Light Corp. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Auto Finance Co. (S. C.) (quar.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Extra	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
6% preferred (quar.)	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Autocar Co. \$3 cum. partic. pref. (quar.)	20c	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Autoline			

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Beatrice Creamery Co. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Extra	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Beaver Fire Insurance (s-a)	\$2 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Beech Creek RR	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Beech-Nut Packing Co. (Quarterly)	\$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 9
Extra	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 9
Belding-Corticelli, Ltd. (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Bell Telephone of Canada (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 16	Dec. 23
Bell Telep. of Penna., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 14	Dec. 20
Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. pref. class A	68c	Jan. 9	Dec. 15
Bethlehem Steel Corp., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 2
5% preferred (quar.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 2
Bickford's, Inc.	40c	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Preferred (quar.)	62 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Biltmore Hats Ltd. (semi-annual)	25c	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Extra	12 1/2c	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Birmingham Electric \$7 preferred.	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
\$6 preferred	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Bliss & Laughlin (resumed)	50c	Jan. 5	Dec. 24
Bobbs Merrill Co., 4 1/2% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Boston Elevated Ry. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Boston Herald-Traveler Corp. (increased)	40c	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Boston Insurance Co. (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Special	\$5	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Bourbon Stockyards (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Bralorne Mines (increased) (quar.)	20c	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Extra	10c	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Brandtjen & Kluge, Inc., 7% conv. pref.	\$7 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Brantford Cordage Co. \$1.30 1st preferred (qu.)	32 1/4c	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Brazilian Traction Light & Power pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Bridgport Machine, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 10	Jan. 2
Brillo Mfg. Co., common (quar.)	20c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Class A (quar.)	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
British-American Oil, Ltd. (quar.)	10d.	Jan. 16	Dec. 19
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.			
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
British Columbia Electric Ry., 5% pref. (s-a)	12 1/4c	Jan. 16	Jan. 5
British Columbia Power, class A (quar.)	150c	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Broad Street Investing (quar.)	18c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Brooklyn Trust Co. (semi-annual)	2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Bruce (E. L.) Co., 3 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$7 1/4c	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Brunswick-Balke-Colander pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Buckfield's 7% preferred	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Buckfield's, Ltd., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Buckeye Steel Casting, 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
6 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Bucyrus-Erie Co., pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Bucyrus-Monihan, class A (quar.)	45c	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Budd Wheel Co. 1st pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
1st preferred (partic. div.)	25c	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Buffalo Niagara & Eastern Power, pref. (quar.)	40c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
1st preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Building Products, Ltd. (new)	17 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Extra	10c	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Bulova Watch Co., Inc.	50c	Jan. 5	Dec. 23
Burdines, Inc., \$2.80 referred (quar.)	70c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Burger Brewing Co., 8% pref. (quar.)	\$2	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Burkhart (F.) Mfg. Co., \$2.20 pref. (quar.)	55c	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Burlington Steel Co. (quar.)	15c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Burry Biscuit Corp., pref. (quar.)	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Burt (F. N.) & Co. (quar.)	30c	Jan. 3	Dec. 7
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 7
Calamba Sugar Estate common (quar.)	40c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Preferred (quar.)	35c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
California Baking Corp. pref. (quar.)	62 1/2c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
California-Oregon Power Co. 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
6% preferred series of 1927 (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
California Packing Corp. 5% preferred	62 1/2c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
California Water & Teleg. Co., 6% pref. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Camden & Burlington County Ry. (s-a)	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Canada Bread Co., 5% preferred B	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Canada Life Assurance (quar.)	\$5	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Canada Northern Power Corp., Ltd. (quar.)	\$130c	Jan. 25	Dec. 31
7% cum. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp. (quar.)	\$12	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Canada Southern Ry. (semi-ann.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Dec. 27
Canadian Cannery Ltd., 1st preferred (quar.)	\$125c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
2nd preferred (quar.)	\$115c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Canadian Car & Foundry, preferred	44c	Jan. 10	Dec. 23
Canadian Celanese Ltd.	175c	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Canadian Cottons, Ltd. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Canadian Dredge & Dock	\$1	Jan. 31	Jan. 17
Canadian Fairbanks Morse, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Canadian General Electric (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Canadian General Investments, reg. (quar.)	\$12 1/2c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Bearer (quar.)	\$12 1/2c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Canadian Industries, Ltd. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Canadian Light & Power (s-a)	50c	Jan. 16	Dec. 24
Canadian Oil Cos., Ltd. 8% pref. (quar.)	\$12	Jan. 2	Oct. 20
Canadian Westinghouse Ltd. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Canadian Wirebound Boxes, Ltd., \$1 1/4 class A	\$37 1/2c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Cannon Mills Co.	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Cannon Shoe Co., preferred (quar.)	68 1/2c	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Capital Administration preferred A (quar.)	75c	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co. (quar.)	2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 7
Extra	2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 7
Carnation Co. (semi-ann.)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 12
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 12
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Carolina Power & Light \$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
\$7 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Carriers & General Corp. (quar.)	5c	Jan. 3	Dec. 19
Case (J. I.) Co., pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
Case Lockwood & Brainard Co. (quar.)	\$2 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Cayuga & Susquehanna RR Co. (s-a)	\$1.20	Jan. 4	Dec. 20
Celanese Corp. of Amer. 7% cum. prior pref.	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
7% cum. 1st partic. preferred	\$5	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Central Aguirre Assoc. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Central Illinois Light Co. 4 1/2% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Central Maine Power 6% preferred	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
\$6 preferred	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
7% preferred	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Central New York Power, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Central Patricia Gold Mines (quar.)	4c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Extra	2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Central Power Co., 7% cum. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
6% cumulative preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Champion Paper & Fibre pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Chemical Bank & Trust (N. Y.) (quar.)	45c	Jan. 3	Dec. 19
Chesapeake Corp. common	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.	50c	Jan. 1	Dec. 6
Preferred (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 1	Dec. 6
Chicago Daily News, Inc. (reduced)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Chicago Junction Rys. & Union Stockyards	\$2 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Chicago Pneumatic Tool \$3 pref. (quar.)	75c	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
\$2 1/4 preferred (quar.)	62 1/2c	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Chicago & Southern Air Lines, Inc.	17 1/2c	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
7% cum. conv. preferred (quar.)	17 1/2c	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Chilton Co.	5c	Jan. 14	Jan. 4
Christiana Securities pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Cincinnati Advertising Products Co. (quar.)	12 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 24

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Cincinnati Gas & Electric 5% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telephone (quar.)	\$1.12	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Cincinnati Union Terminal 5% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 19
Citizens Water Co. (Wash. Pa.) 7% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
City Baking Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
City Investing Co., preferred (quar.)	1 1/4c	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Cleatfield & Mahoning RR. (semi-annual)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis	\$5	Jan. 31	Jan. 21
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 31	Jan. 21
Cleveland Electric Illum. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Cleveland Hobbing Machine (quar.)	10c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Clinton Trust Co. (N. Y.) (quar.)	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Clinton Water Works Co., 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 16	Jan. 3
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 6
Colonial Finance Co. (Lima, Ohio) (quar.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Colonial Ice Co., \$7 cumulative pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Cumulative preferred series B (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co.—			
6 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1.62	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Commercial Alcohols, Ltd., 8% cum. pref. (qu.)	10c	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Commercial Discount Co. (Los Angeles):			
8% preferred (quar.)	20c	Jan. 10	Jan. 3
7% preferred (quar.)	17 1/2c	Jan. 10	Jan. 3
Commercial Investment Trust Co. (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
\$4 1/4 convertible preferred (quar.)	\$1.08 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Commercial National Bank & Trust (quar.)	\$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Commodity Corp.	10c	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Commonwealth & Southern preferred	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Commonwealth Telep. Co. (Madison, Wisc.)			
6% preferred	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Commonwealth Utilities Corp., \$7 pref. A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
\$6 preferred B (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
\$6 1/2 preferred C (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Commonwealth Water & Light \$7 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Concord Gas 7% preferred	150c	Feb. 15	Jan. 13
Connecticut Life Assoc. (Proctor) (quar.)	\$51	Dec. 31	Dec. 25
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. (Hartford), extra	\$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Connecticut Gas & Coke Securities, pref. (qu.)	20c	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Connecticut General Life Insurance (quar.)	75c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Connecticut Light & Pow. Co. (quar.)	20c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Connecticut & Passumpsic River RR. preferred	\$3	Feb. 1	Jan. 1
Consolidated Car Heating Co., Inc. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Consolidated Cigar Corp.	75c	Jan. 14	Jan. 3
Prior preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Dec. 30
Consolidated Gas Elec. Light & Pow. (Balt.)	90c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Continental Insurance Co. (s-a)	80c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Year-end dividend	20c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Consolidated Laundries Corp., \$7 1/2 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Consolidated Min. & Smelt. Co. (Canada)	150c	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Consolidated Oil Corp. (quar.)	\$31	Feb. 15	Jan. 4
Consolidated Oil Corp. (quar.)	2c	Feb. 15	Jan. 4
Consolidated Retail Stores pref. (quar.)	\$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Consumers Gas of Toronto (quar.)	\$2 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Consumers Power Co., \$5 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
4 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Continental Assurance Co. (quar.)	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Continental Bank & Trust (quar.)	20c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Continental Can Co., Inc., \$4 1/2 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Continental Gas & Electric, 7% prior pref	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Continental Teleg. Co. 7% partic. pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
6 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Cooper-Bessemer Corp., prior pref.	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Stk. div. of 1-20th sh. of com. for each sh.			
prior preference held.			
Cosmos Imperial Mills, Ltd. 5% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Cottrell (C. B.) & Sons 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Courier-Post Co., 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Cream of Wheat Corp.	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Creamery Package Mfg. Co. (quar.)	30c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Crown Cork International Corp., class A	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Crown Drug Co., preferred (quar.)	43 1/2c	Feb. 15	Feb. 10
Crown Zellerbach Corp. (interim)	12 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Crum & Forster (quar.)	25c	Jan. 14	Jan. 4
8% preferred (quar.)	\$2	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Crystal Tissue Co. 8% pref. (s-a)	\$4	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Cuneo Press, Inc. (extra)	75c	Jan. 12	Dec. 30
Cunningham Drug Stores, Inc.	25c	Jan. 20	Jan. 5
6% preferred B (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 20	Jan. 5
Darby Petroleum Corp. (semi-annual)	25c	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
David & Frere (quar.)	15c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Extra	10c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Davidson-Buttell Co., 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Davis Coal & Coke capital distribution	\$25	12-15-30	Nov. 30
Dayton & Michigan RR, 8% preferred (qu.)	\$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Dejay Stores, Inc.	\$1	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Delaware RR Co., (s-a)	\$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
De Long Hook & Eye (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Deposited Bank Shares N. Y., series A	2 1/2%	Jan. 2	Nov. 15
Payable in stock.			
Series B-1	5 1/4c	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Detroit Edison Co. (final)	\$2	Jan. 16	Dec. 27
Detroit Gray Iron Foundry (semi-annual)	\$2	Jan. 5	Dec. 20
Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern (s-a)	\$2	Jan. 5	Dec. 20
Devco & Reynolds preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Detroit River Tunnel Co. (semi-annual)	\$4	Jan. 16	Jan. 9
Diamond Match Company partic. pref.	75c	3-1-39	2-10-39
Diamond Shoe Corp. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
6 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
2d preferred (s-a)	30c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Discount Corp. of New York (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Extra	\$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, Ltd. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Dixie Home Stores (quar.)	15c	Jan. 14	Jan. 5
Dixie Vortex Co. (interim)	25c	Jan. 17	Jan. 6
Class A (quar.)	62 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Dome Mines, Ltd.	150c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Dominion Fire Insurance Co. (Ont.) (s-a)	\$3	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Extra	\$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Dominion Foundries & Steel Ltd	140c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., \$6 pref. (quar.)	\$38c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Dominion Glass, Ltd. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Dominion Tar & Chemical, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Dominion Textile, Ltd. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4		

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record	Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Elgin Sweeper Co., \$2 pref. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Hatfield-Campbell Creek Coal—			
Elmira & Williamsport RR., 7% preferred	\$1.60	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	5% cum. prior preferred (quar.)	15c	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
El Paso Electric Co. (Del.) 7% pref. A (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 16	Dec. 30	Haverhill Gas Light Co.	20c	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
6% preferred B (quar.)	50c	Jan. 16	Dec. 30	Haverly Furniture Co., pref. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Emerson Electric Co. preferred (quar.)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	50c	Feb. 15	Feb. 4
Emerson Electric Mfg. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Hawaiian Sugar Co. (quar.)	15c	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Empire Trust Co. (N. Y.) (quar.)	15c	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 16*
Emporium Capwell common	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 16	Hecker Products Corp. (quar.)	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
4 1/2% pref. A (quar.)	56 3/4c	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Hedley Mascot Gold Mines, Ltd. (quar.)	3c	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Endicott-Johnson Corp.	75c	Jan. 1	Dec. 23	Extra	1c	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 23	Helme (Geo. W.) Co. common	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Engineers Public Service \$5 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 16	Extra	\$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
\$5 1/2 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 16	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 16	Hibbard Spencer Bartlett (monthly)	15c	Jan. 27	Jan. 17
Equadorian Corp., ordinary	3c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Monthly	15c	Feb. 24	Feb. 14
Extra	1c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Monthly	15c	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Equitable Fire Insurance Co. (S. C.) (s-a)	60c	Jan. 2	Dec. 28	Hickok Oil Corp., 7% prior pref.	\$1 3/4c	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Extra	10c	Jan. 2	Dec. 28	5% preferred (quar.)	25c	Dec. 31	Dec. 10
Esquire-Coronet, Inc. (quar.)	30c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Dec. 31	Dec. 10
Excelsior Life Insurance Co. (Ont.) (s-a)	\$1.20	Jan. 2	Dec. 31	1 1/2% preferred (quar.)	45c	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Falstaff Brewing Corp. (quar.)	15c	Feb. 28	Feb. 13	Hollinger Consol. Gold Mines	15c	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Quarterly	15c	May 31	May 16	Extra	7 1/2c	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Preferred (semi-ann.)	3c	Apr. 1	Mar. 18	Holme, (D. H.) Co., Ltd. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Famisa Corp., class A (quar.)	6 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Home Telep. & Teleg. (Ft. Wayne, Ind.)—			
Faultless Rubber Co.	25c	Jan. 1	Dec. 10	7% preferred (semi-ann.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Fedders Mfg. Co.	10c	Jan. 10	Dec. 22	Hooker Electrochemical Co.	\$1	Nov. 30	Nov. 17
Federal Bake Shops, Inc.	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 9	Horn & Hardart Baking Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Preferred (semi-annual)	75c	Dec. 31	Dec. 9	Hotels Statler Co., Inc., 7% preferred	\$1 7/8	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Federal Insurance (J. C., N. J.) (quar.)	35c	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	6% preferred	\$1 1/8	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Federal Knitting Mills (liquidating)	\$5	Jan. 15	Dec. 27	Houdaille-Hershey class A (quar.)	62 3/4c	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Federal Service Finance Corp. (Wash., D. C.)	75c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Household Finance Corp. (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 20	Dec. 15
Federation Bank & Trust Co.	35c	Jan. 3	Dec. 30	Houston Oil Fields Material	12 3/4c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Feltman & Curme Shoe Stores preferred (quar.)	87 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 1	Hudson's Bay Co., 5% preferred (s-a)	2 1/2c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Fibreboard Products, Inc., 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16	Huron & Erie Mortgage (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Fidelity & Deposit (Md.) (extra)	\$1	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Hussmann-Ligonier, preferred (quar.)	68 3/4c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Fidelity & Guaranty Fire Corp.	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Hyde Park Breweries Assoc. (increased)	\$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins. Co. (s-a)	80c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Illinois Central, 4% leased lines (s-a)	\$2	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
Year-end dividend	20c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Imperial Life Assurance Co. (Canada) (quar.)	\$13 3/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Fifth Ave. Bank (quar.)	\$6	Jan. 3	Dec. 31	Imperial Tobacco of Canada, ord. (interim)	\$10c	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Finance Co. of Penna. (quar.)	\$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 17	Indiana & Michigan Electric Co.—			
First National Bank (Chicago) (quar.)	\$2	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 7
First National Bank of Jersey City (quar.)	1%	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 7
First National Bank (Toms River, N. J.) (quar.)	87 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 28	Indianapolis Power & Light 6 1/2% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/8	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
First National Bank of N. Y. (quar.)	\$25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Indianapolis Water Co., 5% cum. pref. A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 12*
First National Stores (quar.)	62 3/4c	Jan. 3	Dec. 13	Industrial Acceptance Corp., 5% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Fishman (M. H.) Co. 5% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	\$2 class A (quar.)	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	\$2 class A (extra)	12 3/4c	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Florida Power & Light \$7 preferred	\$31.31	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Ingersoll Rand Co., pref. (semi-ann.)	\$3	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
\$6 preferred	\$31.13	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Insurance Co. of North America (s-a)	56c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Class B (quar.)	\$25	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Extra	35c	Jan. 15	Jan. 10
Florsheim Shoe Co., class A (quar.)	12 3/4c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Intercolonial Coal Co. (semi-ann.)	\$3	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Class B (quar.)	25c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Extra	\$2	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Food Machinery Corp.	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	8% preferred (semi-ann.)	\$4	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Preferred (quar.)	75c	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	International Business Machines (stock div.)	5%	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Forbes & Wallace, Inc., \$3 class A (quar.)	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	International Cellulotone Products Co. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Foster & Kleiser Co., 6% pref. A (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	International Harvester Co. (quar.)	40c	Jan. 16	Dec. 20
Fox (Peter) Brewing Co. (quar.)	25c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	International Nickel of Canada	150c	Dec. 31	Dec. 2
Preferred (quar.)	15c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 3
Froedtert Grain & Maltng.	10c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	International Ocean Teleg. Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Preferred (quar.)	30c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	International Power Co. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Fuller (Geo. A.) 4% preferred (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	International Products, pref. (semi-ann.)	\$3	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Fuller Brush Co., 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 27	International Shoe Co.	37 1/2c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Fulton Trust Co. (N. Y.) (quar.)	\$2 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 19	Interstate Home Equipment (quar.)	11c	Jan. 15	Dec. 29
Gannett Co., Inc., \$6 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 10	Inter-State Royalty Co., class A (quar.)	28c	Jan. 16	Dec. 15
Gardner-Denver Co. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 20	Jan. 15	Investment Foundation Ltd., cum. pref.	125c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Preferred (quar.)	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Cumulative preferred (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Gas Securities Co. (monthly)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Iowa Public Service Co. 1st \$7 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
6% preferred (monthly)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	3 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Gaslight Power Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	1st \$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
General American Investors preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Irving Trust Co. (quar.)	15c	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
General Development Co.	30c	Jan. 10	Jan. 3	Island Creek Coal Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
General Discount Corp., 7% pref. (quar.)	87 1/2c	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jamaica Public Service, Ltd.	43 3/4c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
General Fireproofing Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
General Foods, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	7% preferred B (quar.)	1 1/4c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
General Machinery Corp.—				James Mfg. Co., 5 1/2% series A pref. (s-a)	27 1/2c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
4 1/2% convertible preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 14	5% series B (s-a)	\$2 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
General Mills, Inc., 6% cum. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 10*	Jefferson Electric	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
General Motors Corp. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 9	Jersey Central Power & Light 5 1/2% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
General Paint Corp., preferred (quar.)	67c	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
General Printing Ink Corp. \$6 cum. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
General Railway signal, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 19	Johnson Service Co. (quar.)	25c	Dec. 31	Dec. 19
General Shoe Corp.	25c	Jan. 31	Jan. 16	Extra	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 18
Cumulative preferred (s-a)	20c	Jan. 3	Dec. 31	Johns-Manville Corp. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
General Telephone Corp. \$3 conv. pref. (quar.)	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Joliet & Chicago R.R. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
General Time Instruments, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jolin Water Works, 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 16	Jan. 3
General Tire & Rubber, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jullian & Kokene Co. (s-a)	75c	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
General Water, Gas & Electric Co.	10c	Jan. 3	Dec. 12	Kahn's (E. Sons Co.) (quar.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
\$3 preferred (quar.)	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 12	7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Georgia Power Co. \$2 1/2 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Kansas City Power & Light, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 14
\$5 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Kansas Electric Power Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Georgia RR. & Banking Co. (quar.)	\$2 1/4	Jan. 15	Jan. 1	6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Gibraltar Corp., par. pref. (initial)	30c	Jan. 9	Dec. 20	Kansas Gas & Electric 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Gibson Art Co. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Gillette Rubber Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 20	Mar. 1	Kansas Power Co. \$7 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Gillette Safety Razor Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 3	\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Gimbel Bros., 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 25	Jan. 10	Kansas Power & Light Co. 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Glens Falls Insurance Co. (quar.)	40c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Gildden Co. preferred (quar.)	56 3/4c	Jan. 3	Dec. 16	Katz Drug Co. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Globe-Wernicke Co. 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Kaufmann Dept. Stores, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 10
Godchaux Sugars, class A	\$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	(Initial)	13c	Jan. 28	Jan. 10
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Kearney (James R.) Corp., 6% pref. (s-a)	75c	Jan. 31	Jan. 10
Goedrich Elk Co. & Transit Co. (s-a)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Kellogg Switchboard & Supply	75c	Jan. 31	Jan. 10
Gold & Stock Tng. Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 11	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 14	Dec. 27
Goldblatt Bros., Inc., pref. (quar.)	62 3/4c	Jan. 3	Dec. 10	Kentucky Utilities 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 14	Dec. 27
Goodrich (B. F.) \$5 preferred	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 9	Kerly Oil Co., class A (quar.)	8 3/4c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
\$5 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 9	Keystone Public Service Co., \$2.80 preferred	70c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Goodyear Tire & Rubber (Can.) (quar.)	63c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Keystone Steel & Wire	10c	Feb. 1	Jan. 12
Preferred (quar.)	62 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Kimberly-Clark Corp. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 12
Gorton Pew Fisheries (quar.)	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 12
Gotham Silk Hosiery Co., Inc., pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 12	King-Seeley Corp., 5 1/2% pref. (quar.)	27 3/4c	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Grant (W. T.) Co., common (quar.)	35c	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Kings County Lighting, 7% pref. B (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
5% cumulative preferred (quar.)	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	6% preferred C (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Great Lakes Power Co., series A pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	5% preferred D (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Great Western Life Assurance (quar.)	\$5	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Kirsch Co. \$1 1/4 preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Great Western Sugar (quar.)	60c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Klein (D. Emil) (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Preferred (quar.)	62 3/4c	Feb. 23	Jan. 14
Greening (B.) Wire Co., Ltd. (quar.)	15c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Kootenay Belle Gold Mines (quar.)	1c	Jan. 23	Jan. 14
Greenwich Gas Co., par. pref. (quar.)	31 3/4c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Extra	75c	Jan. 1	Dec. 14
Greenwich Water & Gas System 6% pref.	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Koppers Co., 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Griesedick-Western Brewery				Kresge Dept. Stores, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 10
5 1/2% conv. preferred (quar.)	34 3/4c	Mar. 1	Jan. 1	Kroehler Mfg. Co. 6% class A pref. (quar.)			

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Link Belt Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Lisk Mfg. Co. (reduced)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Little Schuylkill Navigation R.R. & Coal	\$1.05	Jan. 16	Dec. 16
Lock Joint Pipe (monthly)	67c	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
8% preferred (quarterly)	\$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Locke Steel Chain Co. (quar.)	30c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Lockhart Power Co., 7% preferred (s.-a.)	\$3 1/2	Mar. 25	Mar. 25
Loews, Inc. (quar.)	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 13
Extra	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 13
Loomis-Styles Second Fund, Inc	15c	Jan. 4	Dec. 21
Loose-Wiles Biscuit pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 19
Lord & Taylor (quar.)	\$2 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Louisville Gas & Electric Co.			
7% cumulative preferred (quar.)	1 3/4%	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
6% cumulative preferred (quar.)	1 1/2%	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
5% cumulative preferred (quar.)	1 1/4%	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Lunkensheimer Co., 6 1/4% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Lynkens Valley R.R. & Coal (semi-ann.)	40c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Lynchburg & Abingdon Teleg. Co. (s.-a.)	\$3	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
MacAndrews & Forbes Co. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 14	Dec. 31*
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2%	Jan. 14	Dec. 31*
McGraw-Hill Publishing	15c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
McCull-Fontenac Oil, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
McKee (A. G.) & Co. class B (quar.)	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Class B (extra)	75c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
McLellan Stores, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 25	Jan. 19
McQuay Norris Mfg. (interim)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 26
Mabbett (Geo.) & Sons Co., 7% 1st pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
7% 2nd preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Mahon (R. C.) Co., class A pref. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Convertible preferred (quar.)	55c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Mahoning Coal R.R. pref. (semi-ann.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Manischewitz (B.) Co., pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Manufacturers Life Insurance (s.-a.)	\$6	Jan. 3	Dec. 28
Manufacturers Trust Co. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 12
Preferred (quar.)	50c	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Mapes Consol. Mfg. Co. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Margay Oil Corp. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 10	Dec. 20
Marine Midland Corp.	12c	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Marion Water Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Marsh (M.) & Sons, Inc. (quar.)	40c	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Marsh Agricultural Ltd.	15c	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Medusa Portland Cement Co., 6% pref. A (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Melchers Distilleries, Ltd., 6% preferred (s.-a.)	30c	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Mengel Co., 5% pref. (semi-ann.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Merck & Co. \$6 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Mesta Machine Co.	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Michigan Associated Telephone, 6% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Michigan Central R.R. Co. (semi-ann.)	\$25	Jan. 31	Jan. 21
Mickleberry's Food Products \$2.40 pref. (quar.)	60c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Middlesex Water Co., 7% preferred (s.-a.)	\$3 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Midland Grocery Co., 6% pref. (s.-a.)	\$3	Jan. 3	Dec. 26
Midland Steel Products Co. 8% pref. (quar.)	\$2	Jan. 1	Dec. 13
Mill Creek & Mine Hill Navigation R.R.	\$1 1/4	Jan. 12	Dec. 31
Millers Falls Co.	7c	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
7% preferred	\$2 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
2nd preferred	\$1	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Minor, Inc. (final)	15c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Minnesota Power & Light, 7% pref.	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
6% preferred	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
6% preferred	\$1 1/4	Jan. 10	Jan. 3
Mission Oil Co. (irregular)	\$1.65	Jan. 10	Jan. 3
Mississippi Power Co., \$7 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Mississippi River Power 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Mississippi Valley Public Service Co.—			
6% preferred B (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Missouri Power & Light Co. \$6 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Mitchell (J. S.) & Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Mobile & Birmingham R.R., 4% pref. (s.-a.)	\$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Mock, Judson, Voehringer Co., Inc., 7% pref.	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Moneta Porcupine Mines, Ltd.	3c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Monongahela Valley Water, 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 16	Jan. 3
Monongahela West Penn Public Service—			
7% preferred (quar.)	43 3/4c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Monroe Chemical Co., preferred (quar.)	\$7 1/2c	Jan. 16	Jan. 7
Monroe Loan Society	6c	Jan. 16	Jan. 7
Monsanto Chemical 4 1/2% class A pref. (s.-a.)	\$2 1/4	June 1	May 10
Montgomery Ward & Co. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 14	Dec. 16
Extra	25c	Jan. 14	Dec. 16
Class A (quar.)	1 1/4%	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consol. (quar.)	38c	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Montreal Telegraph Co.	68c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Moore Corp., Ltd. (quar.)	40c	Jan. 3	Dec. 7
Extra	40c	Jan. 3	Dec. 7
Preferred A & B (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Jan. 7
Moore (W. R.) Dry Goods (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Jan. 7
Morrell (John) & Co.	50c	Jan. 25	Jan. 3
Morris & Essex R.R. Co.	\$2 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Morris Finance Co., class A com. (quar.)	\$2 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Class B common (quar.)	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Morrison Bond Co., Ltd., 7% preferred (quar.)	43 3/4c	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
6% preferred (quar.)	37 3/4c	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Morrison Cafeterias Consol., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Morrison Securities Corp.	15c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Mount Carbon & Port Carbon R.R. (s.-a.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 12	Dec. 31
Mountain States Teleg. & Teleg. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Murphy (G. C.) Co. 5% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Mutual System, Inc. (quar.)	6c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
8% convertible preferred (quar.)	50c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Nachman Springfield Corp.	25c	Jan. 16	Jan. 5
Narragansett Racing Association (irregular)	35c	Jan. 4	Dec. 20
Nashville & Decatur R.R. Co., 7 1/2% gtd.	93 3/4c	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
National Battery Co. pref. (quar.)	65c	Jan. 3	Dec. 19
National Bearing Metals Corp., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
National Bond & Share Corp.	15c	Jan. 16	Dec. 30
National Breweries, Ltd. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Preferred (quar.)	43c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
National Candy Co. 1st & 2nd pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
National Cash Register Co.	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
National Casket Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
National City Lines \$3 pref. (quar.)	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Class A (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
National Dairy Products pref. A & B (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Nov. 29
National Distillers Products (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
National Fuel Gas (quar.)	25c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
National Gas & Electric Co.	20c	Jan. 29	Dec. 31
National Grocers, Ltd., preferred	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
National Fire Insurance (Hartford) (quar.)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
National Lead Co. pref. B (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
National Power & Light Co., \$6 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Dec. 27
National Standard Co.	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
National Steel Corp. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
National Sugar Refining Co. (N. J.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 6
Navarro Oil Co. (quar.)	10c	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Extra	10c	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Nehl Corp.	50c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1.31 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Newark Consolidated Gas Co., 5% gtd. (s.-a.)	\$2 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
New England Power Assoc., \$6 preferred	\$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
\$2 preferred	33 1/3	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co.	40c	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Special	20c	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
New Haven Water Co. (s.-a.)	\$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
New Jersey Water Co., 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
New Orleans Public Service \$7 preferred	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Newport Electric Corp., pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
New York Hanseatic Corp. (extra)	\$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 27

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
New York & Harlem RR. Co.	\$2 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Preferred	\$2 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
New York & Honduras Rosario Mining	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
New York Lackawanna & Western Ry.	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
New York Mutual Telegraph (s.-a.)	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
New York Power & Light 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
New York Trust Co. (quar.)	5%	Jan. 3	Dec. 24*
Niagara Hudson Power—			
1st preferred and 2nd pref. A & B (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Niagara Wire Weaving Co. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Nickel (H. W.) & Co. (extra)	2c	Jan. 10	Dec. 27
Norfolk & Western Railway, pref. (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 18	Jan. 31
North American Co. preferred (quar.)	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
North American Edison, \$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
North American Rayon preferred (quar.)	75c	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
North Counties Warehouse (initial quar.)	25c	Jan. 16	Jan. 1
North & Judd Mfg. Co.	35c	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
North Star Oil, 7% preferred	78 3/4c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Northern Central Railway Co.	\$2	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Northern Ontario Power Co. (quar.)	75c	Jan. 25	Dec. 31
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 25	Dec. 31
Northern States Power (Minn.), \$5 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Northwestern Electric, 7% pref.	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Northwestern National Insurance (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 19
Extra	75c	Dec. 31	Dec. 19
Northwestern Teleg. (semi-ann.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Norwich & Worcester RR., 8% preferred	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Norwalk Tire & Rubber 7% pref. (quar.)	87 1/2c	Jan. 4	Dec. 19
Nova Scotia Light & Power (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Oahu Railway & Land Co. (monthly)	15c	Jan. 15	Jan. 12
Oahu Sugar Co. (monthly)	5c	Jan. 14	Jan. 6
Ogilvie Flour Mills Ltd. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 19
Ohio Edison Co. \$5 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
\$6.60 preferred (quar.)	\$1.65	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
\$7 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
\$7.20 preferred (quar.)	\$1.80	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Ohio Leather Co. 1st pref. (quar.)	\$2	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
2nd preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Ohio Public Service, 7% pref. (monthly)	58 1-3c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
6% preferred (monthly)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
5% preferred (monthly)	41 2-3c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Ohio Service Holding Corp. \$5 non-cum. pref.	\$1	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Ohio Water Service Co., class A	70c	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Old Colony Insurance (quar.)	\$5	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Old Joe Distilling Co. 8% preferred (quar.)	10c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Olinous Corp. pref. (quar.)	\$2	Jan. 1	Dec. 13
Ottawa Light, Heat & Power (initial)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Otter Tail Power Co. (Minn.) \$6 pref.	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
\$5 1/2 preferred (quar.)	\$1.37	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
\$5 1/4 & Atlantic Telegraph (s.-a.)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Pacific Finance Corp., preferred A (quar.)	20c	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Preferred C (quar.)	16 1/4c	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Pacific Gas & Electric (quar.)	50c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Pacific Greyhound Lines \$3 1/2 conv. pref.	87 1/2c	Dec. 31	Dec. 12
Pacific Indemnity Co. (quar.)	40c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Extra	10c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Pacific Lighting Corp., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Pacific Public Service (Calif.) pref. (quar.)	33 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Pacific Teleg. & Teleg. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Packer Advertising Corp. (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Page-Horsely Tubes, Ltd. (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line cl. A pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Class B preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Paraffin Cos., Inc., preferred (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 16	Jan. 3
Paris Tire & Rubber (quar.)	15c	Jan. 20	Jan. 5
Parke Davis & Co.	40c	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Parker Rust-Proof Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Parkersburg Rig & Reel	25c	Jan. 15	Jan. 7
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Paterson & Hudson River R.R.	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 12
Pathe Film Corp., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Paymaster Consol. Mines, Ltd.	1c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Peninsular Teleg. pref. A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 4
Penna. Co. for Insurance on Lives & Granting	40c	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Annuities (Phila.) (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Penna. Water & Power	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Penn. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Penn. Investment Co. (Phila.), \$4 preferred	\$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Penn. Traffic Co. (semi-ann.)	7 1/2c	Jan. 25	Jan. 11
Pennsylvania Edison Co. \$5 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
\$2.80 preferred (quar.)	70c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Pennsylvania Glass Sand preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Pennsylvania Power & Light \$7 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
\$5 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Pennsylvania Telephone Co., common (quar.)	40c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Peoria Water Works, 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Perfect Circle Co. (quar.)	5c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Petroleum Corp. of America (irregular)	25c	Jan. 16	Jan. 3
Philadelphia Baltimore & Western	\$1 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Philadelphia Co.	20c	Jan. 25	Dec. 31
\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 2
\$5 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 2
Philadelphia Electric Power, preferred (quar.)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Philadelphia & Trenton R.R. (quar.)	\$2 1/2	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Philip Morris & Co.	75c	Jan. 16	Jan. 3
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Phillips Packing Co. preferred (quar.)	\$1.31 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Phoenix Insurance Co. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Extra	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Pickle Crow Gold Mines, Ltd. (quar.)	10c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	60c	Jan. 2	Jan. 26
Pioneer Gold Mines of British Columbia (quar.)	10c	Jan. 3	Nov. 26
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chicago Ry. 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	1-3-39	12-10-38
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	4-1-39	3-10-39
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	7-1-39	6-10-39
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	10-1-39	9-10-39
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	1-2-40	12-10-39
Pittsfield & North Adams R.R. (s.-a.)	\$2 1/4	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Plainfield Union Water Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/4</		

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Pure Oil Co. 5% preferred (quar.)	1 1/4%	Jan. 1	Dec. 9
5 1/2% preferred (quar.)	1 1/4%	Jan. 1	Dec. 9
6% preferred (quar.)	1 1/4%	Jan. 1	Dec. 9
Railroad Employees Corp., 80c. pref.	20c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Railway & Light Securities Co. 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Dec. 20
Rath Packing Co. (quar.)	\$3 1/2	Jan. 12	Dec. 20
Reading Co., 2nd pref. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Relliance Mfg. Co. (Ill.) pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Remington Rand, Inc. (interim)	20c	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Reno Gold Mines Ltd. (quar.)	1 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
6 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Rensselaer & Saratoga RR. (semi-ann.)	\$4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Republic Investors Fund.	1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
6% preferred A & B (quar.)	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Reynolds Metals Co. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20*
Rhode Island Electric Protective Co.	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co., 1st & 2nd pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Richman Bros. Co. (quar.)	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Richmond Water Works, 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Rickel (H. W.) & Co. (semi-ann.)	75c	Jan. 10	Dec. 27
Rison Mfg. Co. 7% preferred (quar.)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Riverside Silk Mills, \$2 preferred (quar.)	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Rochester Telp., 6 1/2% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Roebeck & Fendleton, Inc. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Rolls-Royce, Ltd., American deposit receipts	7 1/2%	Jan. 26	Dec. 15
Rubinstein (Helena) class A (quar.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Russell Industries (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Extra	\$1	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Sabin Robbins Paper (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 30
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Safeway Stores, Inc. 5% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
St. Joseph Ry., Light, Heat & Power—	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
St. Louis Bridge Co. 6% 1st pref. (semi-ann.)	\$3	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
3% 2nd preferred (semi-annual)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
St. Louis National Stockyards (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
St. Louis Rocky Mt. & Pacific Co. pref.	\$1 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 15*
Savannah Electric & Power 8% deb. A (quar.)	\$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
7 1/2% debenture B (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
7% debenture C (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
6 1/2% debenture D (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Schenley Distillers, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Schuyllkill Valley Nav. & RR. (s.-a.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 12	Dec. 31
Scott Paper Co. \$4 1/2 cum. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20*
Scranton Electric, \$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 7
Scruggs-Vanderbilt-Barney, Inc.	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
3 1/2% preferred (semi-ann.)	\$3	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
6% 1st preferred (semi-ann.)	\$3 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
7% 2nd preferred (semi-ann.)	\$3 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Security Holding Corp., 6% non-cum. pref.	65c	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Selected Industries, Inc., 5 1/2% prior stock	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Sever Inc. prof. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Seven-Up Bottling Co. (St. Louis)—	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
5 1/2% conv. preferred (semi-annual)	55c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Sharon Steel Corp. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Shawinigan Water & Power	23c	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Shawmut Assoc. (Boston, Mass.) (quar.)	10c	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Sheaffer (W. A.) Pen Co., 8% preferred (quar.)	\$2	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Sheep Creek Gold Mines (quar.)	3c	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Extra	1c	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Shell Union Oil Corp.—	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
5 1/2% cum. conv. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Sherwin-Williams (Canada), pref.	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Skelly Oil Co. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Skenandoo Rayon Corp. 5% preferred A (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
5% prior preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Smith (Howard) Paper Mills 6% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Sonotone Corp. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 16	Dec. 12
South Carolina Power Co. 1st \$6 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
South Pittsburgh Water, 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 16	Jan. 3
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 16	Jan. 3
5% preferred (semi-annual)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 20	Feb. 10
South Porto Rico Sugar Co., preferred (quar.)	2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Common (quar.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Southern Bleachery & Print Works, Inc.—	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
7% preferred	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Southern California Edison Co. Ltd.	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Original preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
5 1/2% preferred series C (quar.)	34 3/4c	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Southern Calif. Gas Co. 6% pref. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Preferred A (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
6% cum. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 16	Jan. 20
Southwestern Gas & Electric 7% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Spartan Mills	\$4	Dec. 31	Dec. 26
Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Special	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Springfield Gas & Electric, \$7 pref. A (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Staley (A. E.) Mfg. Co. 7% pref. (s.-a.)	3 1/2%	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Standard Brands, Inc. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 12
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Standard Fuel, 6 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Standard Oil Co. (Ohio) 5% cum. pref.	\$1 1/2	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Standard Steel Construction, pref. (quar.)	75c	Jan. 1	Dec. 27
Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Works—	20c	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Quarterly	50c	Jan. 16	Dec. 15
State Street Investment Corp. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Stecher-Traung Lithograph Corp.—	\$1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
7 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Stedman Bros., Ltd. (quar.)	15c	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
6% convertible preferred (quar.)	\$43 3/4c	Feb. 1	Jan. 7
Steel Co. of Canada (quar.)	\$42	Feb. 1	Jan. 7
Extra	\$43 3/4c	Feb. 1	Jan. 7
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Stein (A.) & Co. pref. (quar.)	\$43 3/4c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Stix, Baer & Fuller Co. 7% pref. (quar.)	\$13 3/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Sun Life Assurance of Canada (quar.)	\$68 3/4c	Jan. 1	Dec. 17
Sunray Oil Corp., pref. (quar.)	12 1/2c	Jan. 16	Jan. 5
Superheater Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Superior Water, Light & Power, 7% pref. (quar.)	\$2 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Supersilk Hosiery Mills, 5% preferred (s.-a.)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Supertest Petroleum, registered (s.-a.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Extra	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Ordinary registered (s.-a.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Extra	75c	Jan. 16	Dec. 16
6% preferred B (s.-a.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Supervised Shares, Inc.	\$50	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Sussex RR. (s.-a.)	30c	Jan. 1	Dec. 2
Swift & Co. (quar.)	75c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Tacony-Palmyra Bridge (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Dec. 17
Class A (quar.)	75c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Preferred (quar.)	62 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Taggart Corp., preferred (quar.)	15c	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Talcott (James), Inc. (quar.)	68 3/4c	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
5 1/2% partic. preferred (quar.)	20c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Tamlyn (G), Ltd. (quar.)	62 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Taunton Gas Light Co.	\$1 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Telluride Power Co. 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Tennessee Electric Power Co.—	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
7.2% preferred (quar.)	\$1.80	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
6% preferred (monthly)	50c	Jan. 3	Nov. 15
7.2% preferred (monthly)	60c	Jan. 3	Nov. 15
Teck-Hughes Gold Mines (quar.)	10c	Jan. 2	Dec. 9*
Texas Corp.	50c	Jan. 5	Dec. 9

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Texas Electric Service, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Thayers Ltd., \$3 1/2 preferred	\$3 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Tide Water Assoc. Oil, \$4 1/2 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Tip-Top Tailors, Ltd. (quar.)	15c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Tivoli Printing Co.	58 1-3c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Toledo Edison Co. 7% pref. (monthly)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
6% preferred (monthly)	41 2-3c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
5% preferred (monthly)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Toledo Light & Power Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Torrington Co.	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Towle Mfg. Co.	\$1 1/2	Jan. 14	Jan. 7
Traders Finance Corp. 6% pref. A (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
7% preferred B (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Tri-Continental Corp. \$6 cum. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Troy & Greenbush RR. Assoc. (s.-a.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	June 1
Tuckett Tobacco, Ltd., pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Twin State Gas & Electric pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.	49c	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Union Investment Co., 7.6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 2
Union Pacific RR.	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Union Public Service Co. (Minn.) (irregular)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
\$6 preferred A & B (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
\$6 preferred C & D (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
United Biscuit Co. of America pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
United Bond & Share Corp., Ltd. (quar.)	15c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Quarterly	15c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Quarterly	15c	July 15	June 30
Quarterly	15c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
United Corp. \$3 cum. pref. (quar.)	175c	Jan. 18	Jan. 3
United Dyewood Corp. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
United Fruit Co.	\$1 1/2	Jan. 14	Dec. 22
United Light & Railways 7% prior pref. (mo.)	58 1-3c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
6.36% prior preferred (monthly)	53c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
6% prior preferred (monthly)	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
United Milk Products	75c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Participating preferred (quar.)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Participating preferred (partic. dividend)	\$2 1/2	Jan. 10	Dec. 20
United New Jersey RR. & Canal (quar.)	62 1/2c	Jan. 5	Dec. 20
United Shoe Machinery (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 5	Dec. 20
Preferred (quar.)	25c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	\$2 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
7% preferred (s.-a.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
United States Gypsum Co. (s.-a.)	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 13
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
United States Hoffman Machine, pref. (quar.)	65 3/4c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
United States Playing Card Co.	5c	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
United States Sugar Corp. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 16	Jan. 5
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	July 15	July 5
United States Trust Co. (quar.)	\$15	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
United Stockyards, pref. (quar.)	17 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Universal Leaf Tobacco Co., Inc. (quar.)	2%	Feb. 2	Dec. 23
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	-----
Upper Michigan Power & Light Co.	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	-----
6% preferred (quar.)	\$2 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Valve Bag, 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Valley RR. Co. (N. Y.) (s.-a.)	\$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Van Camp Milk preferred (quar.)	10c	Jan. 4	Dec. 16
Ventures, Ltd.	\$2	July 1	June 15
Vermont & Boston Telegraph	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Victor-Monaghan Co. 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Vulcan Detinning, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	July 20	July 10
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Wabasso Cotton Co. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Wagner Baking Corp., 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 4	Dec. 31
Ware River RR., guaranteed common (s.-a.)	\$2 1/2	June 1	May 15
Washington Ry. & Electric 5% pref. (s.-a.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	June 1	May 15
Waco Motor Co. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Weinberger Drug Stores, Inc. (final)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Weich Grape Juice Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 28	Feb. 14
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Aug. 31	May 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Aug. 31	Aug. 15
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc.	12 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Extra	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
West Jersey & Seashore RR. (s.-a.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
West Kootenay Power & Light rpef. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
West Penn Power 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
West Point Mfg. Co.	30c	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
West Texas Utilities \$6 preferred	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.	5c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
West Virginia Water Service Co.—	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
\$6 cumulative preferred (quar.)	\$1.20	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Western Assurance (Ont.) pref. (s.-a.)	75c	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Western Grocers Ltd. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Western New York & Pennsylvania Ry. (s.-a.)	25c	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Western Pipe & Steel Co. (Calif.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Western Tablet & Stationery Corp.—	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Western United Gas & Electric 6 1/2% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	12 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Weston (Geo.), Ltd., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Wetherill Finance Co. (quar.)	15c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
6% preferred (quar.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Westmoreland, Inc. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Westmoreland Water, \$6 preferred (quar.)	20c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Weston (Geo.), Ltd.	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Weston Electrical Instrument class A (quar.)	25c	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Weyenbers Shoe Mfg.	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Wheeler Steel, \$5 prior pref.	\$1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 17
Whitaker Paper Co. 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
White Villa Grocers, Inc. 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Whitman (Wm.) Co., Inc., 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 17

Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House is given in full below:

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, DEC. 24, 1938

Clearing House Members	* Capital	* Surplus and Undivided Profits	Net Demand Deposits Average	Time Deposits, Average
Bank of New York	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 13,552,100	\$ 156,280,000	\$ 10,867,000
Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,000,000	26,107,900	468,743,000	35,695,000
National City Bank	77,500,000	59,145,000	1,575,863,000	162,640,000
Chem Bank & Trust Co.	20,000,000	55,282,700	516,543,000	6,084,000
Guaranty Trust Co.	90,000,000	182,041,200	1,438,915,000	56,128,000
Manufacturers Trust Co.	42,305,000	45,129,400	519,409,000	90,652,000
Cent Hanover Bk & Tr Co.	21,000,000	71,133,600	807,138,000	44,708,000
Corn Exch Bank Tr Co.	15,000,000	18,549,700	255,204,000	24,336,000
First National Bank	10,000,000	108,404,000	511,296,000	2,491,000
Irving Trust Co.	50,000,000	61,239,800	534,847,000	5,012,000
Continental Bk & Tr Co.	4,000,000	4,279,200	46,604,000	5,180,000
Chase National Bank	100,270,000	131,406,300	1,125,564,000	47,948,000
Fifth Avenue Bank	500,000	3,679,600	44,958,000	4,212,000
Bankers Trust Co.	25,000,000	78,313,500	824,044,000	31,338,000
Title Guar & Trust Co.	10,000,000	1,055,600	13,574,000	2,485,000
Marine Midland Tr Co.	5,000,000	9,088,100	104,154,000	5,150,000
New York Trust Co.	12,500,000	27,938,900	348,818,000	23,299,000
Comm'l Nat Bk & Tr Co.	7,000,000	8,229,500	83,683,000	2,080,000
Public Nat Bk & Tr Co.	7,000,000	9,238,600	85,424,000	51,096,000
Totals	523,075,000	913,814,700	10,461,061,000	611,401,000

* As per official reports: National, Sept. 30, 1938; State, Sept. 30, 1938; trust companies, Sept. 30, 1938.
Includes deposits in foreign branches as follows: a \$269,158,000; b \$87,794,000; c \$6,373,000; d \$86,729,000; e \$39,834,000.

The New York "Times" publishes regularly each week returns of a number of banks and trust companies which are not members of the New York Clearing House. The following are the figures for the week ended Dec. 23:

INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CLEARING HOUSE WITH THE CLOSING OF BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, DEC. 23, 1938 NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—AVERAGE FIGURES

	Loans, Disc. and Investments	Other Cash, Including Bank Notes	Res. Dep., N. Y. and Elsewhere	Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits
Manhattan—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Grace National	23,779,000	173,600	6,070,000	2,303,500	28,355,600
Sterling National	17,331,000	879,000	6,232,000	9,133,000	29,737,000
Trade Bank of N. Y.	4,477,635	320,204	3,957,128	270,030	7,875,357
Brooklyn—					
Lafayette National	7,021,800	385,500	1,775,000	431,300	8,720,200
People's National	5,955,000	130,000	891,000	648,000	6,069,000

TRUST COMPANIES—AVERAGE FIGURES

	Loans, Disc. and Investments	Cash	Res. Dep., N. Y. and Elsewhere	Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits
Manhattan—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Empire	56,480,800	*6,475,200	9,568,700	2,660,100	66,168,400
Federation	9,443,036	193,393	1,475,934	2,314,774	11,276,618
Fiduciary	12,258,686	*1,338,611	761,504	23,566	11,660,678
Fulton	20,091,200	*5,779,200	466,500	282,400	22,196,900
Lawyers	27,973,600	*10,253,300	656,000	—	37,322,100
United States	55,231,000	—	*57,977,416	—	83,446,597
Brooklyn—					
Brooklyn	80,476,000	4,014,000	31,307,000	4,969,000	112,578,000
Kings County	36,460,879	2,603,434	12,221,689	—	45,607,469

* Includes amount with Federal Reserve as follows: Empire, \$4,329,100; Fiduciary, \$787,408; Fulton, \$5,433,100; Lawyers, \$9,439,800; United States, \$38,532,856.

Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

The following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Dec. 28, 1938, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

	Dec. 28, 1938	Dec. 21, 1938	Dec. 29, 1937
	\$	\$	\$
Assets—			
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury	5,056,486,000	5,048,107,000	3,556,816,000
Redemption fund—F. R. notes	1,228,000	1,228,000	1,318,000
Other cash	100,917,000	90,608,000	80,254,000
Total reserves	5,158,629,000	5,139,941,000	3,638,388,000
Bills discounted:			
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct or fully guaranteed	1,485,000	2,043,000	3,596,000
Other bills discounted	274,000	419,000	258,000
Total bills discounted	1,759,000	2,462,000	3,854,000
Bills bought in open market	216,000	216,000	1,006,000
Industrial advances	3,884,000	3,591,000	4,577,000
United States Government securities:			
Bonds	267,426,000	267,426,000	216,814,000
Treasury notes	367,938,000	358,383,000	333,211,000
Treasury bills	180,058,000	189,613,000	189,679,000
Total U. S. Government securities	815,422,000	815,422,000	739,704,000
Total bills and securities	821,281,000	821,691,000	749,141,000
Due from foreign banks	64,000	64,000	69,000
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	4,955,000	4,903,000	4,546,000
Uncollected items	160,788,000	216,820,000	177,089,000
Bank premises	9,791,000	9,791,000	9,969,000
All other assets	13,708,000	13,221,000	11,169,000
Total assets	6,169,216,000	6,208,431,000	4,590,371,000
Liabilities—			
F. R. notes in actual circulation	1,024,109,000	1,031,017,000	953,606,000
Deposits—Member bank reserve acct.	4,404,557,000	4,306,773,000	3,041,232,000
U. S. Treasurer—General account	203,952,000	267,172,000	42,421,000
Foreign bank	75,158,000	70,049,000	62,453,000
Other deposits	188,401,000	206,891,000	197,449,000
Total deposits	4,872,068,000	4,850,885,000	3,343,155,000
Deferred availability items	150,061,000	201,684,000	171,116,000
Capital paid in	51,041,000	51,040,000	51,059,000
Surplus (Section 7)	51,943,000	51,943,000	51,474,000
Surplus (Section 13-B)	7,744,000	7,744,000	7,744,000
Reserve for contingencies	8,210,000	8,210,000	9,117,000
All other liabilities	4,040,000	3,908,000	3,100,000
Total liabilities	6,169,216,000	6,208,431,000	4,590,371,000
Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined	87.5%	87.4%	84.7%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	27,000	27,000	623,000
Commitments to make industrial advances	2,704,000	3,365,000	4,555,000

† "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes.
‡ These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

Weekly Return for the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The comment of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions," immediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks for a week later.

Commencing with the statement of May 19, 1937, various changes were made in the breakdown of loans as reported in this statement, which were described in an announcement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of April 20, 1937, as follows:

The changes in the report form are confined to the classification of loans and discounts. This classification has been changed primarily to show the amounts of (1) commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, and (2) loans (other than to brokers and dealers) for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities. The revised form also eliminates the distinction between loans to brokers and dealers in securities located in New York City and those located outside New York City. Provision has been made also to include "acceptances of own bank purchased or discounted" with "acceptances and commercial paper bought in open market" under the revised caption "open market paper," instead of in "all other loans," as formerly. Subsequent to the above announcement, it was made known that the new items "commercial, industrial and agricultural loans" and "other loans" would each be segregated as "on securities" and "otherwise secured and unsecured."

A more detailed explanation of the revisions was published in the May 29, 1937, issue of the "Chronicle," page 3590.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRICTS ON DEC. 21, 1938 (In Millions of Dollars)

Federal Reserve Districts—	Total	Boston	New York	Phila.	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kan. City	Dallas	San Fran.
ASSETS													
Loans and investments—total	\$ 21,742	\$ 1,162	\$ 8,710	\$ 1,173	\$ 1,851	\$ 680	\$ 615	\$ 3,070	\$ 708	\$ 382	\$ 662	\$ 539	\$ 2,190
Loans—total	8,473	553	3,418	429	661	242	318	849	316	162	257	246	992
Commercial, indus. and agricul. loans	3,857	255	1,490	185	231	108	176	479	193	81	155	163	341
Open market paper	330	68	140	22	9	10	3	32	3	4	17	1	21
Loans to brokers and dealers in secur.	854	29	697	20	26	4	7	45	6	1	5	2	12
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	566	32	266	33	28	15	79	13	7	12	14	51	
Real estate loans	1,169	82	222	58	170	32	29	94	48	7	23	21	383
Loans to banks	120	3	98	2	2	1	4	7	—	—	—	—	1
Other loans	1,577	114	505	109	195	71	87	116	46	62	44	45	183
United States Government obligations	8,333	420	3,133	365	817	333	168	1,527	231	163	221	195	760
Obligations fully guar. by U. S. Govt.	1,718	30	903	93	96	39	42	226	59	14	54	42	120
Other securities	3,218	129	1,256	286	277	66	87	468	102	43	130	56	318
Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks	6,980	314	3,950	228	361	144	101	1,080	148	70	157	103	324
Cash in vault	493	145	100	22	47	21	13	76	13	7	13	12	24
Balances with domestic banks	2,389	136	173	166	270	147	129	392	118	115	268	208	267
Other assets—net	1,272	74	557	83	103	32	40	78	23	17	22	26	217
LIABILITIES													
Demand deposits—adjusted	16,129	1,046	7,451	790	1,140	437	349	2,363	437	278	497	412	929
Time deposits	5,141	249	987	283	725	195	183	887	184	119	141	134	1,054
United States Government deposits	639	13	139	55	42	28	41	129	20	2	22	38	110
Inter-bank deposits:													
Domestic banks	5,947	234	2,477	291	338	241	226	896	272	126	361	214	271
Foreign banks	507	22	447	9	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	15
Borrowings	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	828	25	369	19	24	28	7	23	6	8	3	6	310
Capital account	3,683	241	1,619	225	362	95	91	387	91	57	98	84	333



Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The following was issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 29, showing the condition of the 12 Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. The first table presents the results for the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the eight preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the 12 banks. The Federal Reserve note statement (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve Agents and the Federal Reserve banks. *The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."*

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DEC. 28, 1938

Three Figures (000) Omitted	Dec. 28, 1938	Dec. 21, 1938	Dec. 14, 1938	Dec. 7, 1938	Nov. 30, 1938	Nov. 23, 1938	Nov. 16, 1938	Nov. 9, 1938	Nov. 2, 1938	Dec. 29, 1937
ASSETS										
Gold etc. on hand and due from U. S. Treas. x	11,787,719	11,762,720	11,713,718	11,661,721	11,601,717	11,492,205	11,403,701	11,317,698	11,287,700	9,120,391
Redemption fund (Federal Reserve notes)	9,873	9,873	9,592	10,007	10,815	10,338	9,677	9,071	8,141	9,913
Other cash *	325,471	305,963	339,729	345,743	357,940	362,857	369,332	351,798	368,202	330,544
Total reserves	12,123,063	12,078,556	12,063,039	12,017,471	11,970,472	11,865,399	11,782,710	11,678,567	11,664,043	9,460,848
Bills discounted:										
Secured by U. S. Government obligations direct or fully guaranteed	4,931	5,968	4,462	3,655	4,601	3,757	3,643	4,680	4,902	9,340
Other bills discounted	2,049	2,325	2,535	2,388	2,480	2,846	2,904	3,120	3,176	3,507
Total bills discounted	6,980	8,293	6,997	6,043	7,081	6,603	6,547	7,800	8,078	12,847
Bills bought in open market	549	549	549	547	547	545	545	545	541	2,827
Industrial advances	15,688	15,533	15,573	15,485	15,821	15,199	15,417	15,163	15,148	18,291
United States Government securities—Bonds—Treasury notes	840,893	840,893	787,327	787,327	787,327	787,327	787,327	787,327	787,327	751,539
Treasury bills	1,156,947	1,126,903	1,167,565	1,164,565	1,164,565	1,164,565	1,164,565	1,164,565	1,164,565	1,154,997
Treasury bills	566,175	596,219	609,123	612,123	612,123	612,123	612,123	612,123	612,123	657,479
Total U. S. Government securities	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015
Other securities	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Foreign loans on gold	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total bills and securities	2,587,232	2,688,290	2,587,134	2,586,000	2,587,464	2,586,362	2,586,524	2,587,523	2,587,782	2,597,980
Gold held abroad	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Due from foreign banks	172	172	172	174	174	176	176	176	180	179
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	25,402	26,085	25,038	21,573	23,642	23,737	28,212	22,447	21,908	25,740
Uncollected items	687,215	789,042	790,067	620,779	616,017	644,078	803,547	556,371	621,464	685,237
Bank premises	44,076	44,096	44,106	44,117	44,119	44,193	44,203	44,203	44,202	45,235
All other assets	44,332	42,956	56,183	51,736	51,076	50,682	50,011	49,544	48,917	37,802
Total assets	15,511,492	15,569,297	15,565,739	15,341,940	15,292,964	15,214,620	15,295,383	14,938,831	14,988,496	12,853,021
LIABILITIES										
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	4,470,462	4,483,202	4,432,967	4,422,449	4,384,882	4,362,465	4,345,816	4,355,754	4,319,756	4,283,385
Deposits—Member bank—reserve account	8,577,167	8,471,979	9,033,512	8,966,268	8,876,481	8,818,355	8,726,623	8,546,166	8,685,986	6,982,752
United States Treasurer—General account	941,004	1,024,793	412,790	407,377	483,982	474,311	543,576	577,766	575,944	139,604
Foreign bank	207,703	195,280	185,705	210,718	208,097	210,081	202,848	218,033	201,272	172,634
Other deposits	296,843	318,617	365,162	365,517	366,168	360,430	322,597	312,482	224,845	239,983
Total deposits	10,022,717	10,110,669	9,997,169	9,949,880	9,934,728	9,855,170	9,795,644	9,654,447	9,688,047	7,534,973
Deferred availability items	664,149	721,418	777,496	615,719	619,425	643,275	800,702	575,025	627,645	681,839
Capital paid in	134,451	134,440	134,157	134,049	134,032	134,013	134,003	134,003	133,992	132,737
Surplus (Section 7)	147,739	147,739	147,739	147,739	147,739	147,739	147,739	147,739	147,739	145,854
Surplus (Section 13-b)	27,683	27,683	27,683	27,683	27,683	27,683	27,683	27,683	27,683	27,615
Reserve for contingencies	32,555	32,637	32,672	32,671	32,672	32,672	32,672	32,707	32,707	35,673
All other liabilities	11,736	11,509	15,856	11,750	11,803	11,603	11,124	11,473	10,927	10,945
Total liabilities	15,511,492	15,569,297	15,565,739	15,341,940	15,292,964	15,214,620	15,295,383	14,938,831	14,988,496	12,853,021
Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	83.6%	83.3%	83.6%	83.6%	83.6%	83.5%	83.3%	83.4%	83.3%	80.1%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	76	76	76	76	240	324	324	324	324	1,696
Commitments to make industrial advances	14,161	14,848	14,949	15,147	14,328	14,335	14,345	13,318	13,320	12,780
Maturity Distribution of Bills and Short-Term Securities										
1-15 days bills discounted	5,845	7,128	5,553	4,687	5,712	4,994	4,755	5,353	6,147	10,697
16-30 days bills discounted	321	315	564	352	227	240	231	967	493	395
31-60 days bills discounted	202	270	246	415	519	562	682	530	530	582
61-90 days bills discounted	175	134	155	166	162	211	229	367	401	414
Over 90 days bills discounted	437	446	479	423	461	596	650	553	507	759
Total bills discounted	6,980	8,293	6,997	6,043	7,081	6,603	6,547	7,800	8,078	12,847
1-15 days bills bought in open market	-----	264	264	-----	-----	23	153	198	128	-----
16-30 days bills bought in open market	179	25	-----	264	264	94	-----	-----	154	438
31-60 days bills bought in open market	106	260	285	129	46	170	264	264	94	400
61-90 days bills bought in open market	264	-----	154	237	258	128	83	165	165	1,989
Over 90 days bills bought in open market	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total bills bought in open market	549	549	549	547	547	545	545	545	541	2,827
1-15 days industrial advances	1,784	1,923	1,432	1,626	1,673	1,431	1,523	1,338	1,273	1,334
16-30 days industrial advances	579	566	555	582	316	316	330	326	326	302
31-60 days industrial advances	596	290	805	753	1,114	1,118	790	947	738	577
61-90 days industrial advances	387	436	429	321	478	327	660	463	553	438
Over 90 days industrial advances	12,342	12,328	12,352	12,203	12,468	12,004	12,114	12,107	12,258	15,640
Total industrial advances	15,688	15,533	15,573	15,485	15,821	15,199	15,417	15,163	15,148	18,291
1-15 days U. S. Government securities	105,340	103,054	90,458	77,890	95,330	110,523	98,243	95,810	105,835	24,385
16-30 days U. S. Government securities	88,872	107,684	105,340	99,078	82,358	75,890	95,330	110,523	98,243	33,296
31-60 days U. S. Government securities	198,570	186,235	190,057	181,032	187,657	200,487	184,098	174,968	177,688	68,350
61-90 days U. S. Government securities	154,893	171,733	194,268	209,378	193,485	180,923	183,592	175,847	187,567	265,085
Over 90 days U. S. Government securities	2,016,340	1,995,306	1,983,892	1,996,637	2,005,185	1,996,192	2,002,752	2,006,867	1,994,592	2,172,899
Total U. S. Government securities	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015
1-15 days other securities	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
16-30 days other securities	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
31-60 days other securities	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
61-90 days other securities	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Over 90 days other securities	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total other securities	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Federal Reserve Notes										
Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F. R. Agent	4,800,507	4,798,827	4,759,331	4,730,059	4,686,288	4,650,264	4,631,714	4,616,904	4,579,253	4,683,094
Held by Federal Reserve Bank	330,045	315,625	326,364	307,610	301,406	287,799	285,898	261,150	259,497	399,709
In actual circulation	4,470,462	4,483,202	4,432,967	4,422,449	4,384,882	4,362,465	4,345,816	4,355,754	4,319,756	4,283,385
Collateral Held by Agent as Security for Notes Issued to Bank										
Gold etc. on hand and due from U. S. Treas.	4,888,000	4,880,000	4,835,000	4,792,000	4,757,000	4,712,000	4,686,000	4,683,000	4,668,000	4,735,132
By eligible paper	6,283	7,554	6,057	5,156	6,214	5,700	5,669	6,936	7,182	11,950
United States Government securities	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	25,000
Total collateral	4,894,283	4,887,554	4,841,057	4,797,156	4,763,214	4,717,700	4,691,669	4,690,936	4,675,182	4,772,082

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. † Revised figure.
 x These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded)

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS DEC. 28, 1938

Main table showing weekly statement of resources and liabilities of each of the 12 Federal Reserve banks. Columns include Total, Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kan. City, Dallas, and San Fran. Rows are categorized into ASSETS and LIABILITIES.

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT

Table showing Federal Reserve note statement with columns for Total, Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kan. City, Dallas, and San Fran. Rows include Federal Reserve notes, Deposits, and Total collateral.

United States Treasury Bills—Friday, Dec. 30

Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

Table listing United States Treasury bills with columns for Bid and Asked rates for various dates from Jan. 4 to Feb. 15, 1939.

Quotations for United States Treasury Notes—Friday, Dec. 30

Figures after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

Table showing quotations for United States Treasury notes with columns for Maturity, Int. Rate, Bid, and Asked prices for various dates from June to March 1943.

THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing prices of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

Table listing closing prices for various stocks from the Berlin Stock Exchange, including Allgemeine Elektricitats-Gesellschaft, Berliner Kraft u. Licht, Deutsche Bank, and Dresdner Bank.

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange—See following page.

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly—See page 4029.

Stock and Bond Averages—See page 4029.

THE PARIS BOURSE

Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

Table showing Paris Bourse stock quotations for various banks and companies, including Bank of France, Banque de Paris et Des Pays Bas, and Cie Generale d'Electricite, with dates from Dec. 24 to Dec. 30.

Stock and Bond Sales—New York Stock Exchange

DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages—Page One

NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transaction of the day. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange

Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Treasury, Home Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week. Quotations after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices	Dec. 24	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices											
							Dec. 24	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30						
Treasury													High	103.14	103.15	103.12	103.15	
4 3/4% 1947-52	Low	---	119.3	119	---	---	Low	---	103.16	103.8	103.12	---	Low	103.14	103.16	103.10	103.12	
Total sales in \$1,000 units	Close	---	119	119	---	---	Close	---	103.14	---	---	---	Total sales in \$1,000 units	1	3	4	90	
4s. 1944-54	High	---	114.10	114.9	114.20	114.17	High	102.28	102.24	102.25	102.29	102.30	High	102.28	102.24	102.25	102.29	
Total sales in \$1,000 units	Low	---	114.10	114.9	114.17	114.17	Low	102.28	102.24	102.24	102.28	102.30	Low	102.28	102.24	102.24	102.28	
	Close	---	114.10	114.9	114.17	114.17	Close	102.28	---	---	---	---	Total sales in \$1,000 units	3	50	21	12	
3 3/4% 1946-56	High	113.20	---	---	113.16	---	High	102.22	102.19	102.18	102.23	102.23	High	102.22	102.19	102.18	102.23	
Total sales in \$1,000 units	Low	113.20	---	---	113.14	---	Low	102.19	102.18	102.14	102.18	102.22	Low	102.19	102.14	102.18	102.22	
	Close	113.20	---	---	113.14	---	Close	102.19	---	---	---	---	Total sales in \$1,000 units	28	127	65	96	
3 3/4% 1940-43	High	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.4	---	High	---	---	---	---	---	High	---	---	106.11	106.9	
Total sales in \$1,000 units	Low	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.4	---	Low	---	---	---	---	---	Low	---	---	106.8	105.9	
	Close	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.4	---	Close	---	---	---	---	---	Total sales in \$1,000 units	---	---	6	1	
3 3/4% 1941-43	High	106.26	---	106.30	106.28	106.28	High	102.22	102.20	102.16	102.20	102.22	High	102.22	102.20	102.20	102.22	
Total sales in \$1,000 units	Low	106.26	---	106.28	106.28	106.27	Low	102.22	102.16	102.12	102.19	102.20	Low	102.16	102.12	102.19	102.20	
	Close	106.26	---	106.30	106.28	106.27	Close	102.22	102.16	102.16	102.20	102.22	Total sales in \$1,000 units	1	40	26	19	
3 3/4% 1943-47	High	110	110	110.1	---	---	High	---	102.17	102.17	102.23	102.25	High	102.17	102.17	102.23	102.25	
Total sales in \$1,000 units	Low	109.31	110	110.1	---	---	Low	---	102.17	102.15	102.22	102.22	Low	102.17	102.15	102.22	102.22	
	Close	109.31	110	110.1	---	---	Close	---	102.17	102.15	102.22	102.25	Total sales in \$1,000 units	---	1	3	6	
3 3/4% 1941	High	---	107.14	---	---	---	High	---	102.10	102.5	102.7	102.8	High	102.7	102.3	102.7	102.8	
Total sales in \$1,000 units	Low	---	107.14	---	---	---	Low	---	102.7	102.3	102.7	102.8	Low	102.7	102.3	102.7	102.8	
	Close	---	107.14	---	---	---	Close	---	102.7	102.3	102.7	102.8	Total sales in \$1,000 units	---	32	15	11	
3 3/4% 1943-45	High	109.30	HOLI- DAY	109.25	109.26	109.27	109.29	High	107.7	---	---	---	High	107.7	---	---	107.8	107.7
Total sales in \$1,000 units	Low	109.30	HOLI- DAY	109.25	109.26	109.27	109.28	Low	107.7	---	---	---	Low	107.7	---	---	107.8	107.7
	Close	109.30	HOLI- DAY	109.25	109.26	109.27	109.28	Close	107.7	---	---	---	Total sales in \$1,000 units	2	---	---	5	1
3 3/4% 1944-46	High	---	---	109.29	110	109.31	---	High	---	106.27	106.27	---	High	---	---	---	---	---
Total sales in \$1,000 units	Low	---	---	109.29	109.30	109.30	---	Low	---	106.27	106.27	---	Low	---	---	---	---	---
	Close	---	---	109.29	110	109.31	---	Close	---	106.27	106.27	---	Total sales in \$1,000 units	---	1	3	---	
3 3/4% 1946-49	High	---	109.11	109.11	109.12	---	High	---	105.5	---	---	---	High	---	---	---	106.3	106.2
Total sales in \$1,000 units	Low	---	109.11	109.9	109.9	---	Low	---	105.5	---	---	---	Low	---	---	---	106.3	106.1
	Close	---	109.11	109.9	109.9	---	Close	---	105.5	---	---	---	Total sales in \$1,000 units	1	---	---	17	2
3 3/4% 1949-52	High	---	---	---	---	---	High	---	106.28	106.27	106.27	106.26	High	---	---	---	106.3	106.2
Total sales in \$1,000 units	Low	---	---	---	---	---	Low	---	106.28	106.25	106.26	106.26	Low	---	---	---	106.3	106.1
	Close	---	---	---	---	---	Close	---	106.28	106.25	106.27	106.26	Total sales in \$1,000 units	---	---	---	1	2
3s. 1946-48	High	---	108.22	108.22	108.23	108.22	High	---	102.12	102.11	---	102.11	High	---	---	---	102.11	102.13
Total sales in \$1,000 units	Low	---	108.22	108.20	108.23	108.22	Low	---	120.12	102.10	---	102.10	Low	---	---	---	102.10	102.11
	Close	---	108.22	108.20	108.23	108.22	Close	---	102.12	102.10	---	102.10	Total sales in \$1,000 units	1	6	---	9	14
3s. 1951-55	High	---	107.4	107.2	107.5	107.8	High	---	---	---	---	---	High	---	---	---	104.12	104.11
Total sales in \$1,000 units	Low	---	107.4	107.2	107.5	107.8	Low	---	---	---	---	---	Low	---	---	---	104.12	104.11
	Close	---	107.4	107.2	107.5	107.8	Close	---	---	---	---	---	Total sales in \$1,000 units	---	---	---	5	1
2 3/4% 1955-60	High	---	104.14	104.16	104.21	104.21	High	---	---	---	---	---	High	---	---	---	---	---
Total sales in \$1,000 units	Low	---	104.14	104.12	104.16	104.17	Low	---	---	---	---	---	Low	---	---	---	---	---
	Close	---	104.14	104.14	104.17	104.21	Close	---	---	---	---	---	Total sales in \$1,000 units	---	---	---	---	---
2 3/4% 1946-47	High	---	107.2	106.31	---	107.1	High	---	---	---	---	---	High	---	---	---	---	---
Total sales in \$1,000 units	Low	---	106.31	106.29	---	107.1	Low	---	---	---	---	---	Low	---	---	---	---	---
	Close	---	106.31	106.31	---	107.1	Close	---	---	---	---	---	Total sales in \$1,000 units	---	---	---	---	---
Treasury	High	105.24	105.24	105.17	105.21	105.21	High	---	---	---	---	---	High	---	---	---	---	---
2 3/4% 1948-51	Low	105.24	105.24	105.17	105.21	105.19	Low	---	---	---	---	---	Low	---	---	---	---	---
Total sales in \$1,000 units	Close	105.24	105.24	105.17	105.21	105.21	Close	---	---	---	---	---	Total sales in \$1,000 units	---	---	---	---	---
2 3/4% 1951-54	High	---	104.4	---	104.4	104.4	High	---	---	---	---	---	High	---	---	---	---	---
Total sales in \$1,000 units	Low	---	104.4	---	104.5	104.4	Low	---	---	---	---	---	Low	---	---	---	---	---
	Close	---	104.4	---	104.5	104.4	Close	---	---	---	---	---	Total sales in \$1,000 units	---	---	---	---	---
			3		8	3												

* Odd lot sales. † Deferred delivery sale.
 Note—The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:
 1 Treasury 3 3/4% 1943-1947. 109.31 to 109.31
 2 Treasury 2 3/4% 1955-1960. 104.15 to 104.15

United States Treasury Bills—See previous page.
 United States Treasury Notes, &c.—See previous page.

New York Stock Record

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT						Sales for the week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots		Range for Previous Year 1937	
Saturday Dec. 24	Monday Dec. 26	Tuesday Dec. 27	Wednesday Dec. 28	Thursday Dec. 29	Friday Dec. 30		Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest		
\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	Shares	Par	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	
*58 1/2 58 7/8		*58 1/2 58 7/8	*57 1/2 58 1/4	*57 1/2 58 1/2	*57 3/4 58	1,100	Abbott Laboratories	38 1/4 Feb 4	61 Nov 17	36 Nov	55 Mar	
*120 130		*120 130	*120 130	*120 130	*120 130	20	4 3/4% conv pref	119 3/8 July 19	123 3/4 Oct 15	---	---	
*35 40		*35 40	*33 3/4 42	*38 38	*35 45	---	Abraham & Straus	30 1/4 Mar 23	45 Oct 6	37 Nov	69 Mar	
39 40		*39 40	41 40 40	39 1/2 40	41 42	1,400	Acme Steel Co	18 June 3	52 Jan 14	43 1/2 Dec	85 Aug	
10 3/4 10 1/2		10 1/4 10 1/2	10 1/4 10 3/4	10 3/4 10 1/2	10 1/2 10 3/4	6,300	Adams Express	6 1/4 Mar 30	12 1/4 July 19	7 1/2 Nov	22 1/2 Mar	
20 20		*19 7/8 20 1/2	20 1/2 20 1/2	*20 20 1/2	20 7/8 20 3/4	300	Adams-Mills	14 1/2 Mar 31	24 Oct 22	17 1/2 Oct	23 1/2 Feb	
*27 27 3/4		27 27 27 3/4	27 3/4 27 3/4	28 28	27 1/2 27 1/2	1,200	Address-Multi-gr Corp.	16 3/4 Mar 31	30 Aug 30	16 1/2 Oct	36 Jan	
65 65		64 1/2 65 3/4	63 1/2 64 1/2	64 1/2 64 1/2	65 1/2 66 1/4	5,600	Air Reduction Inc.	40 May 2	67 1/2 Nov 12	44 1/2 Oct	50 1/4 Jan	
*34 7 3/8		7 1/4 7 3/8	7 3/8 7 3/8	7 1/2 7 3/8	1 1	1,300	Air Way El Appliance	5 3/4 Mar 30	15 July 11	1 1/2 Nov	8 1/4 Jan	
9 3/4 9 3/4		*9 3/4 9 3/4	9 3/4 9 3/4	9 3/4 9 3/4	9 3/4 9 3/4	9,800	Alabama & Vicksburg Ry Co	67 Aug 3	68 1/2 Oct 18	8 Oct	15 1/4 Feb	
	Stock						Alaska Juneau Gold Min.	8 3/4 Mar 31	13 3/4 Feb 2	8 Oct	16 1/2 Aug	
	Exchange						Albany & Susq RR.	95 Apr 16	125 Dec 7	146 Oct	166 Aug	
12 12 7/8	Closed	12 12 1/2	11 1/4 12	12 1/2 13 3/8	13 1/4 14	6,900	Allegheny Corp.	7 3/8 Mar 31	15 3/4 Jan 7	11 Oct	56 1/2 Feb	
11 11 1/8	Christ-	11 1/4 11 1/2	10 3/4 10 3/8	11 1/2 11 1/2	11 1/2 12 1/2	2,900	5 3/4% pt A with \$30 war	6 1/4 June 17	17 7/8 Jan 12	11 Oct	59 1/2 Feb	
10 3/4 10 7/8	mas	*10 3/4 10 7/8	10 3/4 10 3/8	11 11	11 1/2 12	3,300	5 3/4% pt A with \$40 war	5				

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Sales for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Range for Previous Year 1937

Main table containing stock prices, dates (Saturday Dec. 24 to Friday Dec. 30), and various stock listings with their respective prices and ranges.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery n New stock r Cash sale z Ex-div. v Ex-rights. † Called for redemption

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Dec. 24 to Friday Dec. 30) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock symbols and their corresponding prices.

STOCKS

Main table of stock prices with columns for 'NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE', 'Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots' (Lowest, Highest), and 'Range for Previous Year 1937' (Lowest, Highest). Rows list numerous stock names and their prices.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day † In arrears. Del., delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. † Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Dec. 24 to Friday Dec. 30) and 'Sales for the Week'. It lists various stock prices per share.

Table titled 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' listing various companies and their stock prices. Includes columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1' and 'Range for Previous Year 1937'.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale s Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Sales for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Shore Lots

Range for Previous Year 1937

Main table with columns for dates (Saturday Dec. 24 to Friday Dec. 30), stock names, prices per share, and ranges. Includes sub-sections for Stock, Exchange, Closed, Christmas, and Holiday.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. † Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Dec. 24 to Friday Dec. 30) and 'Shares' column. It lists various stock prices per share.

Table with columns for 'NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE', 'Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots', and 'Range for Previous Year 1937'. It lists various stock names and their price ranges.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Sales for the Week

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Range for Previous Year 1937

Main table with columns for dates (Saturday Dec. 24 to Friday Dec. 30), share prices, sales volume, stock names, and price ranges. Includes categories like Stock, Exchange, Closed, Christ-mas, Holiday.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on his day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. ** Ex-div. †† Ex-rights. ‡‡ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Dec. 24 to Friday Dec. 30) and 'Shares for the Week'. Rows list various stock prices per share.

Shares for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stocks with columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots' (Lowest, Highest) and 'Range for Previous Year 1937' (Lowest, Highest). Rows include companies like Pac Western Oil Corp, Packard Motor Car, etc.

*B10 and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Dec. 24 to Friday Dec. 30) and rows for various stock prices per share.

Sales for the Week

Table with columns for Shares and rows for various stock sales volumes.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stock companies and their current prices.

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Table showing price ranges for various stocks from January 1 to the current date.

Range for Previous Year 1937

Table showing price ranges for various stocks for the year 1937.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. ** Ex-div. †† Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Dec. 24 to Friday Dec. 30) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock prices per share.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Main table of stock listings including company names, par values, and price ranges. Includes sub-sections for 'Range Since Jan. 1' and 'Range for Previous Year 1937'.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. †† Ex-div. ††† Ex-rights. †††† Called for redemption

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

NOTICE—Prices are "and interest"—except for income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range, unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

Main table with columns for Bonds, N.Y. Stock Exchange, Week Ended Dec. 30, and Foreign Govt. & Mun. (Cont.). Includes sub-sections for U.S. Government, Foreign Govt & Municipal, and Foreign Govt. & Mun. (Cont.).

For footnotes see page 4029.

BONDS		Interest	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Friday's & Ask			Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1	
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Dec. 30				Bid	High	Low		Low	High
Foreign Govt. & Mun. (Concl.)									
Nuremberg (City) extl 6s.....1952	F A	18 1/8	18	18 1/2	17 1/2	22	17 1/2	22	17 1/2
Oriental Devel guar 6s.....1953	M S	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	23	4 1/2	5 1/4	4 1/2
Extl deb 5 1/4s.....1958	M N	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	22	4 1/2	5 1/4	4 1/2
Oso (City) s f 4 1/4s.....1955	A O	100	101	101 1/4	103	23	96 1/4	107 1/2	96 1/4
*Panama (Rep) extl 5 1/4s.....1953	J D	100	100	100 1/2	103	8	86	104 1/2	86
*Extl s f 5 ser A.....1963	M N	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	11	40	62	40
*Stampd.....1963	M N	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	41	32	62 1/2	32
*Perambuco (State) of 7s.....1947	M N	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	15	5 1/2	9 1/2	5 1/2
*Peru (Rep of) external 7s.....1959	M S	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12	7 1/2	15	7 1/2
*Nat Loan extl s f 6s 1st ser.....1960	J D	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	222	7	13	7
*Nat Loan extl s f 6s 2d ser.....1961	A O	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	103	7	13	7
*Poland (Rep of) gold 6s.....1940	A O	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	10	7	13	7
*Stabilization loan s f 7s.....1940	A O	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	6	37	67 1/2	37
*External sink fund g 8s.....1950	J D	46	46	46	46	3	42	82 1/2	42
*Porto Alegre (City) of 8s.....1981	J D	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	17	30	62	30
*Extl loan 7 1/4s.....1966	J J	9	9	9 1/2	9 1/2	27	6 1/2	11 1/2	6 1/2
Prague (Greater City) 7 1/4s.....1952	M N	9	9	9 1/2	9 1/2	7	5 1/2	9 1/2	5 1/2
*Prussia (Free State) extl 6 1/2s.....1951	M S	19	18 1/2	19	12	17	17	24	17
*External s f 6s.....1952	A O	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	21	18	24	24	21
Queensland (State) extl s f 7s.....1941	A O	102 1/2	104	104	34	101 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	101 1/2
25-year external 6s.....1947	F A	105	105	2	94 1/2	109 1/2	94 1/2	109 1/2	94 1/2
*Rhine-Main-Danube 7s A.....1950	M S	30 3/4	30	30 3/4	4	25	31	31	25
*Rio de Janeiro (City) of 8s.....1946	A O	6	7	5 1/2	6	12	6	12	6
*Extl sec 6 1/4s.....1953	F A	6 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	117	5 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	5 1/2
Rio Grande do Sul (State) of—									
*8s extl loan of 1921.....1946	A O	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	12	7	13	13	7
*8s extl s f g.....1968	J D	6 3/4	6 3/4	7 1/2	55	5 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	5 1/2
*7s extl loan of 1926.....1968	M N	7 1/2	6 3/4	7 1/2	42	5 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	5 1/2
*7s municipal loan.....1967	J D	7	7	7 1/2	3	6	10 1/2	10 1/2	6
Rome (City) extl 6 1/4s.....1952	A O	68	65 1/2	68	103	45	73 1/4	73 1/4	45
*Roumania (Kingdom of) 7s.....1959	F A	15 1/2	13 1/2	15 1/2	5	13 1/2	38	38	13 1/2
*February 1937 coupon paid.....1959	F A	17	17	17	1	15	20 1/2	20 1/2	15
*Saarbruecken (City) 6s.....1953	J J	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	1	21	22	22	21
Sao Paulo (City of, Brazil)—									
*8s extl secured s f.....1952	M N	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	6
*6 1/2s extl secured s f.....1957	M N	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	17	5 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	5 1/2
Sao Paulo (State) of—									
*8s extl loan of 1921.....1936	J J	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	4	8 1/2	17	17	8 1/2
*8s external.....1950	J J	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	29	6 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	6 1/4
*7s extl water loan.....1956	M S	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	28	6 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	6 1/4
*6s extl dollar loan.....1968	J J	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	43	5 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	5 1/2
*Secured s f 7s.....1940	A O	18 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	52	14 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	14 1/2
*Saxon State Mtge Inst 7s.....1945	J D	25	24	25	3	23	26 1/2	26 1/2	23
*Sinking fund g 6 1/2s.....1946	J D	24	24	24	2	23 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	23 1/2
Serbs Croats & Slovenes (Kingdom of)—									
*8s secured extl.....1962	M N	25 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	19	20	35	35	20
*7s series B sec extl.....1962	M N	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	22	15 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	15 1/2
*Silesia (Prov of) extl 7s.....1958	J D	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30	30	35	35	30
*4 1/2s assented.....1958	J D	33	33	33	30	30	35	35	30
*Silesian Landowners Assn 6s.....1945	F A	25	25	25	3	25	33	33	25
Sydney (City) s f 5 1/4s.....1957	F A	100	100 1/2	100 1/2	3	90	104	104	90
Taiwan Elec Pow s f 5 1/4s.....1971	J J	51	52 1/2	52 1/2	6	41	60	60	41
Tokyo City 5s loan of 1912.....1952	M S	46	50 1/4	50 1/4	37	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	37
*External s f 5 1/4s guar.....1961	A O	52 1/2	53	10	42	60	60	60	42
*Uruguay (Republic) extl 8s.....1946	F A	44	43 1/2	44	14	41	54 1/4	54 1/4	41
*External s f 6s.....1960	M N	41 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	9	38 1/2	54	54	38 1/2
*External s f 6s.....1964	M N	44	44	44	1	40 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	40 1/2
3 1/4-4 1/4s (3 bonds of '37).....1970	M N	37	38	23	36 1/2	53	53	53	36 1/2
external readjustment.....1970	M N	37	38	23	36 1/2	53	53	53	36 1/2
3 1/4-4 1/4s (3 bonds of '37).....1970	M N	39	39	39	2	36 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	36 1/2
external conversion.....1970	M N	39	39	40	3	37 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	37 1/2
3 1/4-4 1/4s extl conv.....1978	J D	41	41	41	3	38	42 1/2	42 1/2	38
4 1/4-4 1/4s extl readj.....1978	F A	39	39	40	3	38	42 1/2	42 1/2	38
3 1/4s extl readjustment.....1984	J J	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	4	30 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	30 1/2
Venetian Prov Mtge Bank 7s.....1954	A O	55	56	4	50 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	50 1/2
*Vienna (City) of 6s.....1952	M N	19	19	3	18	100	100	100	18
*Warsaw (City) external 7s.....1958	F A	35	35	30	62	62	62	62	30
4 1/2s assented.....1958	F A	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	34	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	34
Yokohama (City) extl 6s.....1961	J D	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	15	43 1/2	65	65	43 1/2

RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES									
1 1/2* Abitibi Pow & Paper 1st 5s.....1953	J D	61 1/2	64	14	37 1/2	72 1/2	37 1/2	72 1/2	37 1/2
Adams Express col 2 g 4s.....1948	M S	103	104	2	87 1/2	103	87 1/2	103	87 1/2
Coll trust 4s of 1907.....1947	M S	103	103	2	86	103	86	103	86
10-year deb 4 1/2s stamped.....1946	F A	105 1/2	105 1/2	21	94	108 1/2	94	108 1/2	94
Adriatic Elec Col extl 7s.....1952	A O	63 1/2	70		58	78	58	78	58
Aia Gt Sou Ist cons A 6s.....1943	J D	103 1/2	103 1/2	11	100	109 1/2	100	109 1/2	100
*Ist cons 4s series B.....1943	J D	103 1/2	103 1/2	3	95 1/2	103 1/2	95 1/2	103 1/2	95 1/2
Albany Perfor Wrap Pap 6s.....1948	A O	34	34 1/2	11	34	54	34	54	34
6s with warrant.....1948	A O	34	34	5	34	57	34	57	34
Alb & Susq Ist guar 3 1/2s.....1946	A O	72 1/2	77		70	90	70	90	70
Allegheny Corp coll trust 5s.....1944	F A	81	77 1/2	81	78	85	78	85	78
Coll & conv 6s.....1949	J D	69	67	70	44	76 1/2	44	76 1/2	44
*Coll & conv 5s.....1950	A O	45	45	45	25	50 1/2	25	50 1/2	25
*6s stamped.....1950	A O	37 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2	127	16 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	16 1/2
Allegh & West Ist gu 4s.....1998	A O	104 1/2	104 1/2	2	101	109	101	109	101
Allegh Val gen guar g 4s.....1942	M S	97	97	3	79	98 1/2	79	98 1/2	79
Allied Stores Corp deb 4 1/4s.....1950	F A	97	97	7	79	95 1/2	79	95 1/2	79
4 1/4s debentures.....1951	F A	91 1/2	91 1/2	3	79	95 1/2	79	95 1/2	79
Allis-Chalmers Mfg conv 4s.....1952	M S	109 1/2	109 1/2	110	102	106	102	106	102
*Alpine-Montan Steel 7s.....1955	M S	37 1/2	40		27	100	27	100	27
Am & Foreign Pow deb 5s.....2030	M S	54	50 1/4	54	63	38 1/2	54	63	38 1/2
American Ice s f deb 5s.....1963	J D	102	102	5	85	102	85	102	85
Amer I G Chem conv 5 1/2s.....1949	M N	101 1/2	101 1/2	138	89 1/2	105 1/2	89 1/2	105 1/2	89 1/2
Am Internat Corp conv 5 1/4s.....1949	J J	102	101 1/2	102 1/2	9	80	102 1/2	102 1/2	80
Amer Teleg & Telegr.....1943	M N	111 1/2	111 1/2	87	111 1/2	113 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2	111 1/2
20-year sinking fund 5 1/4s.....1961	A O	105 1/2	105 1/2	113	99 1/2	105 1/2	99 1/2	105 1/2	99 1/2
3 1/4s debentures.....1966	J D	105 1/2	105 1/2	88	99 1/2	105 1/2	99 1/2	105 1/2	99 1/2
3 1/4s debentures.....1966	J D	105 1/2	105 1/2	88	99 1/2	105 1/2	99 1/2	105 1/2	99 1/2
*Am Type Founders conv deb.....1950	J J	111	111	6	97 1/2	116	97 1/2	116	97 1/2
Amer Wat Wks & Elec 6s ser A.....1975	M N	100 1/2	100 1/2	6	84	106 1/2	84	106 1/2	84
Anacoconda Cop Min s f deb 4 1/4s.....1950	A O	106	105 1/2	106	34	102 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	102 1/2
*Anglo-Chilean Nitrate—									
S f income deb.....1967	J D	25 1/2	27	15	25 1/2	38	25 1/2	38	25 1/2
I Ann Arbor 1st g 4s.....1995	Q J	32 1/2	30	32	38	41	32	41	32
Ark & Mem Bridge & Term 5s.....1964	F A	96	96	1	94	100	94	100	94
Armour & Co (Del) 4s series B.....1955	F A	97 1/2	97 1/2	117	88	99 1/2	88	99 1/2	88
Ist m s f 4s ser C (Del).....1957	J J	98	97 1/2	98	14	86 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	86 1/2
Atchison Top & Santa Fe.....1995	A O	107	105 1/2	107	104	110 1/2	104	110 1/2	104
*Adjustment gold 4s.....1995</									

Bennett Bros. & Johnson

MUNICIPAL BONDS

New York, N. Y. One Wall Street Dlgby 4-5200

Chicago, Ill. 135 So. La Salle St. Randolph 7711

N. Y. 1-761 + Bell System Teletype + Cgo. 543

Table of Municipal Bonds with columns for Bond Description, Interest Period, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Ask, Bonds Sold, and Range Since Jan. 1.

Table of Bonds with columns for Bond Description, Interest Period, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Ask, Bonds Sold, and Range Since Jan. 1.

For footnotes see page 4029

BONDS		Interest	Friday	Week's		Bonds	Range		BONDS		Interest	Friday	Week's		Bonds	Range	
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE		Period	Last	Range	of		Low	High	Low	High	N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE		Period	Last		Range	of
Week Ended Dec. 30			Price	of	Friday's	Sold	Low	High	Week Ended Dec. 30			Price	of	Friday's	Sold	Low	High
				Bid	Asked		Jan. 1	Jan. 1					Bid	Asked		Jan. 1	Jan. 1
Illinois Bell Telp 3 1/2 ser B...	1970	A	112 3/4	112	112 3/4	23	106 3/4	112 3/4	Louisville & Nashville (Concluded)								
Illinois Central 1st gold 4 1/2...	1951	J	86	86	86	2	82	98	Paducah & Mem Div 4 1/2...	F	A						
1st gold 3 1/2...	1951	J	83	83	83	2	79 3/4	93 3/4	St Louis Div 2d gold 3 1/2...	M	S						
Extended 1st gold 3 1/2...	1951	A	83	83	83	2	77 3/4	79 3/4	Mob & Montg 1st g 4 1/2...	M	S						
1st gold 3 1/2 sterling...	1951	M							South Ry Joint Monon 4 1/2...	J	J						
Collateral trust gold 4 1/2...	1952	A	59 1/2	57 1/2	60 1/4	91	37 1/2	61	Atl Knox & Clin Div 4 1/2...	M	N	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	3	98	111 1/2
Refunding 4 1/2 ser B...	1952	M	62	59 1/2	62	35	34 1/2	62	Lower Austria Hydro El 6 1/2...	F	A						
Purchased lines 3 1/2...	1953	M		54	54	4	44 1/2	64	McCrorry Stores Corp s f deb 5 1/2...	F	A	106	106	106	4	22	98 1/2
Collateral trust gold 4 1/2...	1953	M	57 1/2	53	58 1/2	114	31	58 1/2	Maine Central RR 4 1/2 ser A...	J	D						
Refunding 6 1/2 ser B...	1955	M	57 1/2	64	65 1/2	36	39	66 1/2	Gen mtge 4 1/2 series A...	J	D						
40-year 4 1/2 ser Aug 1 1968...	1968	F	53 1/2	61	53 1/2	244	78	84	Manhat Sugar 4 s f Feb 1 1957...	M	N	30 1/2	27	28 1/2	14	20	35 1/2
Cairo Bridge gold 4 1/2...	1950	J					61	63	Manhat Ry (N Y) cons 4 s 1950...	A	O	30 1/2	29 1/2	31 1/2	78	17 1/2	36
Litchfield Div 1st gold 3 1/2...	1951	J					47	72	*Certificates of deposit...								
Louisiana Div & Term g 3 1/2...	1953	J					45	45	*Second 4 s...	J	D						
Omaha Div 1st gold 3 1/2...	1951	F					53	53	Manila Elec RR & Lt s f 5 1/2...	M	N	201 1/2	217	22	10	24 1/2	
St Louis Div & Term g 3 1/2...	1951	J					52	78	Manila RR (South Lines) 4 s...	M	N		101	101	1	70	81
Gold 3 1/2...	1951	J					55	56 1/2	1st ext 4 s...	M	N						
Springfield Div 1st g 3 1/2...	1951	F					50	75	*Man G B & N W 1st 3 1/2...	A	O						
Western Lines 1st g 4 1/2...	1951	F							Marlon Steam Shovel s f 6 1/2...	A	O						
Ill Cent and Chic St L & N O...									Market St Ry 7 s ser A... April 1940...	Q	J	52	50 1/2	52 1/2	20	50	97
Joint 1st ref 5 s series A...	1963	J	59 1/2	57	60	214	29	60	Mead Corp 1st 6 s with warr...	M	N	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	1	91	104 1/2
1st & ref 4 1/2 series C...	1963	J	55	53	55 1/2	113	28	55 1/2	Metrop Ed 1st 4 1/2 series D...	M	S	109 1/2	109 1/2	110	9	103 1/2	110 1/2
Illinois Steel deb 4 1/2...	1940	A	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	5	104 1/2	107 1/2	Metrop Wat Sew & D 5 1/2...	A	O	100	100	100 1/2	12	99 1/2	103 1/2
Insuler Steel Corp 6 1/2...	1948	F	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	6	27	40 1/2	*Met West Side El (Chic) 4 s 1938...	F	A		5 1/2	11 1/2		5 1/2	8
Ind Bloom & West 1st ext 4 s...	1940	A							*Mex Internat 1st 4 s asstd...	F	A						
Ind Ill & Iowa 1st g 4 s...	1950	J							*Sept 1914 coupon...	J	D						
Ind & Louisville 1st g 4 s...	1956	J							*Man Mill Mach 1st s f 7 1/2...	J	D						
Ind Union Ry 3 1/2 series B...	1966	M							Michigan Central Detroit & Bay...	J	J						
Industrial Rayon 4 1/2...	1948	J	93	93	93	3	93	94	City Atl Line 4 s...	J	J						
Inland Steel 3 1/2 series D...	1961	F	107 1/2	107 1/2	108	23	101 1/2	110	Jack Lans & Sag 3 1/2...	M	S						
Interboro Rap Tran 1st 5 s...	1966	J	62 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2	193	42 1/2	71	1st gold 3 1/2 series A...	M	N						
*Certificates of deposit...									Ref & Impt 4 1/2 series C...	J	J						
*10-year 6 s...	1932	A	37 1/2	37	38 1/2	18	10	45 1/2	Ret of Mt J 1st ext 5 s...	A	O	13 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	33	11 1/2	19 1/2
*10-year conv 7% notes...	1932	M	66 1/2	64 1/2	66	95	40	69 1/2	*Mid of N J 1st ext 5 s...	A	O						
*Certificates of deposit...									*Mil & N J 1st ext 4 1/2 (1880) 1934...	D	J						
Interlake Iron conv deb 4 s...	1947	A	89 1/2	89 1/2	90	12	65	92 1/2	*1st ext 4 1/2...	J	D						
Int Agric Corp 6 s stamped...	1942	M					100	102 1/2	*Con ext 4 1/2...	J	D						
*Int-Crit Nor 1st 6 s ser A...	1952	J	20 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	74	11 1/2	21	*Mil Spar & N W 1st gu 4 s...	M	S	15 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	42	12 1/2	20
*Adjustment 6 s ser A... July 1952...	1952	A	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	85	2 1/2	6	*Milw & State Line 1st 3 1/2...	J	J						
*1st 6 s series B...	1956	J	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	28	11 1/2	20	*Minn & St Louis 5 s cts...	M	N	7	6 1/2	7	36	4	8 1/2
*1st g 5 s series C...	1956	J							*1st & ref gold 4 s...	M	S	2 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	4	1 1/2	3 1/2
Internat Hydro El deb 6 s...	1944	A							*Ref & ext 50-yr 6 s ser A...	Q	F						
Int Merc Marine s f 6 s...	1941	A							*M St P & SS M con g 4 s int gu '38...	J	J	7 1/2	6 1/2	8	100	5 1/2	14 1/2
Internat Paper 6 s ser A & B...	1947	J	99 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/2	29	80 1/2	90 1/2	*1st cons 5 s...	J	J						
Ref s f 6 s series A...	1955	M	92 1/2	91 1/2	93	19	54	93	*1st cons 5 s gu as to int...	J	J	8	6 1/2	8	45	6 1/2	14 1/2
Int Rys Cent Amer 1st 5 s B...	1972	M	82	82	82	1	77	85	*1st & ref 6 s series A...	J	J						
Int Ilen & Ref 6 1/2...	1947	F							*2 1/2-year 5 1/2...	M	S	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	11	1	3 1/2
Int Teleg & Teleg deb g 4 1/2...	1952	J	65 1/2	64	67	148	39 1/2	74 1/2	*1st & ref 5 1/2 series B...	J	J	66 1/2	67	67	5	60 1/2	70 1/2
Conv deb 4 1/2...	1939	J							*Mo-Il RR 1st 5 s series A...	J	J	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	4	18 1/2	52 1/2
Debenture 6 s...	1955	F	68 1/2	67	69 1/2	173	42 1/2	78	Mo Kan & Tex 1st gold 4 s...	J	D	48 1/2	46 1/2	48 1/2	85	45 1/2	67
*Iowa Central Ry 1st & ref 4 s...	1951	M	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	21	1 1/2	5 1/2	M-K-T RR pr lien 5 s ser A...	J	J	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	41	28	42 1/2
James Frank & Clear 1st 4 s...	1959	J							Prior lien 4 1/2 series D...	J	J						
Kanawha & Mich 1st gu 4 s...	1930	A							*Cum adjust 5 s ser A... Jan 1967...	A	O	16	14 1/2	16 1/2	69	10	24
*K C F S & M Ry ref g 4 s...	1980	A	35 1/2	31 1/2	35 1/2	118	20 1/2	40 1/2	*Mo Pac 1st & ref 5 s ser A...	F	A	21 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2	74	14 1/2	25 1/2
*Certificates of deposit...									*Certificates of deposit...								
Kan City Sou 1st gold 3 1/2...	1950	A							*General 4 s...	M	S	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	428	4	8
Ref & Impt 5 s...	1950	J							*1st & ref 5 s series F...	M	S	21 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2	480	14 1/2	26 1/2
Kansas City Term 1st 4 s...	1960	J	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	41	103 1/2	108 1/2	*Certificates of deposit...	M	N	20 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	13	14 1/2	23
Kansas Gas & Electric 4 1/2...	1980	J	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	7	103 1/2	106 1/2	*1st & ref 5 s series G...	M	N	21 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2	105	14 1/2	25 1/2
*Karstadt (Rudolph) 1st 6 s...	1943	M							*Certificates of deposit...	M	N						
*Cts w stmp (par \$645)...	1943	M							*Conv gold 5 1/2...	M	N	3 1/2	1 1/2	3 1/2	4	2 1/2	3 1/2
*Cts w warr (par \$925)...	1943	M							*1st & ref g 5 s series H...	A	O	21	19 1/2	21 1/2	110	14 1/2	28 1/2
*Cts with warr (par \$925)...	1943	M							*Certificates of deposit...								
Keith (B F) Corp 1st 6 s...	1946	M							*1st & ref 5 s series I...	F	A	21 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2	276	14 1/2	25 1/2
Kentucky Central gold 4 s...	1987	J	104	105	6	99 1/2	108 1/2		*Certificates of deposit...								
Kentucky & Ind Term 4 1/2...	1961	J							*Mo Pac 3 7 s ext at 4% July 1938...	M	N						
Stamped...	1961	J							*Mobile & Ohio RR-								
Plain...	1961	J							*Montgomery Div 1st g 5 s...	F	A	21	19 1/2	21	5	13 1/2	28 1/2
4 1/2 unguaranteed...	1961	J							*Ref & Impt 4 1/2...	M	S	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	100	8 1/2	32 1/2
Kings County El L P 6 s...	1907	A							*Secured 5% notes...	M	S	33	30 1/2	31 1/2	41	9	37
Kings County Elev 1st g 4 s...	1949	F							Mohawk & Malone 1st gu g 4 s 1991...	M	S						
Kings Co Lighting 1st 6 s...	1954	J	98	95	98	1	88	100 1/2	Monongahela Ry 1st M 4 s ser A...	M	N	103	103	103	1	98 1/2	107 1/2
1st & ref 6 1/2...	1954	J							Monongahela Ry West Penn Pub Serv...	A	O						
Kinney (G R) 5 1/2 ext to 1941...	1941	J							1st mtge 4 1/2...	A	O	108	108	108	10	99	108 1/2
Koppers Co 4 s series A...	1951	M															

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Dec. 30						BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Dec. 30					
Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1	Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1
		Low	High					Low	High		
		Low	High	No.	Low	High	Low	High	No.	Low	High
Newport & C Bdge gen gu 4 1/2s 1945	J J	108 1/4	110	52	108 3/4	111 3/4					
N Y Cent RR 4s series A 1948	F A O	70	68 1/2	41	62	61 1/2					
10-year 3 3/4 sec s f 1945	A O	76 1/2	74 1/2	189	73 1/2	75 1/2					
Ref & Imp 4 1/2 series A 2013	A O	59 1/2	56 1/2	254	42	43					
Ref & Imp 5 series C 2013	A O	64	60 1/2	275	51	51 1/2					
Conv secured 3 3/4s 1957	M N	84	83 1/2	19	87	84 1/2					
N Y Cent & Hud River 3 1/2s 1957	J J	81 1/2	78 1/2	61	64	63 1/2					
Debenture 4s 2013	A O	59	57	212	38	36 1/2					
Ref & Imp 4 1/2 ser A 1945	F A	66 1/2	66 1/2	34	53	52 1/2					
Lake Shore coll gold 3 1/2s 1995	F A	66 1/2	64 1/2	16	58 1/2	84					
Mich Cent coll gold 3 1/2s 1995	F A	66 1/2	64 1/2	16	58 1/2	84					
N Y Chic & St Louis											
•Ref 5 1/2s series A 1974	A O	59 1/2	57 1/2	60	92	30	74				
•Ref 4 1/2s series C 1973	M S O	52 1/2	49	52	370	26 1/2	62				
•3-year 6s Oct 1 1938	A O	104	105	30	106	30	106				
4s collateral trust 1946	F A O	76	72 1/2	22	51 1/2	90					
1st mtge 3 1/2s extended to 1947	A O	103 1/2	103 1/2	19	98	108					
N Y Connect 1st gu 4 1/2s A 1953	F A	103 1/2	103 1/2	26	102 1/2	109 1/2					
1st guar 5s series B 1953	F A	106 1/2	105 1/2	19	102 1/2	109 1/2					
N Y Dock 1st gold 4s 1947	A O	52	53	65	67	53 1/2					
Conv 5% notes 1945	A O	52	52	18	101	103 1/2					
N Y Edison 3 1/2s ser D 1966	A O	107 1/2	108	18	101	103 1/2					
1st lien 3 1/2s ser E 1966	A O	108 1/2	108 1/2	9	101 1/2	108 1/2					
N Y & Erie—See Erie RR 1949	F A	116 1/2	116 1/2	15	112 1/2	117 1/2					
N Y Gas El L H & Pow g 5s 1948	J D	124 1/2	124 1/2	1	121 1/2	125					
Purchase money gold 4s 1949	F A	116 1/2	116 1/2	15	112 1/2	117 1/2					
•N Y & Greenwood Lake 5s 1946	M N	13 1/2	14	14	11	22					
N Y & Harlem gold 3 1/2s 2000	M N	99 1/2	99 1/2	5	95	103					
N Y Lack & West 4s ser A 1973	M N	62 1/2	62 1/2	5	60	80					
4 1/2s series B 1973	M N	62 1/2	66	5	64	93					
•N Y L E & W Coal & RR 5 1/2s 42	M N	47 1/2	50	5	85	96 1/2					
•N Y L E & W Coal & Imp 5s 1943	J J	47 1/2	75	5	85	96 1/2					
N Y & Long Branch gen 4s 1941	M S	50	75	5	11	19 1/2					
N Y & N E (Best Term) 4s 1939	M S	50	75	5	11	19 1/2					
N Y N H & H n-c deb 4s 1947	M S	13 1/2	13 1/2	29	10 1/2	17 1/2					
•Non-conv debenture 3 1/2s 1954	A O	14 1/2	12 1/2	36	10 1/2	17 1/2					
•Non-conv debenture 4s 1955	J J	12 1/2	14 1/2	126	11	21					
•Non-conv debenture 4s 1956	M N	14 1/2	12 1/2	88	11	20 1/2					
•Conv debenture 3 1/2s 1956	J J	14 1/2	12 1/2	79	10 1/2	18 1/2					
•Conv debenture 6s 1948	J O	16 1/2	14 1/2	17	12 1/2	23 1/2					
•Collateral trust 6s 1940	A O	22 1/2	20	92	18	35					
•Debenture 4s 1957	M N	6 1/2	6	7 1/2	98	5	12				
•1st & ref 4 1/2s ser of 1927 1967	J D	17	13 1/2	17	18	11 1/2	23				
•Harlem R & Pt Ches 1st 4s 1954	M N	53	51 1/2	53	50 1/2	79					
•N Y Ont & West ref g 4s 1992	M S D	8 1/2	7 1/2	8	113	5 1/2	11 1/2				
•General 4s 1956	J D	4 1/2	4 1/2	9	3 1/2	8					
•N Y Providence & Boston 4s 1942	A O	65 1/2	77	5	64	68					
N Y & Putnam 1st con gu 4s 1993	A O	61 1/2	47 1/2	5	47 1/2	58					
N Y Queens El L & Pow 3 1/2s 1956	M N	109 1/2	110 1/2	106	105 1/2	109					
N Y Ry Rys prior lien 6s stamp 1953	J J	104 1/2	105 1/2	92	100	95					
N Y & Richmond Gas 1st 6s A 1951	M N	93	93	70	90	93					
N Y Steam Corp 3 1/2s 1933	J J	101 1/2	101 1/2	42	100 1/2	102					
•N Y Susq & West 1st ref 5s 1937	J J	10 1/2	10 1/2	24	10	16					
•2d gold 4 1/2s 1937	F A	5 1/2	5 1/2	10	4	8 1/2					
•General gold 5s 1940	F A	5 1/2	4 1/2	10	4	8 1/2					
•Terminal 1st gold 5s 1943	M N	28	40	19	40	52					
N Y Teleg 1st & gen s f 4 1/2s 1939	M N	103 1/2	103 1/2	19	103 1/2	107					
Ref mtge 3 1/2s ser B 1967	J D	108 1/2	108 1/2	12	104 1/2	110					
N Y Trap Rock 1st 6s 1946	J D	63	68	62	67	75					
6s stamped 1946	J D	67 1/2	74	60	60	75					
•N Y Westch & Bost 1st 4 1/2s 1946	J J	3 1/2	2 1/2	194	2 1/2	6 1/2					
Niagara Falls Power 3 1/2s 1966	M S	110 1/2	107 1/2	8	104 1/2	110 1/2					
Niag Lock & O Pow 1st 5s A 1955	A O	108 1/2	107 1/2	8	107 1/2	108 1/2					
Niagara Share (Mo) deb 5 1/2s 1950	M N	94	94 1/2	10	82	97					
Nord Ry ext sink fund 6 1/2s 1950	A O	102 1/2	101 1/2	167	85	102 1/2					
•Norfolk South 1st & ref 5s 1961	F A	16 1/2	15 1/2	81	8 1/2	19 1/2					
•Certificates of deposit 1946	F A	14	15	27	9	17 1/2					
•Norfolk & South 1st g 5s 1941	M N	57	57	3	43 1/2	60					
Norfolk & W Ry 1st con s g 4s 1906	A O	119 1/2	120 1/2	13	111	121					
Northern Am Co deb 5s 1951	F A	105 1/2	106 1/2	75	97	107 1/2					
No Am Edison deb 5s ser A 1957	M S	104	104 1/2	7	99 1/2	105 1/2					
Deb 5 1/2s series B Nov 15 1963	F A	104 1/2	104 1/2	13	101	107					
Deb 5s series C Nov 15 1969	M N	105 1/2	105 1/2	127	96 1/2	103 1/2					
North Cent gen & ref 6s 1974	M S	115	106	1	110	115					
Gen & ref 4 1/2s series A 1974	M S	106	106	1	104 1/2	110 1/2					
•Northern Ohio Ry 1st guar 6s 1945	F A	42 1/2	42 1/2	23	40	46					
•Apr 1 1935 & sub coupons 1945	F A	38	38	82							
•Oct 1938 & sub coupons 1945	F A	32 1/2	32 1/2	4	28	35					
•Apr '33 to Oct '38 coupons 1945	F A	82 1/2	82 1/2	64	67	93 1/2					
North Pacific prior lien 4s 1947	J J	88 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	64	67	93 1/2				
Gen lien ry & id g 3s Jan 2047	J J	62 1/2	47 1/2	52 1/2	94	41	62 1/2				
Ref & Imp 4 1/2 series A 2047	J J	62 1/2	49 1/2	53	41	40	76				
Ref & Imp 6s series B 2047	J J	67 1/2	59 1/2	68 1/2	245	53 1/2	58 1/2				
Ref & Imp 5s series C 2047	J J	58	53 1/2	58	19	46	78				
Ref & Imp 4 1/2 series D 2047	J J	58 1/2	53	58 1/2	89	45	80				
Northern States Power 3 1/2s 1957	F A	107 1/2	107 1/2	21	102	107 1/2					
Northwestern Teleg 4 1/2s ext 1944	J J	100	100								
Og & L Cham 1st gu g 4s 1948	J J	4 1/2	4 1/2	2	4	13					
•Stamped 1948	J J	4	3 1/2	42	3 1/2	12					
Ohio Connecting Ry 1st 4s 1943	M S	105	108	107	108 1/2						
Ohio Edison 1st mtge 4s 1965	M S	106 1/2	106	38	98	108 1/2					
1st mtge 4s 1967	M S	106 1/2	105 1/2	17	98	108 1/2					
1st mtge 3 1/2s 1972	J J	100 1/2	100 1/2	58	91 1/2	101 1/2					
Oklahoma Gas & Elec 3 1/2s 1966	J D	107 1/2	106 1/2	10	98 1/2	107 1/2					
4s debentures 1946	J D	104 1/2	104 1/2	13	96 1/2	104 1/2					
Ontario Power N E 1st g 6s 1943	F A	112 1/2	112 1/2	2	111 1/2	114 1/2					
Ontario Transmission 1st 5s 1945	M N	110	113	10	110	113					
Oregon RR & Nav con g 4s 1945	J J	107 1/2	108	10	103	110					
Ore Short Line 1st con s g 5s 1946	J J	113 1/2	113 1/2	1	109	118 1/2					
Guar stpd con s 1946	J J	113 1/2	113 1/2	1	110 1/2	118 1/2					
Ore-Wash RR & Nav 4s 1961	J J	103 1/2	103 1/2	72	90 1/2	106 1/2					
Otis Steel 1st mtge A 4 1/2s 1962	J J	80	79 1/2	21	59	80					
Pacific Coast Co 1st g 5s 1946	J D	59 1/2	59 1/2	5	45	60 1/2					
Pacific Gas & El 4s series G 1964	J D	111 1/2	112	19	106 1/2	112					
1st & ref mtge 3 1/2s ser H 1961	J D	109 1/2	108 1/2	46	102 1/2	109 1/2					
1st & ref mtge 3 1/2s ser I 1966	J D	106 1/2	106 1/2	24	98 1/2	107					

Table of N. Y. Stock Exchange Bonds, Week Ended Dec. 30. Columns include Bond Name, Interest, Friday Last Sale Price, Range or Friday's Bid & Asked, Range Since Jan. 1, and Bonds Sold.

Table of N. Y. Stock Exchange Bonds, Week Ended Dec. 30. Columns include Bond Name, Interest, Friday Last Sale Price, Range or Friday's Bid & Asked, Range Since Jan. 1, and Bonds Sold.

Cash sales transacted during the current week and not included in the yearly range. No sales. Cash sale; only transaction during current week. a Deferred delivery sale; only transaction during current week. n Odd lot sale, not included in year's range.

The following is a list of the New York Stock Exchange bond issues which have been called in their entirety: Crown Willamette Paper 6s 1951, Jan. 1, 1939 at 103.

Companies reported as being in bankruptcy, receivership, or reorganized under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by sub-companies. Friday's bid and asked price. No sales transacted during current week.

Deferred delivery sales transacted during the current week and not included in the yearly range. No sales.

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

Table showing transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly. Columns include Week Ended Dec. 30, Stocks, Railroad & Misc. Bonds, State, Municipal & For'n Bonds, United States Bonds, and Total Bond Sales.

Table showing Sales at New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Dec. 30 and Jan. 1 to Dec. 30. Columns include Stocks, Government, State and foreign, and Railroad and Industrial.

Stock and Bond Averages

Below are the daily closing averages of representative stocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange as compiled by Dow, Jones & Co.:

Table showing Stock and Bond Averages. Columns include Date, Stocks (30 Industrials, 20 Railroads, 15 Utilities, Total 65 Stocks), and Bonds (10 First Grade Rates, 10 Second Grade Rates, 10 Utilities, Total 40 Bonds).

NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range unless they are the only transactions of the week and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (Dec. 24, 1938) and ending the present Friday (Dec. 30, 1938). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bond, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered.

Table with columns for STOCKS, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High), and a date range (Month, Day). The table lists numerous securities including Acme wire, Aero Supply, Agfa Anasco, Alinsworth, Air Associates, Air Investors, Air Conv preferred, Warrants, Alabama Gt Southern, Ala Power, \$6 preferred, Alles & Fisher, Alliance Invest, Allied Internat Invest, \$3 conv pref, Allied Products, Class A conv, Aluminum Co, 6% preference, Aluminum Goods, Aluminum Ltd, 8% preferred, American Airlines, American Beverage, American Book, Amer Box Board, American Capital, Class A common, Common class B, \$3 preferred, \$5.50 prior pref, Amer Centrifugal, Am Cities Power, Class A with warrants, Class B, Amer Cyanamid, Class B n-v, Amer Foreign Power, Amer Fork & Hoe, Amer Gas & Elec, \$6 preferred, American General, \$2 preferred, \$2.50 preferred, Amer Hard Rubber, Amer Invest of Ill com, Amer Laundry, Amer Lt & Trac, 6% preferred, Amer Mfg Co, Preferred, Amer Maracibo, Amer Meter, Amer Pneumatic Service, Amer Potash & Chemical, American Republics, Amer Seal-Kap, Am Superpower Corp, \$6 preferred, \$6 series preferred, American Thread, Anchor Post Fence, Angostura Wupperman, Apex Elec Mfg Co, Appalachian El Pow pref, Arcuturus Radio Tube, Arkansas Nat Gas, Common class A, Preferred, Arkansas P & L, Art Metal Works, Ashland Oil & Ref Co, Assoc Breweries of Can, Associated Elec Industries, Amer deposit rets, Assoc Gas & Elec, Common, Class A, \$5 preferred, Option warrants, Assoe Laundries of Amer, Common, Assoe Tel & Tl class A, Atlanta Gas Lt, Atlantic Coast Fisheries, Atlantic Coast Line, Atlas Corp warrants, Atlas Plywood Corp, Austin Silver Mines, Automatic Products, Automatic Voting Mach, Avery (B F), 6% preferred w w, 6% preferred xw, Warrants, Aviation & Trans Corp, Axton-Fisher Tobacco, Class A common, Babcock & Wilcox, Baldwin Locomotive, Purch warrants for com, 7% preferred, Baldwin Rubber, Bardstown Distill, Barlum Stainless Steel, Barlow & Seelig Mfg, Basic Dolomite, Bath Iron Works, Baumann (L) Co, 7% 1st preferred, Beaumont Mills, \$1.50 conv pref, Beech Aircraft Corp, Bell Aircraft Corp, Bellanca Aircraft, Bell Tel of Canada, Bell Tel of Pa, Benson & Hedges, Conv pref, Berkey & Gay Furniture, Purchase warrants, Blekford's Inc, \$2.50 conv pref, Birdsboro Steel Foundry & Machine Co, Blauser's common, Bliss (Common), Bliss & Laughlin, Blue Ridge Corp, \$3 opt conv pref, Blumenthal (S) & Co, Boback (H C) Co, 7% 1st preferred, Borne Strymer, Bourjols Inc, Bowman-Biltmore, 7% 1st preferred, 2d preferred, Brazilian Tr Lt & Pow, Breeze Corp, Brewster Aeronautical, Bridgeport Gas Light, Bridgeport Machine, Preferred, Bright Star Elec class B, Brill Corp class B, Class A, 7% preferred, Brillo Mfg Co common, Class A, British Amer Oil coupon, Registered, British Amer Tobacco, Am dep rets ord bearer, Am dep rets rex, British Celanese Ltd, Am dep rets ord rex, British Col Power, Brown Co 6% pref, Brown Fence & Wire, Class A pref, Brown Forman Distillery, \$6 preferred, Brown Rubber Co, Bruce (E L) Co, Buckeye Pipe Line, Buff Niag & East Pr pref, \$5 1st preferred, Bunker Hill & Sullivan, Burma Corp Am dep rets, Burry Biscuit Corp, Cable Elec Prods, Cables & Wireless Ltd, Am dep 5 1/2% prefs, Camba Sugar Estate, Camden Fire Ins Assoc, Class A pref, Canadian Car & Fdy, Canadian Indus Alcohol, B non-voting, Canadian Marconi, Capital City Products, Carib Syndicate, Carman & Co class A, Class B, Carnation Co common, Carnegie Metals, Carolina P & L, \$7 pref, \$6 preferred, Carrier Corp new conv, Carter (J W) Co common, Casco Products, Castle (A M) common, Castalin Corp of Amer, Celanese Corp of America, 7% 1st partio pref, Celluloid Corp common, \$7 div preferred, 1st preferred, Cent Hud G & E com, Cent Maine Pow 7% pf 100, Cent N Y Pow 5% pref, Cent Ohio Steel Prod, Cent Pow & Lt 7% pf 100, Cent & South West Util, Cent States Elec com, 6% preferred, 7% preferred, Conv preferred, Centrifugal Pipe, Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co, Charls Corp, Cheryl-Burrell common, Chesebrough Mfg, Chicago Flexible Shaft, Chicago Rivet & Mach, Chief Consol Mining, Childs Co preferred, Citrus Service common, Preferred, Preferred B, Preferred BB, Cities Serv P & L, \$7 pref, \$6 preferred, City & Suburban Homes, Clark Controller, Claude Neon Lights, Clayton & Lambert Mfg, Cleveland Elec Illum, Cleveland Tractor, Clinchfield Coal Corp, Club Alum Utensil, Cockshutt Plow Co, Cohn & Rosenberger, Colon Development ord, 6% conv preferred, Colorado Fuel & Iron warr, Colt's Patent Fire Arms, Columbia Gas & Elec, Conv 5% preferred, Columbia Oil & Gas, Columbia Pures Corp, Commonwealth & Southern Warrants, Commonwealth Distrib, Community P & L, \$6 pref, Community Pub Serv, Community Water Serv.

For footnotes see page 4035.

Table with columns for STOCKS (Continued), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). The table lists numerous companies and their stock prices.

For footnotes see page 4035

STOCKS (Continued)		Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1938		STOCKS (Continued)		Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1938		
Par	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Par	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	
Interstate Power \$7 pref. *	4 1/4	4	4 1/4	100	2 1/4	Mar 7 1/4	July	Nat Auto Fibre com.....1	8	7 1/2	8	900	3 1/4	Mar 10 1/4	Oct	
Investors Royalty.....1	17 1/2	16	17 1/2	500	1 1/4	May 19 1/4	Jan	Nat Bellas Hess com.....1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	5,900	3 1/2	Dec 1	Jan	
Iron Fireman Mfg v t c.....	17 1/2	16	17 1/2	350	1 1/4	Mar 19 1/4	Oct	National Candy Co.....*		7 1/4	7 1/4	300	7	Apr 1	Nov	
Irving Air Chute.....1	19 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2	4,600	7 1/4	Mar 19 1/2	Dec	National City Lines com. 1		12 1/2	12 1/2	900	6 1/2	Apr 13	Dec	
Italian Superpower A.....*	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	900	1 1/4	Oct 3 1/4	Jan	\$3 conv pref.....50		12 1/2	12 1/2	150	25	Apr 40	Feb	
Jacobs (F L) Co.....1	4 1/2	3 1/4	4 1/2	9,300	2	May 7 1/4	Jan	National Container (Del) 1		6 1/4	6 1/4	400	5 1/4	Sept 9	Jan	
Jeannette Glass Co.....*	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	2,000	1 1/4	Dec 3 1/4	Jan	National Fuel Gas.....*	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	2,100	11 1/2	Sept 14 1/2	Jan	
Jersey Central Pow & Lt- 5 1/4 preferred.....100	68 1/4	68 1/4	69 1/4	300	52 1/4	Apr 74 1/4	Nov	Nat Mfg & Stores com.....*		3 1/4	3 1/4	200	15	Mar 38	July	
6% preferred.....100					61	Apr 81	Nov	National Oil Products.....*		3 1/4	3 1/4	300	18	Mar 75	Nov	
7% preferred.....100					68	Apr 92	Nov	National P & L \$8 pref.....*		67 1/2	70 1/2	550	38 1/4	Mar 38	Nov	
Jones & Laughlin steel.....100	38 1/4	35 1/4	39	1,900	22	Nov 32 1/4	Aug	National Refining Co.....25		3 1/4	3 1/4	200	2 1/2	Sept 4 1/2	Jan	
Julian & Kokege com.....*					106	May 113 1/4	Oct	Nat Rubber Mach.....*		4 1/4	4 1/4	1,500	2 1/4	Mar 7 1/2	Aug	
Kansas C & E 7% pref. 100					4	Mar 7 1/4	Mar	Nat Service common.....1		1	1	100	1	Aug 2	Feb	
Kennedy's Inc.....5	5 1/4	4 1/4	5 1/4	2,400	5 1/4	Apr 11 1/4	Jan	Conv pref preferred.....*		1	1	100	1	Aug 2	Feb	
Ken Rad Tube & Lamp A.....*					4	Mar 7 1/4	Mar	National Steel Car Ltd.....*	60	60	67	550	32	Mar 70 1/4	Nov	
Kimberly-Clark 6% pf. 100					103	Dec 106	Aug	National Sugar Refining...*	12	11 1/2	12	700	10 1/2	Mar 18 1/2	Jan	
Kingsbury Breweries.....1					1/4	Dec 1	Jan	National Tea 5 1/2% pref. 10		7 1/2	6 3/4	1,300	6 1/4	Dec 9 1/4	Jan	
Kings Co Ltd 7% pf B 100		50	50	10	28 1/2	Mar 67	Nov	Nat Tunnel & Mines.....*		2	1 1/2	2	3,300	1 1/4	Jan 3	Jan
5% preferred D.....100					23 1/2	Mar 54 1/2	Oct	Nat Union Radio Corp.....1		15 1/2	15 1/2	2,300	3 1/4	Mar 1	July	
Kingston Products.....1	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/2	1,650	1 1/4	June 3 1/4	Jan	Navarro Oil Co.....*		13 1/4	14	600	12 1/4	May 17	July	
Kirby Petroleum.....1	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	1,300	2 1/4	Dec 5	Feb	Nebel (Oscar) Co com.....*		10 1/2	10 1/2	100	10 1/2	Feb 1 1/2	Nov	
Kirk'd Lake G M Co Ltd 1					12 1/2	Dec 15 1/4	Jan	Nebraska Pow 7% pref. 100		46	46	100	79	July 79	July	
Klein (D Kml) Co.....*		13	13	100	12 1/2	Dec 15 1/4	Jan	Nehi Corp common.....*		46	46	100	46	July 79	July	
Kleinert (I B) Rubber Col 1	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	7,100	5 1/4	Mar 8 1/4	Dec	1st preferred.....*								
Knott Corp common.....1	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	900	25 1/4	Mar 14 1/2	July	Nelson (Herman) Corp.....5		5	5	100	3 1/4	June 8 1/4	Oct	
Kohaeco Stores Inc.....*					10 1/4	Jan 12 1/2	Feb	Neptune Meter class A.....*		5	5	100	4 1/4	June 7 1/4	Jan	
Koppers Co 6% pref.....100		76 1/2	76 1/2	20	68	Nov 102 1/2	Jan	Nettle Le Mur Co A.....*		5	5	600	4 1/4	Nov 1 1/4	Oct	
Krege Dept Stores.....*					27 1/4	June 45	Sept	Nevada Call Elec com. 100								
4% conv 1st pref.....100					11 1/4	June 12 1/2	Feb	7% preferred.....100		47	47	25	45	June 51	July	
Kress (S H) special pref. 100		11 1/4	12 1/4	1,400	11 1/4	June 12 1/2	Feb	New Engr Pow Assoc.....*		10 1/2	11 1/2	150	10	Apr 12 1/4	July	
Kreuger Brewing Co.....*		4 1/2	5	900	4 1/2	Dec 11	Jan	6% preferred.....100		55	55	550	36	Mar 62	Jan	
Lackawanna RR (N J) 100					38	May 49	Aug	New England Tel & Tel 100		104 1/4	104 1/4	70	85	Mar 108	July	
Lake shores Mines Ltd.....1	50 1/4	47 1/4	50 1/4	4,300	44 1/4	Sept 58 1/2	Feb	New Haven Clock Co.....*		7 1/2	8	600	4 1/4	Mar 11	Oct	
Lakey Foundry & Mach. 1	3	2 1/2	3	1,000	1 1/4	Mar 3 1/4	Nov	New Idea Inc common.....*		14	14 1/4	700	10	Sept 17	Oct	
Lane Bryant 7% pref. 100					60	Dec 85 1/4	Jan	New Jersey Zinc.....25		61	62 1/2	1,850	45 1/4	Mar 72 1/2	Jan	
Lefcourt Realty common 1					10	Dec 15	July	New Mex & Ariz Land.....1		1 1/2	1 1/2	700	1 1/4	Mar 2 1/2	Jan	
Conv preferred.....*					10	Dec 15	July	Newmont Mining Corp. 10		75 1/2	77 1/2	1,000	42	Mar 88 1/2	Nov	
Lehigh Coal & Nav.....*	3 1/4	2 1/2	3 1/4	9,500	2 1/4	May 5 1/4	July	New Process Co.....*					18	Mar 25	Oct	
Leonard Oil Develop.....25	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11,700	13	Dec 32	Nov	N Y Auction Co com.....*					1 1/4	Mar 2	Jan	
Le Tourneau (R G) Inc 1	31 1/4	31 1/4	32	400	13	Mar 32	Nov	N Y City Omnibus.....*								
Line Material Co.....5		13	14	1,400	11 1/4	June 16 1/4	Oct	Warrants.....*		17 1/2	17 1/2	100	5 1/4	Mar 20 1/4	July	
Lion Oil Refining.....1	20 1/4	19	20 1/4	1,300	15 1/4	Mar 25 1/4	Jan	N Y & Honduras Rosario 10	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	100	20	Mar 30	Jan	
Lipton (Thos J) class A.....1		11 1/2	11 1/2	200	10	Sept 14	Feb	N Y Merchandise.....10		105 1/2	106 1/2	20	81 1/4	Apr 109 1/4	Oct	
6% preferred.....25					19	Sept 25	Jan	N Y Pr & Lt 7% pref. 100					91	Apr 103	Oct	
Lit Brothers common.....*					1	Mar 3	July	\$8 preferred.....*								
Loblitz Groceries cl A.....*		12 1/4	13	300	7 1/4	Mar 16 1/4	Aug	N Y Shipbuilding Corp.....*		13 1/4	12	13 1/4	1,900	5	Mar 13 1/4	Dec
Locke Steel Chain.....6		35	37 1/2	33,100	5 1/4	Mar 37 1/4	Dec	Founders shares.....1	13 1/4	12	13 1/4	1,900	5	Mar 13 1/4	Dec	
Lockheed Aircraft.....1	37	35	37 1/2	33,100	5 1/4	Mar 37 1/4	Dec	New York Transit Co.....5		15	15 1/4	90	3 1/4	Dec 4 1/4	Jan	
Lone Star Gas Corp.....*		8 1/4	9	4,300	6 1/4	Mar 10 1/4	Oct	N Y Water Serv 6% pf. 100					10 1/4	Mar 21 1/4	Oct	
Long Island Lighting.....*					1/4	Dec 1 1/4	Jan	Niagara Hudson Power.....*								
Common.....1		23 1/4	26	875	23 1/4	Dec 42	Jan	Common.....10	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	19,100	5 1/4	Mar 10 1/4	Oct	
7% preferred.....100		19	22 1/2	1,650	18 1/2	Dec 34 1/4	Jan	5 1/2 1st pref.....100		85 1/4	86	350	70	Mar 89 1/4	July	
6% pref class B.....100		1 1/4	1 1/4	300	1 1/4	Dec 3 1/4	Jan	5% 2d preferred.....100					60	May 82 1/4	Dec	
Loudon Packing.....1	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8,100	6 1/4	Dec 9 1/4	Jan	Class A opt warrants.....*		1 1/4	1 1/4	2,900	1 1/2	Sept 2 1/4	Jan	
Louisiana Land & Explor. 1					88	July 90	Oct	Class B opt warrants.....*		1 1/4	1 1/4	1,100	1 1/2	Apr 2 1/4	Nov	
Louisiana P & L \$6 pref.....*					1/4	Mar 1/4	Jan	Niagara Share.....*		5 1/4	4 1/4	2,400	3 1/4	Mar 7 1/4	Oct	
Lucky Tiger Comb G M. 10		7 1/2	7 1/2	100	1/4	Mar 1/4	Jan	Class B common.....5	5 1/4	4 1/4	5 1/4	2,400	3 1/4	Mar 7 1/4	Oct	
Ludlow Valve Mfg Co.....*		1 1/4	1 1/2	200	1	July 4	Oct	Class A preferred.....100		60 1/4	59	61	2,600	79 1/2	Oct 89 1/4	Jan
Lynch Corp common.....5	33 1/4	30 1/4	33 1/4	500	24	Mar 39	July	Niles-Bement Pond.....*		59	61	2,600	24 1/2	Apr 61 1/4	Dec	
Majestic Radio & Tel.....1	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	4,200	1/4	Mar 1 1/4	July	Nineteen Hundred Corp B 1					7 1/4	Mar 9 1/4	Feb	
Manati Sugar opt warr.....*	1/4	1/4	1/4	300	1/4	Sept 1/4	July	Pipsting Mines.....5		1 1/4	1 1/4	1,100	1 1/4	Sept 2 1/4	Feb	
Mangled Stores.....1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	300	1 1/4	Apr 4 1/4	Jan	Nona Electric.....1	5	4 1/4	5 1/4	2,100	3	Mar 6 1/4	Oct	
\$5 conv preferred.....*					29 1/4	June 45	Feb	Nor Amer Lt & Power.....1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	4,300	1/4	Mar 2 1/4	Oct	
Manschewitz (B) com.....*		10 1/2	11	300	15	May 20 1/2	Dec	Common.....1	62	61 1/2	62	650	31	Mar 62 1/4	Dec	
Mapes Consl Mfg Co.....*	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	300	15	May 20 1/2	Dec	\$6 preferred.....*		20	21	400	20	Mar 22 1/4	Aug	
Marconi Intl Marine.....*					5 1/4	Nov 7 1/4	Jan	North Amer Rayon cl A.....*		20	20 1/4	300	11 1/4	Mar 27 1/4	Aug	
Communications ord reg £1					16 1/4	Mar 24	Mar	Class B common.....*		20	20 1/4	300	11 1/4	Mar 27 1/4	Aug	
Margay Oil Corp.....*		4	4 1/4	700	1 1/4	Mar 2 1/4	July	6% prior preferred.....50					42	Apr 47 1/4	Nov	
Marion Steam Shovel.....*		2	2	100	1 1/4	Mar 2 1/4	July	No Am Utility Securities.....*		7 1/4	7 1/4	100	3 1/4	Mar 4 1/4	Oct	
Mass Util Assoc v t c.....1		6 1/4	7 1/4	700	4 1/4	Mar 10	July	Nor Central Texas Oil.....5					3 1/4	Mar 1 1/4	July	
Massey Harris common.....*		6 1/4	7 1/4	700	4 1/4	Mar 10	July	Nor European Oil com 1		80	80	3,100	47	Apr 84 1/4	Nov	
Master Electric Co.....1					11 1/4	Mar 18 1/4	Nov	Nor Ind Pub Ser 8% pf. 100					50	Apr 91 1/4	Nov	
May Hosiery Mills Inc.....*					47	Feb 55	July	7% preferred.....100					50	Apr 91 1/4	Nov	
\$4 preferred.....*					74 1/4	May 85	May	Northern Pipe Line.....10		4 1/4	4 1/4	200	4	Mar 6	Feb	
McCull Frontenac Oil.....*					93	Oct 99 1/4	Aug	Nor Sts Fow com of A.....100	11 1/4	8 1/4	11 1/4	10,100	6 1/4	Mar 23 1/4	Dec	
6% preferred.....100		1 1/4	1 1/4	200	1 1/4	Mar 3 1/4	Oct	Norwest Engineering.....*		13 1/4	14 1/4	310	8 1/4	Mar 28 1/4	Dec	
McCord Rad & Mfg B.....*	16 1/4	14 1/4	16 1/4	2,200	7 1/4	Mar 30 1/4										

STOCKS (Continued)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1938		STOCKS (Continued)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1938	
			Low	High		Low	High				Low	High			
Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter	6%	6 3/4	7	1,000	5 1/4 Jan	7 1/4 July	South New Engl Tel	100				185 June	151 1/2 Sept		
Pitte Hess & L E RR	50				37 1/4 Mar	42 1/4 Nov	Southern Pipe Line	10	3 1/4	3 1/4	200	3 1/4 Oct	5 1/4 Jan		
Pittsburgh Forge	11	9 1/4	11 1/4	1,800	4 1/4 Mar	11 1/4 Nov	Southern Union Gas	10				3 1/4 Dec	5 1/4 Apr		
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	62	55 1/4	62 1/2	710	34 1/4 Mar	62 1/4 Jan	Profundered A	25				10 July	17 Oct		
Pittsburgh Metallurgical	10	8	8	200	4 1/4 Mar	10 Oct	Southland Royalty Co	5	6 1/4	7 1/4	2,000	5 1/4 Mar	7 1/4 Nov		
Pittsburgh Plate Glass	25	107 1/2	107 1/2	2,700	55 Mar	115 1/4 Oct	South Penn Oil	25	31 1/4	30 1/4	1,700	28 1/4 Apr	29 Mar		
Pleasant Valley Wine Co	1			1,000	1/2 June	1 1/4 Jan	So West Pa Pipe Line	50				16 1/2 Dec	22 1/2 Jan		
Plough Inc	600	8 1/2	9 1/4	600	6 June	11 Nov	Spanish & Gen Corp	1	1/2	1/2	500	1/2 Feb	1/2 June		
Polaris Mining Co	25c	2 1/2	2 1/2	600	1 1/4 Dec	3 1/4 Mar	Am dep rets ord reg	1				1/2 Nov	1/2 Jan		
Potrero Sugar common	5	2	2	1,600	1/2 Sept	1 1/4 Jan	Am dep rets ord bearer	1				2 1/2 Dec	5 Aug		
Powderell & Alexander	5	4 1/4	4 1/4	2,000	2 1/4 Mar	5 1/4 Aug	Spencer Shoe Co					1 Nov	2 1/2 Dec		
Power Corp of Canada	100	10 1/4	10 1/4	100	10 June	16 1/4 Aug	Stahl-Meyer Inc	2	1 1/2	2	300	2 1/2 Dec	5 Aug		
6% 1st preferred	100				95 Feb	97 July	Standard Brewing Co					3 1/2 July	3 1/2 Jan		
Pratt & Lambert Co	19	18 1/2	19	400	17 June	24 July	Standard Cap & Seal com	1	15 1/2	15 1/2	200	12 1/2 Mar	18 1/2 Aug		
Premier Gold Mining	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3,900	1 1/4 Mar	2 1/2 Aug	Standard Conv preferred	10	20 1/2	21 1/4	450	18 Jan	23 1/2 Aug		
Prentice-Hall Inc com					33 June	40 Aug	Standard Dredging Corp					2 Apr	2 1/2 Feb		
Pressed Metals of Amer	23	23	23	100	1/4 Apr	1/2 Jan	\$1.60 conv preferred	20	12	12	100	11 Apr	14 1/2 Nov		
Producers Corp	25c				3 1/4 Apr	6 1/4 Jan	Standard Invest \$5 1/2 pref	10	11	11	1,050	5 Mar	14 1/2 Nov		
Prosperity Co class B					3 1/4 Mar	6 1/4 Jan	Standard Oil (Ky)	10	17 1/4	17 1/4	3,000	18 Mar	18 1/2 July		
Providence Gas					6 1/4 Mar	7 1/2 Jan	Standard Oil (Neb)	25	6 1/4	6 1/4	2,300	5 1/4 Dec	8 Aug		
Prudential Investors					8 1/4 Mar	9 1/2 Jan	Standard Oil (Ohio) com	25	19 1/4	18 1/4	1,600	16 1/4 Mar	22 1/2 June		
\$6 preferred					83 Aug	98 Jan	5% preferred	100				90 June	104 Oct		
Public Service of Colorado					95 Mar	103 July	Standard Pow & Lt	1	1	1	9,000	5 1/2 Sept	1 1/2 Jan		
6% 1st preferred	100				103 1/4 Jan	108 1/4 Dec	Common class B					5 1/2 June	1 1/2 Jan		
7% 1st preferred	100						Preferred	28	26 1/2	28	150	17 1/2 June	40 Oct		
Public Service of Indiana							Standard Products Co	1	9 1/4	8 1/2	9 1/4	1,500	3 1/2 Mar	11 1/2 Nov	
\$7 prior preferred							Standard Silver Lead	1	22 1/2	22 1/2	6,100	11 Mar	11 Jan		
\$6 preferred							Standard Steel Spring	5	22 1/2	22 1/2	2,300	6 1/2 Mar	24 1/2 Jan		
Public Service of Okla							Standard Tube Co	1	2	2	2,300	2 Apr	4 1/2 July		
6% prior lien pref	100	90 1/4	92	20	75 1/4 Apr	92 Dec	Standard Wholesale Phos					16 Dec	17 1/2 Oct		
7% prior lien pref	100	100	100	30	87 May	100 Dec	phate & Acid Wks Inc	20				2 1/2 Jan	5 1/2 Apr		
Puget Sound P & L					50 1/4 July	1/2 Apr	Starrett (The) Corp v t c	1	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	3,700	2 1/2 June	6 1/2 Oct	
\$5 preferred							Steel Co of Can Ltd					10 1/2 Apr	15 1/2 Oct		
\$6 preferred							Stein (A) & Co common					2 1/2 Apr	5 1/2 Nov		
Puget Sound Pulp & Tim							Sterch Bros Stores					24 1/2 Mar	35 Oct		
Pyle National Co com	5	5 1/4	5 1/4	200	4 1/4 May	7 1/2 Nov	6% 1st preferred	50				6 June	10 1/2 Sept		
Pyrene Manufacturing	10	5 1/2	5 1/2	400	4 1/4 Sept	7 1/2 Jan	5% 2d preferred	20				2 1/2 Dec	8 1/2 Oct		
Quaker Oats common	10	116	117 1/2	100	90 Mar	117 1/2 Dec	Sterling Aluminum Prod	1	6 1/2	5 1/4	6 1/2	805	2 1/2 Dec	4 1/2 Oct	
6% preferred	100	147	147	10	136 May	152 Oct	Sterling Brewers Inc	1	2 1/2	3 1/4	1,200	2 1/2 Dec	4 1/2 Jan		
Quebec Power Co		16	16 1/2	300	13 1/4 Mar	17 1/4 Sept	Sterling Inc	1	4	3 1/4	4	1,300	2 Mar	4 1/2 Nov	
Ry & Light Secur com		10 1/2	9 1/4	250	7 1/4 Mar	14 Oct	Stetson (J B) Co com					3 1/2 Dec	9 1/2 Aug		
Railway & Util Invest A	1				1/4 Feb	1/2 Feb	Stines (Hugo) Corp	5	1	1	200	1 Nov	2 Feb		
Raymond Concrete Pile							Stroock (S) Co					7 Jan	13 July		
Common							Sullivan Machinery					8 Mar	18 Nov		
\$3 conv preferred							Sunray Drug Co					2 Dec	3 1/2 Jan		
Raytheon Mfg com	50c	2 1/4	2 1/4	1,100	1 1/4 Mar	5 July	Sunray Oil	1	2 1/2	2	2	3,600	29 1/2 Apr	39 Aug	
Red Bank Oil Co							Superior Oil Co (Calif)	25				39 Oct	45 1/2 Dec		
Red Roller Bit Co							Superior Port Cement					43 1/4 Nov	44 Nov		
Reeves (Daniel) common							\$3.50 part					8 Apr	15 1/2 Oct		
Reiter-Foster Oil	50c						Swan Finch Oil Corp	15	5 1/4	5 1/4	100	4 Dec	8 Sept		
Reliance Elec & Eng'g	5	10 1/2	11 1/2	2,000	8 1/4 May	14 1/2 Nov	Taggart Corp com	1	4 1/4	5	1,000	2 1/2 Mar	6 1/2 July		
Reynolds Investing	1						Tampa Electric Co com	1	34 1/4	36 1/4	800	26 1/2 Feb	30 Dec		
Rice Strix Dry Goods	1						Tateyeast Inc class A	1				5 1/2 Mar	5 1/2 Jan		
Richmond Radiator	1	3 1/4	3 1/4	1,700	1 Mar	4 Dec	Taylor Distilling Co	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,300	1 1/2 Dec	1 1/2 Jan		
Rio Grande Valley Gas Co							Technicolor Inc common	22	20 1/2	22 1/2	5,100	14 1/4 Mar	26 1/2 July		
Voting trust etc							Tenn El Pow 7 1/2 1st pf	100	70	70	25	44 Mar	76 1/2 Oct		
Rocheester G&E% pD	100						Texas P & L 7% pref	100	90	90	30	83 Oct	102 Jan		
Roeser & Pendleton Inc							Texon Oil & Land Co	2	3 1/4	3 1/4	2,500	3 1/4 Mar	5 1/2 Oct		
Rolls Royce Ltd							Thew Shovel Co com	5	14 1/4	15	600	6 1/2 Mar	21 July		
Am dep rets ord reg	£1						Tilo Roofing Inc	1	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	7 1/2 Mar	15 Oct		
Rome Cable Corp com	£1	10 1/4	12	700	1 Jan	2 1/4 Dec	Tishman Realty & Constr					2 Dec	6 Feb		
Roosevelt Field Inc	5						Tobacco Allied Stocks					50 Mar	63 Oct		
Root Petroleum Co	1	2	2 1/2	1,500	1 1/4 Mar	4 1/4 Dec	Tobacco Prod Exports					2 1/2 Mar	5 1/2 Oct		
\$1.20 conv pref	20	6	6	300	3 1/2 Mar	9 1/4 Jan	Tobacco Reg Tr								
Rossia International							Ordinary reg	£1							
Goyalite Oil Co Ltd		43 1/2	43 1/2	25	35 Sept	46 1/2 July	Def registered 5s								
Royal Typewriter		73	73	750	30 1/4 Nov	34 1/2 July	Todd Shipyards Corp								
Russeks Fifth Ave	2 1/2	6 1/2	5 3/4	100	4 1/4 Mar	8 1/4 July	Toledo Edison 6% pref	100	79 1/2	79 1/2	195	44 Mar	82 Dec		
Rustless Iron & Steel	1	12	10	6,300	5 Mar	12 Dec	Toledo Edison 6% pref	100	101 1/2	101 1/2	10	85 1/2 Apr	104 Oct		
\$2.50 conv pref	100	41	40	150	35 Mar	41 Dec	7% preferred A	100				98 1/2 Mar	111 Dec		
Ryan Consol Petrol		3	2 1/2	2,000	2 1/4 Mar	4 Jan	Tonopah Belmont Devel	10c				1 1/2 Jan	1 1/2 Aug		
Ryerson & Haynes com	1						Tonopah Mining of Nev	1	1/2	1/2	600	1 1/2 Dec	1 1/2 Jan		
Safety Car Heat & Lt		59	62	225	48 Mar	92 Jan	Trans Lux Pict Screen					1 1/2 Oct	3 1/2 Jan		
St Lawrence Corp Ltd							Common	1	2	1 1/2	2	2,000	4 1/2 June	7 1/2 Jan	
\$2 conv pref A	50						Transwestern Oil Co	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	2,900	3 1/2 June	7 1/2 Jan		
St Regis Paper com	5	3 1/2	2 1/2	10,300	2 1/4 Mar	4 1/4 Oct	Tri-Continental warrants					1 1/2 June	1 1/2 June		
7% preferred	100	75 1/2	57	100	42 Mar	71 Oct	Truns Pork Stores Inc	1	11 1/2	9	11 1/2	8,100	7 July	12 1/2 Aug	
Salt Dome Oil Co		16 1/2	16 1/2	1,900	15 1/2 Nov	18 1/2 Nov	Tubize Chatillon Corp	1	35	32 1/2	35	700	18 1/2 Mar	12 1/2 Oct	
Samson United Corp com	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	700	1 Sept	3 1/4 Aug	Class A	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	1,300	2 Mar	3 1/2 Oct		
Savoy Oil Co	5						Tung-Sol Lamp Works	1	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	900	2 Apr	3 1/2 Nov	
Schiff Co common	25	11 1/4	11 1/4	200	8 Mar	15 Jan	80c div preferred					1 1/2 Mar	7 1/2 Oct		
Seavell Mfg	25	25 1/2	24	1,600	15 1/2 June	29 1/2 Nov	Series B pref					2 Mar	6 Oct		
Seranton Elec & pref							Unexcelled Mfg Co	10	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1 1/2 Mar	1 1/2 Mar		
Seranton Lace common							Union Mfg Co of Canada	10	12 1/2	12 1/2	200	11 Sept	15 Jan		
Seranton Spring Brook							Union Investment com					3 1/2 Mar	6 1/2 Jan		
Water Service pref							Union Premier Foods Sts	1	12 1/2	12 1/2	600	10 Jan	14 1/2 July		
Seullin Steel Co com		12 1/2	13 1/2	2,500	3 1/4 Mar	14 1/4 Nov	Union Traction Co	50				2 1/2 Dec	3 1/2 Aug		
Warrants							United Chemicals com					2 Mar	4 1/2 Nov		
Securities Corp general							\$3 com & part pref					30 Mar	38 1/2 Nov		
Seaman Bros Inc							Un Cigar-Whelan Sts	10c	1 1/4	1 1/4	12,800	1 1/2 Mar	1 1/2 Oct		
Sezal Lock & Hardware	1						United Corp warrants					2 1/2 Mar	3 1/2 Oct		
Selberling Rubber com	1	6 1/4	6 1/4	5,300	5 1/4 May	1 1/4 Dec	United Gas Corp com	1	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	42,000	2 1/2 Dec	5 1/2 Jan	
Selby Shoe Co	1						1st \$7 pref non-voting	100	82 1/2	80	83	1,000	69 Mar	100 Jan	
Selected Industries Inc	1						Option warrants					6 1/2 Apr	1 1/4 Oct		
Common															

STOCKS (Concluded) Par	Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1938		BONDS (Continued)		Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1938			
	Low	High	Low	High		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High		Low	High		
Utah Radio Products.....						1 1/4	June	2 1/4	Oct	Delaware El Pow 5 1/2s 1959	103 3/4	104	2,000	97 1/2	Mar	105	Dec	
Utility Equities Corp.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	2,500	1 1/4	Apr	3 1/4	July	Denver Gas & Elec 6s 1949	106 1/4	106 3/4	1,000	106 1/4	Dec	110	May	
\$5.50 priority stock.....	51	52	51	52	450	3 1/4	June	5 1/4	Nov	Detroit Internat Bridge								
Utility & Ind Corp com.....	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	2,100	1 1/8	Jan	2 1/8	Jan	*Certificates of deposit	7 1/2	5 1/4	29,000	2 1/2	Oct	7 1/2	Dec	
Conv preferred.....	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	3,800	1 1/8	Mar	2 1/8	Jan	*Deb 7s.....Aug 1 1952	7 3/4	5 1/4	8,000	2 1/2	Sept	7 1/2	Dec	
Util Pow & Lt common.....	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1,800	1 1/8	Mar	2 1/8	Jan	*Deb 7s.....Aug 1 1952			20,000	1 1/2	Oct	1 1/2	May	
Class B.....	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	400	1 1/8	Sept	2 1/8	Jan	*Certificates of deposit			12,000	1 1/2	Oct	1 1/2	Apr	
7% preferred.....	13 3/4	12 3/4	14	14	1,000	7	Mar	17 3/4	Jan	Eastern Gas & Fuel 4s 1958	60 1/2	58 1/4	60 1/2	147,000	55 3/4	Dec	81 1/2	May
Valspar Corp com.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,500	1 1/2	Mar	3 1/2	July	Edison El III (Bost) 3 1/2s 65	110 1/4	110 1/4	1,000	106	Apr	111 1/2	Dec	
44 conv pref.....	26	28	26	28	275	20 1/4	June	36	July	Elec Pow & Light 6s 2030	74	71 1/4	74	54,000	53 1/2	Mar	80	Nov
Van Norman Mach Tool.....						11	Mar	28 1/2	Nov	Elmira Wat Lt & RR 6s '56	110 3/8	112		97 3/4	Apr	109 1/2	Nov	
Venezuela Mex Oil Co.....					900	2 1/2	Mar	7 1/2	Nov	El Paso Elec 6s A.....1950	110 1/4			98	Mar	105	Oct	
Venezuelan Petroleum.....					11,500	1 1/2	Mar	1 1/2	July	Empire Dist El 5s.....1952	99 3/4	98 3/4	99 3/4	82,000	83 3/4	Mar	100 1/2	Oct
Va Pub Serv 7% pref.....	40	40	40	40	20	38 1/4	Dec	77 1/4	Jan	Ercote Marell Elec Mfg								
Vogt Manufacturing.....						4 1/2	June	10 1/2	July	6 1/2s series A.....1953			8,000	38	Sept	57	Nov	
Waco Aircraft Co.....	7 3/4	6	8	8	5,200	1 1/2	Mar	8	Dec	Erle Lighting 5s.....1967	107 1/2	107 1/2	2,000	102 1/2	Feb	108 1/2	Nov	
Wagner Baking v t c.....	7 1/2	6 3/4	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,400	5 1/4	Mar	11 1/4	Jan	Federal Wat Serv 6 1/2s 1954	82	85	31,000	58	Apr	85	Dec	
Wahl Co common.....					200	3 1/2	Dec	1 1/2	Mar	Finland Residential Mtge								
Waitt & Bond class A.....						5 1/2	Dec	7 1/2	Sept	Banks 6s 5s stpd.....1961	102 1/4	102 1/4	4,000	98	Sept	105	Feb	
Class B.....						5 1/2	Dec	7 1/2	Sept	Firestone Cot Mills 6s 1948	101 1/4	101 1/4	6,000	101 1/4	July	105 1/2	Jan	
Walker Mining Co.....						1 1/4	June	2	Nov	First Bohemian Glass 7s '57				52	Sept	95	Jan	
Wayne Knitting Mills.....					200	6	Mar	11	Nov	Florida Power 4s ser C 1966	90 1/4	89 1/2	90 1/4	29,000	76	Apr	90 1/2	Nov
Weisbaum Bros-Brower.....					200	4 1/4	Apr	8	Aug	Florida Power & Lt 5s 1954	95 3/4	93 1/4	95 3/4	170,000	74	Mar	95 1/2	Oct
Wellington Oil Co.....					2,500	2 1/2	Dec	6 1/4	Jan	Gary Electric & Gas.....								
Wentworth Mfg.....	2 3/4	2 1/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	1,800	1 1/2	Mar	3 1/2	Oct	5s ex-warr stamped 1944	95 3/4	94 3/4	95 3/4	4,000	78	Apr	98 1/2	Nov
Western Air Express.....					300	1 1/4	Sept	4 1/4	Nov	Gatineau Power 1st 6s 1956	104 3/4	104 3/4	18,000	99 1/2	Sept	104 3/4	Dec	
Western Maryland Ry.....										General Bronze 6s.....1940	90	90	2,000	63	Apr	90	Dec	
7% 1st preferred.....	47	47	47	47	10	30 1/4	Mar	75	Jan	General Pub Serv 6s.....1953	98	98	4,000	75 1/2	Apr	98	Dec	
Western Tab & Stat.....						13 1/4	Sept	22 1/4	Mar	Gen Pub Util 6 1/4s A 1956	80	82	20,000	62	Mar	85 1/2	Oct	
Vot tr cts com.....						13 1/4	Sept	22 1/4	Mar	*General Rayon 6s A 1948	73	77		72 1/2	Sept	77	Apr	
Westmoreland Inc.....						8 1/4	Oct	9 1/4	Mar	Gen Wat Wks & El 5s 1943	86 1/4	87	8,000	65 1/4	Apr	88 1/2	Dec	
Westmoreland Coal Co.....						8 1/4	Oct	9 1/4	Mar	Georgia Power Ref 5s.....1987	96 1/2	95 3/4	96 1/2	39,000	78	Mar	98 1/2	Nov
West Texas Util 6% pref.....						67 1/2	Mar	88	Dec	Georgia Pow & Lt 5s.....1978	59	60	12,000	49	June	68	Jan	
West Va Coal & Coke.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1,400	4 1/4	Mar	2 1/4	Jan	*Gesture 6s.....1953	120			23 1/2	Dec	33 1/2	Feb	
Weyenberg Shoe Mfg.....	5 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	700	4 1/4	Sept	7 1/4	Jan	Chen Aiden Coal 4s.....1965	73	71 3/4	73 3/4	57,000	62	Feb	75	July
Williams (R C) & Co.....					300	4 1/4	Apr	6 1/4	Aug	Chel (Adold) 4 1/2s.....1841	156	60		89	Apr	68	July	
Williams Oil-Mat Hs.....					200	2 1/4	Apr	5 1/4	Aug	Grand Trunk West 4s 1950	89	89	5,600	81 1/4	June	93 1/4	Mar	
Wilson-Jones Co.....	9 3/4	8 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	1,200	6 1/4	June	10 1/4	July	Cat Nor Pow 5s stpd.....1950	108 1/4	108 1/4	1,000	107	Jan	108 1/2	Dec	
Wilson Products Inc.....					100	6	May	9 1/2	Jan	Grocery Store Prod 6s 1945	50	50 3/4	2,000	47	Oct	65	Jan	
Wisconsin P & L 7% pf 100	82 3/4	82 3/4	83	83	30	58 1/4	Apr	83	Dec	Guantanamo & West 6s '58	148	53		51	June	59	Feb	
Wolverine Port Cement 10					400	2	Mar	3 1/2	Jan	Guardian Investors 5s 1948	41	42	7,000	29	Mar	50 1/2	Oct	
Wolverine Tube com.....	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	1,400	3 1/4	Mar	9 1/4	Oct	Hall Print 6s stpd.....1947	99 1/2	99 1/2	13,000	76 1/4	Jan	100 1/2	Nov	
Woodley Petroleum.....					100	5 1/4	May	7 1/4	July	*Hamburg Elec 7s.....1935	26 1/4	26 1/4	3,000	26 1/4	Dec	34 1/4	May	
Woolworth (F W) Ltd.....										*Hamburg El Underground								
Amer dep rcts.....5c						13	Dec	16 1/4	Jan	& St Ry 5 1/2s.....1938	121 1/4	30		20	Sept	30	Nov	
6% preferred.....21										Heller (W E) 4s w w.....1946	195	96 1/2		83	Feb	99	Dec	
Wright Hargreaves Ltd.....	8	8	8 1/4	8 1/4	3,700	6 1/4	Mar	8 1/4	Feb	Houston Gulf Gas 6s.....1943	102 3/4	103 1/4	49,000	97 1/4	Apr	104 1/4	Oct	
Yukon-Pacific Mining Co 5	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1,200	1	Sept	2 1/4	Jan	6 1/2s ex-warrants.....1943	100 1/4	100 1/4	2,000	96	Apr	103 1/4	Aug	
										Houston Lt & Pr 3 1/2s 1966	109 1/4	109 1/4	17,000	103	Apr	109 1/2	Dec	
										*Hungarian Ital Bk 7 1/2s 63	18	30		12 1/2	May	15	June	
										Hygrade Food 6s A.....1949	61	63 1/2	11,000	43	Mar	68	July	
										6s series B.....1949	61	63 1/2	13,000	43	Mar	67 1/2	Aug	
										Ill Northern Util 5s.....1957	105 1/4	105 1/4	3,000	105 1/4	Dec	110	Feb	
										Ill Pr & Lt 6s ser A 1953	102 1/2	97	88 1/2	51,000	85 1/4	Apr	102 1/2	Dec
										1st & ref 5 1/2s ser B 1954	98	97	98 1/2	30,000	79	Apr	100 1/4	Nov
										1st & ref 5s ser C.....1956	96	94 1/4	96	38,000	76	Mar	97 1/2	Nov
										S f Deb 5 1/2s.....May 1957	85 1/2	86 1/2	7,000	68	Mar	91 1/4	Nov	
										Indiana Electric Corp.....								
										6s series A.....1947	99	98	99	3,000	79	Mar	100 1/2	Dec
										6 1/2s series B.....1953	100 1/4	100 1/4	4,000	84	Apr	101 1/4	Nov	
										5s series C.....1951	85 3/4	85 3/4	10,000	64	Apr	90	Nov	
										Indiana Gen Serv 5s 1948				105 1/2	Sept	109 1/2	Mar	
										Indiana Hydro Elec 6s 1958	86	86 1/2	4,000	75	Mar	89	Nov	
										Indiana & Mich Elec 5s '55	106 1/4	106 1/4	6,000	104 1/4	Apr	107 1/4	Jan	
										5s.....1957	109 1/2	109 1/2	2,000	108 1/4	Dec	111 1/4	Jan	
										Indiana Service 5s.....1950	55 1/4	55 1/4	11,000	45 1/4	Mar	63 1/4	May	
										1st len & ref 6s.....1963	55 1/4	55 1/4	12,000	43	Mar	61 1/4	May	
										*Indianapolis Gas 6s A 1952	76	78 1/4	13,000	49 1/4	Jan	84	Dec	
										International Power Sec.....								
										7s series O.....1957	52 1/2	52 1/2	1,000	40	Sept	64 1/2	Nov	
										7s series E.....1957	50	54	7,000	48 1/2	Sept	67 1/2	Nov	
										7s series F.....1952	55	55	2,000	45 1/4	Sept	65	Nov	
										International Salt 5s.....1951	107 1/4	107 1/4	15,000	107	Jan	109 1/4	Nov	
										Interstate Power 5s.....1957	57 1/2	57 1/2	84,000	35	Mar			

Other Stock Exchanges

New York Real Estate Securities Exchange

Table with columns: Unlisted Bonds, Bid, Ask, Unlisted Bonds, Bid, Ask. Lists various real estate securities like Bowker Bldg 6s, Bryant Park Bldg, etc.

Baltimore Stock Exchange

Dec. 24 to Dec. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists stocks like Arundel Corp, Baltimore Transit Co, etc.

Boston Stock Exchange

Dec. 24 to Dec. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists stocks like American Pneum Ser, Amer Tel & Tel, Boston & Albany, etc.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists stocks like Pacific Mills Co, Pennsylvania RR, Quincy Mining Co, etc.

CHICAGO SECURITIES Listed and Unlisted Paul H. Davis & Co. Members New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, etc.

Chicago Stock Exchange

Dec. 24 to Dec. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists stocks like Abbott Laboratories, Acme Steel Co, Adams (J D) Mfg Co, etc.

For footnotes see page 4039

Table of stocks (continued) with columns for Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low/High).

Table of stocks (concluded) with columns for Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low/High).

Cincinnati Listed and Unlisted Securities. W. D. GRADISON & CO. Members. Cincinnati Stock Exchange, New York Stock Exchange. DIXIE TERMINAL BUILDING, CINCINNATI, O. Telephone: Main 4884. Teletype: OIN 68.

Cincinnati Stock Exchange. Dec. 24 to Dec. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists.

Table of Cincinnati Stock Exchange securities with columns for Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low/High).

Ohio Listed and Unlisted Securities. Members Cleveland Stock Exchange. GILLIS OHIO RUSSELL & CO. Union Commerce Building, Cleveland. Telephone: OHerry 5050. A. T. & T. CLEV. 565 & 566.

Cleveland Stock Exchange. Dec. 24 to Dec. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists.

Table of Cleveland Stock Exchange securities with columns for Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low/High).

For footnotes see page 4039

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Includes entries like Upson-Walton, Wiehek Tool, Weinberger Drug Inc.

Detroit Stock Exchange—See page 4034.

WM. CAVALIER & Co. MEMBERS

New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade Los Angeles Stock Exchange San Francisco Stock Exchange 523 W. 6th St. Los Angeles Teletype L.A. 290

Los Angeles Stock Exchange

Dec. 24 to Dec. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Main table for Los Angeles Stock Exchange with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Includes entries like Bandini Petroleum Co., Boise-Chica Oil, Broadway Dept Store.

For footnotes see page 4039

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Includes entries like Southern Ry Co, Standard Brands Inc, Studebaker Corp.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

Dec. 24 to Dec. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Includes entries like Allegheny Ludlum Steel, Armstrong Cork Co, Blaw-Knox Co.

Unlisted— Pennroad Corp v t e 1

DeHaven & Townsend Members New York Stock Exchange Philadelphia Stock Exchange New York Curb Exchange (Associate) PHILADELPHIA 1513 Walnut Street NEW YORK 30 Broad Street

Philadelphia Stock Exchange

Dec. 24 to Dec. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Includes entries like American Stores, American Tel & Tel, Bankers Sec Corp.

Fonds— Elec & Peoples tr cts 4s '45

St. Louis Stock Exchange

Dec. 24 to Dec. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Includes entries like A S Aloe Co, American Invest com, Brown Shoe com.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS I. M. SIMON & CO.

Business Established 1874 Enquiries Invited on all Mid-Western and Southern Securities MEMBERS New York Stock Exchange New York Curb (Associate) St. Louis Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade Chicago Stock Exchange 315 North Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo. Telephone Central 3350

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded) Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices Low High, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 Low High. Lists various stocks like Elder Mfg com, Johnson-S-S Shoe com, etc.

Orders solicited on Pacific Coast Stock Exchanges, which are open until 5:30 P. M. Eastern Standard Time (2 P. M. Saturdays)

Schwabacher & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange 111 Broadway, New York Cortlandt 7-4150 Private Wire to own offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles

San Francisco Stock Exchange

Dec. 24 to Dec. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks- Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices Low High, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 Low High. Lists various stocks like Alaska Juneau Gold Min, Anglo American Mining, etc.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded) Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices Low High, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 Low High. Lists various stocks like Natomas Co, No Amer Invest com, N Amer Invest 5 1/2 % pf 100, etc.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded) Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices Low High, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 Low High. Lists various stocks like Am Rad & St Stry, Amer Tel & Tel Co, etc.

CURRENT NOTICES

In a year-end statement, Willis M. Summers, newly elected President of the National Security Traders Association, states: 'A survey of our membership, which is national in scope and embraces a representative group of traders who buy and sell Over-the-Counter securities throughout the country, indicates a decided improvement in sentiment during the past few months. This will, in my opinion, lead to increased activity in the Over-the-Counter Market after the turn of the year.' The brokerage firm of R. H. Smart & Co., Board of Trade Building, Chicago, is establishing an unlisted trading department which will be under the direction of Gerald F. Barron and Lester H. Holt who will actively trade in Joint Stock Land Bank bonds, municipal and corporate securities. Mr. Barron formerly headed his own firm under the name of G. F. Barron & Co., and Mr. Holt was previously a principal in the firm of Kitchen, Holt & Co., Inc.

Canadian Markets LISTED AND UNLISTED

Provincial and Municipal Issues Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Dec. 30

Table of provincial and municipal issues with columns for Province of Alberta, Province of British Columbia, Province of Manitoba, Province of Ontario, Province of Quebec, and Province of Saskatchewan. Includes bid and ask prices and dates.

Railway Bonds

Table of railway bonds including Canadian Pacific Ry and Grand Trunk Pacific Ry, listing bid and ask prices.

Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds

Table of Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds including Canadian National Ry and Canadian Northern Ry, listing bid and ask prices.

Montreal Stock Exchange

Dec. 24 to Dec. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Large table of Montreal Stock Exchange data for Dec 24-30, 1938, listing various stocks with par values, last sale prices, weekly price ranges, and sales shares.

Montreal Stock Exchange

Table of Montreal Stock Exchange data for Dec 24-30, 1938, listing various stocks with par values, last sale prices, weekly price ranges, and sales shares.

Montreal Curb Market

Dec. 24 to Dec. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table of Montreal Curb Market data for Dec 24-30, 1938, listing various stocks with par values, last sale prices, weekly price ranges, and sales shares.

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Montreal Curb Market

Table with columns: Shares (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Lamaque Contact Gold, Macassa Mines, etc.

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table with columns: Stocks (Continued), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists various stocks like C P R, Canadian Wirebound Box, etc.

Statistical Information gladly furnished on CANADIAN STOCKS

Mara & McCarthy

Members: Toronto Stock Exchange, Montreal Curb Market, Canadian Commodity Exchange. Canada Permanent Building, 320 Bay St., TORONTO

Toronto Stock Exchange

Dec. 24 to Dec. 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists a wide range of stocks including Abitibi, Aime Gas & Oil, etc.

Table with columns: Stocks (Continued), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists a wide range of stocks including C P R, Canadian Wirebound Box, etc.

* No par value.

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange data including columns for Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High).

Toronto Stock Exchange—Curb Section

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange Curb Section data including columns for Stocks—, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High).

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Dec. 30

Table of Industrial and Public Utility Bonds with columns for Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and other details.

* No par value. / Flat price. n Nominal.

CURRENT NOTICES

Consolidation of the brokerage businesses of Post & Flagg and Gray & Wilmerding through formation of a new firm retaining the name of Post & Flagg...

The firm of Post & Flagg was founded in 1888 by the late George B. Post, Sr. and the late W. Allston Flagg, Sr., whose sons have continued in the firm...

Announcement was made simultaneously in Baltimore and New York that Charles Stedman Garland of Chicago is resigning as Vice-President and director of Brown Harriman & Co., Inc. of New York...

H. J. Simonson Jr., President of Independence Fund of North America, Inc., has announced the appointment of Rudolph I. Ehrlichman as head of its Dealer Service Department...

Gail Golliday has been elected Vice President and Director of Bonbright & Company, Incorporated, according to an announcement made by Sidney A. Mitchell...

An announcement has been made by Smith, Barney & Co. that Sidney F. Tyler will be admitted to that firm as a general partner on Jan. 1. Mr. Tyler joined the Philadelphia office of Edward B. Smith & Co. in 1930...

J. A. W. Iglehart, a partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of W. E. Hutton & Co., has been elected a Director of the National Gypsum Company...

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities - Friday Dec. 30

New York City Bonds

Table of New York City Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and various bond terms like 'a3s Jan 1 1977'.

New York State Bonds

Table of New York State Bonds including '3s 1974', '3s 1981', and 'World War Bonus'.

Port of New York Authority Bonds

Table of Port of New York Authority Bonds such as 'Port of New York Gen & ref 4s Mar 1 1975'.

United States Insular Bonds

Table of United States Insular Bonds including 'Philippine Government 4s 1946' and 'Honolulu 5s'.

Federal Land Bank Bonds

Table of Federal Land Bank Bonds like '3s 1955 opt 1945' and '3 1/2s 1955 opt 1945'.

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds including 'Atlanta 3s', 'Atlantic 3s', and 'Burlington 5s'.

Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks such as 'Atlanta', 'Atlantic', and 'Dallas'.

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures

Table of Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures with columns for Bid, Ask, and terms like '1% & 1 1/2% due Jan 16 '39'.

New York Trust Companies

Table of New York Trust Companies including 'Bank of New York', 'Bankers', and 'Bronx County'.

FISCAL FUND, INC.

Bank Stock Series Insurance Stock Series
Transcontinent Shares Corporation, Sponsor
LOS ANGELES JERSEY CITY BOSTON

New York Bank Stocks

Table of New York Bank Stocks including 'Bank of Manhattan Co.', 'Bank of Yorktown', and 'National City'.

Insurance Companies

Table of Insurance Companies such as 'Aetna Cas & Surety', 'Home Fire Security', and 'National Fire'.

Chicago & San Francisco Banks

Table of Chicago & San Francisco Banks including 'American National Bank' and 'Harris Trust & Savings'.

Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures

Table of Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures like 'Arundel Bond Corp 2-5s '53' and 'Nat Union Mtge Corp'.

Miscellaneous Bonds

Table of Miscellaneous Bonds including 'Bear-Mountain-Hudson River Bridge 7s' and 'New York City Parkway Authority'.

For footnotes see page 4045.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Dec. 30—Continued

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

Joseph Walker & Sons

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 Broadway NEW YORK

Dealers in GUARANTEED STOCKS Since 1855

Tel. REctor 2-6600

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

(Guarantor in Parentheses)

Table with columns: Par, Dividend in Dollars, Bid, Asked. Lists various railroad stocks like Alabama & Vicksburg, Albany & Susquehanna, etc.

Public Utility Stocks

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Lists public utility stocks like Alabama Power, Arkansas Pr & Lt, etc.

Chain Store Stocks

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Lists chain store stocks like Berland Shoe Stores, B/G Foods Inc, etc.

Sugar Stocks

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Lists sugar stocks like Cuban Atlantic Sugar, Eastern Sugar Assoc, etc.

For footnotes see page 4045.

Railroad Bonds

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Lists railroad bonds like Akron Canton and Youngstown, Atlantic Coast Line, etc.

Railroad Equipment Bonds

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists railroad equipment bonds like Atlantic Coast Line, Baltimore & Ohio, etc.

Public Utility Bonds

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists public utility bonds like Amer Gas & Power, Amer Utility Serv, etc.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Dec. 30—Continued

WE MAINTAIN ACTIVE TRADING MARKETS IN UNLISTED

Investment Trust Issues

GOODBODY & CO.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange and other Principal Stock and Commodity Exchanges
Main Office: 115 Broadway, New York City
Jersey City Office: 921 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Investing Companies

Table listing various investment companies and their securities, including Admin'd Fund 2nd Inc., Affiliated Fund Inc., Amerex Holding Corp., etc.

Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

Table listing real estate bonds and mortgage certificates, including Rittenhouse Plaza (Phila), Roxey Theatre, Savoy Plaza Corp, etc.

Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons Inactive Exchanges

BRAUNL & CO., INC.

52 William St., N. Y. Tel. HANover 2-5422

Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds

Large table listing foreign unlisted dollar bonds from various countries including Anhalt 7s, Antioquia 8s, Argentina 4 1/2s, etc.

Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

Table listing real estate bonds and mortgage certificates, including Alden Apt 1st mtge 3s, Beacon Hotel Inc 4s, B'way Barclay Inc 2s, etc.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Dec. 30—Concluded

Industrial Stocks and Bonds

Table of Industrial Stocks and Bonds with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and company names like Alabama Mills Inc., American Arch, American Cynamid, etc.

Water Bonds

Table of Water Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and company names like Alabama Wat Serv 5s 1957, Ashtabula Wat Wks 5s '58, etc.

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

Table of Telephone and Telegraph Stocks with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and company names like Am Dist Teleg (N J) com, Bell Teleg of Canada, etc.

For footnotes see page 4045.

General Corporation and Investment News

RAILROAD—PUBLIC UTILITY—INDUSTRIAL—MISCELLANEOUS

NOTE—For mechanical reasons it is not always possible to arrange companies in exact alphabetical order. However, they are always as near alphabetical position as possible.

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT

The following additional registration statements (Nos. 3899 to 3908) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933.

Hydraulic Press Brick Co. (2-3899, Form D-1), of St. Louis, Mo. The bondholders' protective committee has filed a registration statement covering \$300,000 certificates of deposit.

Muehlhausen Spring Corp. (2-3900, Form A-2), of Logansport, Ind., has filed a registration statement covering 125,000 shares of no par common stock at \$6 a share, 55,000 of which will be issued by the issuer through underwriter and used to redeem \$100 par 6% cumulative preferred stock and for working capital.

Beacon Associates, Inc. (2-3901, Form A-1), of Providence, R. I., has filed a registration statement covering 10,000 shares of \$25 par 7% cumulative convertible preferred stock which is to be offered at \$25 per share.

Union Bag & Paper Corp. (2-3902, Form A-2), of New York, N. Y., has filed a registration statement covering 210,455 shares of capital stock without par value and 1,052,275 rights to subscribe to the stock.

Honolulu Gas Co., Ltd. (2-3903, Form A-2), of Honolulu, Hawaii, has filed a registration statement covering 15,000 shares of \$20 par common stock. The stock is to be offered first to stockholders through warrants at \$20 per share and the unsubscribed stock to be offered at auction sale to highest bidder, probably at \$40 (maximum).

Quinby & Co. (2-3904, Form C-1), of Rochester, N. Y., has filed a registration statement covering \$1,200,000 of registered certificates of deposit for common stock of the Eastman Kodak Co.

Ryan Aeronautical Co. (2-3905, Form A-2), of San Diego, Calif., has filed a registration statement covering 75,000 shares common stock, \$1 par, and 300,000 rights to subscribe to the stock.

Hupp Motor Car Corp. (2-3906, Form A-2), of Detroit, Mich., has filed a registration statement covering 351,714 shares of common stock, \$1 par. The underwriters, who received warrants for 254,983 shares as remuneration for handling security issues in 1937, have deposited with F. S. Yantis & Co., Inc., 201,988 of the warrants which they have elected to cancel.

Investment Co. of America (2-3907, Form A-2), of Detroit, Mich., has filed a registration statement covering 315,026 shares of its \$10 par common stock, to be offered first to stockholders at 93% of market and the unsubscribed portion to be offered to the public through underwriters at the market, according to the investment trust's statement.

Greenhouse Brandt, Inc. (2-3908, Form A-1), of Wilmington, Del., has filed a registration statement covering 50,000 shares of \$5 par 30-cent cumulative class A common stock to be offered at \$6.50. The proceeds will be used for financing opening of offices by a subsidiary, payment of loans and working capital.

The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of Dec. 24, page 3902.

Abbotts Dairies, Inc.—Removed from Trading—
The company's 6% gold debenture bonds due Sept. 1, 1942 have been removed from unlisted trading on the New York Curb Exchange.—V. 147, p. 3300.

Akron & Barberton Belt RR.—Bonds Called—
A total of \$27,000 first mortgage 4% bonds have been called for redemption on Jan. 16 at 105 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the office of Geo. H. Pabst, Jr., Treasurer, Pennsylvania RR., 380 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City.—V. 147, p. 3002.

Alabama Great Southern RR.—Earnings—
Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935 and rows for November and From Jan. 1.

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co.—25-Cent Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, par \$10 payable February 1 to holders of record Jan. 3.

Alliance Insurance Co., Philadelphia—Larger Dividend
The company paid a dividend of \$2 per share on its capital stock, par \$10, on Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 21.

Allied Stores Corp.—Listing—Acquisition—
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$700,000 4 1/2% debentures due 1951, on official notice of issuance in connection with the acquisition of the securities of Donaldson Realty Co., making the total amount applied for \$5,200,000.

Alton RR.—Earnings—
Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935 and rows for November and From Jan. 1.

American Dairies, Inc.—Accumulated Dividend—
Company paid a dividend of \$5.25 per share on account of accumulations on its 7% cumulative preferred stock on Dec. 31, leaving arrears of \$1.75 per share.—V. 145, p. 100.

American Dredging Co.—To Pay \$1 Dividend—
The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 23.

American & Foreign Power Co., Inc.—Reduces Notes—
C. E. Calder, President of the company announced that a payment of \$2,000,000 was made Dec. 29 on the outstanding notes payable to banks and Electric Bond & Share Co.

American Power & Light Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
Detailed table with columns for 1938-3 Mos., 1937, 1938-12 Mos., 1937 and rows for Operating revenues, Property retirement, Net oper. revenues, Gross income, Int. to public, etc.

vided by appropriations from surplus. For the 12-month periods ended Nov. 30, 1938 and 1937, such appropriations amounted to \$637,941 and \$602,089, respectively.—V. 147, p. 3445.

American Hawaiian Steamship Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings.
Table with columns for 1938-Month-1937, 1938-11 Mos.-1937L, 1938-11 Mos.-1937R and rows for Operating earnings, Operating expenses, Net profit from ops., etc.

American Security & Fidelity Corp.—Stock Offered—
Laurence Smith & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C., in November offered in the Canadian market 230,000 common shares (par \$1) at \$2.80 per share.

Table with columns for Calendar Years, Net Earnings of Company, Dividends Paid, and Divs. Paid Per Share for 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937.

American Securities Shares (St. Louis, Mo.)—Larger Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of 13 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 29 to holders of record Dec. 24.

American Stores Co.—Sales—
Table with columns for 1938-Month-1937, 1938-11 Mos.-1937 and rows for Sales for Dec. 3.

American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc.—Weekly Output—
Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works & Electric Co. for the week ended Dec. 17, 1938, totaled 46,947,000 kwhs., an increase of 9.9% over the output of 42,700,900 kwhs. for the corresponding week of 1937.

Anglo-Norwegian Holdings, Ltd.—Accumulated Div.—
The directors have declared a dividend of \$3.50 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cumulative preferred stock, par \$100, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 29.

Ann Arbor RR.—Earnings—
Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935 and rows for November and From Jan. 1.

Appalachian Electric Power Co.—Bonds Called—
Geo. N. Tidd, President of the company, announced that Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., as trustee, has drawn by lot for redemption on Feb. 1, 1939, at 102% and accrued interest, \$250,000 principal amount company's sinking fund debentures 4 1/2% series due 1948.

Arkansas Western Gas Co.—Securities—
The Securities and Exchange Commission has issued an order approving (1) the sale of \$750,000 1st mortgage, series A, 15-year 6% sinking fund bonds, (2) the issue and sale of 2,500 shares of 6% cum. ul. pref. stock (par \$50), in exchange for \$125,000 of its 5-year 7% gold debentures, and (3) the acquisition of \$125,000 of its 7% debentures.

Associated Gas & Electric Co.—Associated System to Mutualize Service Organizations—Financial, Accounting, Statistical, Corporate Services to Be Supplied by The Utility Management Corp. on a Non-Profit Basis—
John I. Mange, President of the Associated Gas & Electric Co. announced Dec. 28 the voluntary withdrawal from business with the Associated

System on Dec. 31, 1938 of the service organizations at 61 Broadway, New York, which for some time have done financial, accounting, statistical, and corporate work for companies in the Associated System. Mr. Mange said:

"The personnel of these organizations will be absorbed by the Utility Management Corp., which supplies management services to Associated subsidiaries. The Utility Management Corp. is entirely owned by the operating companies in the Associated System, and renders services on a non-profit basis. Commencing Jan. 1, 1939, it will furnish to Associated subsidiaries on a non profit basis the services now supplied by these organizations at 61 Broadway.

"These service organizations were established by H. C. Hopson, and formerly directed by him. In voluntarily withdrawing from business with the Associated System, the present owners receive no compensation for the good will and many years of effort devoted to building these organizations." These service organizations date back to 1915, when Mr. Hopson, who had been chief of the division of capitalization of the New York P. S. Commission, established an office at 61 Broadway, as a consultant to utilities. He had as clients in those early years many manufacturing companies and railroads, as well as utility companies. Among them were Associated Gas & Electric Co. and various companies which are now subsidiaries of the Associated Gas & Electric Co. It was not until 1922, when he had already established a large business as a consultant, that Mr. Hopson became directly interested in the Associated System.

As the Associated System grew from a group of companies serving approximately 44,000 customers in 1922 to one now serving 1,762,000, the work which these service organizations were called upon to furnish the System also grew. Departments were first established to assist in various phases of the financial work connected with the System, and then as the business grew continually larger, separate companies were formed to conduct major phases of it.

Most important of these present companies is Utility Auditors and Tax Consultants. The scope of its work includes reports to security holders, reports to Federal commissions, information to financial and advisory services, maintenance of statistical records, and annual audits of the records and methods of System companies. Another division of this company is concerned with consolidations, reorganizations, and legal work, and still another with Federal and State commission hearings, applications and petitions relating to rate cases, and acquisitions of properties. There is also a department concerned with social security matters, including employees' insurance and pensions.

Other work at 61 Broadway is concerned with financial and banking problems of major character, in connection with negotiations for sales and purchases of securities and properties. Relations with security dealers and with security holders comprise other phases of the business.

These service companies also handle the great volume of corporate matters incident to a system as large as the Associated. These activities relate to meetings of stockholders, the study and review of mortgages, indentures, and contracts, and the reports and statements required under the securities laws of the various States.

Weekly Output

For the week ended Dec. 23, Associated Gas & Electric System reports net electric output of 100,110,302 units (kwh). This is 11,035,138 units or 12.4% above production of 89,075,164 units a year ago. This is the first time that system output has exceeded 100,000,000 units in any one week, being the highest net output ever reported.—V. 147, p. 3904.

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, Nov. 30, 1938, Month—1937, 1938—11 Mos.—1937, and 1938. Rows include operating revenues, operating expenses, tax accruals, and net ry. oper. income.

Net ry. oper. income. \$2,244,377 \$1,152,855 \$16,300,410 \$16,958,748 x 1938 and 1937 include \$370,027 and \$337,235, respectively, representing accruals under the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937 and the Unemployment Insurance Acts. y 1938 and 1937 includes \$3,046,130 and \$3,680,554, respectively, representing accruals under the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937 and the Unemployment Insurance Acts, with a credit in 1937 of \$2,234,364 adjusting accruals under the Railroad Retirement Taxing Act of 1935.—V. 147, p. 3904.

Atlanta Birmingham & Coast RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns for November—1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include gross from railway, net from railway, net after rents, and gross from railway from Jan. 1.

Atlanta & West Point RR.—Earnings— November— 1938 1937 1936 1935 Gross from railway \$143,306 \$139,622 \$163,804 \$144,674 Net from railway 16,254 4,551 33,450 26,342 Net after rents def8,522 def19,028 2,494 1,719 From Jan. 1— Gross from railway 1,525,792 1,663,332 1,636,956 1,445,929 Net from railway 145,260 201,441 240,877 171,479 Net after rents def116,791 def37,635 def13,501 def47,252 —V. 147, p. 3446.

Atlantic Beach Bridge Corp.—Bonds Called—

A total of \$23,500 1st mtge. s. f. 6 1/2% gold bonds due Feb. 1, 1942 have been called for redemption on Feb. 1 at 103 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York.—V. 147, p. 103.

Atlantic Coast Line RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, Nov. 30, 1938, Month—1937, 1938—11 Mos.—1937, and 1938. Rows include operating revenues, operating expenses, net oper. revenues, taxes, operating income, equip. & jt. facil. rents, net ry. oper. income.

Fares Reduced—

This railroad on Jan. 15 will reduce coach fares to 1 1/2 cents a mile from two cents. The new rate is subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. George P. James, General Passenger Agent, made the announcement.—V. 147, p. 3446.

Balfour Building, Inc.—Christmas Dividend—

The company paid a Christmas dividend of \$1 per share on the common voting trust certificates on Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 10. The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share was paid on Nov. 30, last. A Christmas dividend of \$1 was paid on Dec. 23, 1937; and an extra dividend of \$1 was paid on Nov. 30, 1936 and on Nov. 30, 1935.

Table with columns for Period End, Oct. 31, 1938—, 3 Months, 10 Months. Rows include gross income, oper. & misc. expts., taxes, net income.

Bates Valve Bag Corp.—Debentures Called—

Corporation is notifying holders of its 6% 15-year sinking fund gold debentures, due Aug. 1, 1942, that \$55,000 principal amount of these bonds have been drawn by lot for retirement by redemption on Feb. 1, 1939, at 101% and accrued interest, to exhaust the balance now held in the Nov. 15, 1938 sinking fund. Payment will be made at the office of J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., New York City.—V. 145, p. 102.

Baltimore & Ohio RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, Nov. 30, 1938, Month—1937, 1938—11 Mos.—1937, and 1938. Rows include freight revenues, passenger revenues, mail revenues, express revenues, all other oper. revenues, Ry. oper. revenues, maint. of way & structures, maint. of equipment, traffic expenses, transp.—rail line, miscell. operations, general expenses, transp. for investment, net rev. from ry. ops, railway tax accruals, equip. rents (net), joint facility rents (net), net ry. oper. income.

Bankers Investment Trust of America—Initial Common Dividend—

Directors have declared an initial dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 15.—V. 137, p. 690.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.—Common Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 23. An initial dividend of like amount was paid on April 1, last.—V. 147, p. 2860.

Beacon Associates, Inc.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.

Beatrice Creamery Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, Nov. 30, 1938—3 Mos.—1937, 1938—12 Mos.—1937. Rows include net sales, cost, exp., ord. tax, interest, &c, depreciation, profit, other income, total income, federal taxes, net income, shares common stock, earnings per share.

x Includes estimated surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 3604.

Beaumont Sour Lake & Western Ry.—Earnings—

Table with columns for November—1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include gross from railway, net from railway, net after rents, gross from railway from Jan. 1, net from railway, net after rents.

—V. 147, p. 3446.

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada—New Director—

J. M. MacDonnell, has been elected a director of this company.—V. 146, p. 1231.

Bellanca Aircraft Corp.—To Pay 40-Cent Common Div.—

Directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 23. An initial dividend of 50 cents per share was paid in 4 1/2 notes on Dec. 27, 1937.—V. 147, p. 2236.

Bessemmer & Lake Erie RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns for November—1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include gross from railway, net from railway, net after rents, gross from railway from Jan. 1, net from railway, net after rents.

—V. 147, p. 3447.

Birmingham Electric Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, Nov. 30, 1938—Month—1937, 1938—12 Mos.—1937. Rows include operating revenues, oper. expts., incl. taxes., amortiz. of limited-term investments, prop. retire. res. approp., net oper. revenues, other income (net), gross income, int. on mtge. bonds, other int. & deductions, net income, dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid, balance, dividends accumulated and unpaid to Nov. 30, 1938, amounted to \$286,116.

Latest dividends, amounting to \$1.75 a share on \$7 preferred stock and \$1.50 a share on \$6 preferred stock, were paid on Oct. 1, 1938. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.—V. 147, p. 3604.

Boston Investment Co.—\$2 Dividend—

Company paid a dividend of \$2 per share on Dec. 29 to holders of record Dec. 22. Last previous payment was a dividend of \$1.50 per share distributed Dec. 2, 1937.

Boston & Maine RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, Nov. 30, 1938—Month—1937, 1938—11 Mos.—1937. Rows include operating revenues, operating expenses, net oper. revenue, taxes, equip. rents—Dr., joint fac. rents—Dr., net ry. oper. income, other income, gross income, total deductions (rentals interest, &c), deficit.

ICC Permits Carrier to Alter Provisions of RFC Loan—

The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the road to modify its RFC loan application for \$1,500,000 to the extent that the carrier be permitted to use the proceeds of the loan to reimburse its treasury for expenditures made for the purposes for which the loan originally was approved. The ICC on Dec. 6 approved the \$1,500,000 loan to the carrier

in order to provide funds to enable it to repair damage to its roadbeds, tracks, bridges and other equipment occasioned by the floods of last fall.—V. 147, p. 3604.

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co., Ltd.—Earnings. Period End. Nov. 30—1938—Month—1937 1938—11 Mos.—1937

British Columbia Packers Ltd.—Bonds Offered—Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.; Pemberton & Son; Vancouver, Ltd.; W. C. Pittfield & Co., Ltd., and Greenshields & Co., Inc., recently offered \$1,000,000 first mortgage bonds, series A, at 100 and interest.

The \$1,000,000 1st mtge. bonds, series A consisted of \$300,000 serial 4% and 4 1/2% bonds to be dated Dec. 1, 1938, and to mature Dec. 1, 1939-44 and \$700,000 conv. 5% 15-year bonds to be dated Dec. 1, 1938, and to mature Dec. 1, 1953.

In the opinion of counsel, these bonds will be a legal investment for insurance companies registered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies' Act, 1932, as amended.

Company—is the largest packer of fish and fish products in Canada. Company was incorp. under the laws of the Dominion of Canada on May 18, 1928, and carries on a business originally established in 1876.

Properties owned and operated are located on the coast of the British Columbia mainland and on Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands. Company owns 9 fully equipped modern canneries, 7 oil and meal plants, 26 large fishing stations with housing accommodation and fishing gear facilities, dry salteries, a shipyard and also 10 stores which are continuously operated.

Export business of the company is extensive and long established, and in 1937 amounted to about 60% of the company's production of canned goods.

Capitalization (Upon Completion of the Proposed Financing) 1st mtge. bonds (present issue) \$2,000,000 Authorized \$1,000,000 Outstanding \$1,000,000

Purpose—Proceeds are to be used to retire the company's presently outstanding 1st mtge. debentures, aggregating \$135,500 to retire mortgages amounting to \$60,000, and the balance to improve the company's working capital position by the reduction of bank loans.

Earnings For Stated Periods Period—1938—Month—1937 1938—5 Mos.—1937

British Columbia Power Corp., Ltd.—Earnings—Period End. Nov. 30—1938—Month—1937 1938—5 Mos.—1937

Buffalo Insurance Co.—Extra Dividend—The directors have declared an extra dividend of \$2 per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 per share on the capital stock both payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 22.

Burlington-Rock Island RR.—Earnings—November—1938 1937 1936 1935

Canada Northern Power Corp., Ltd.—Earnings—Period End. Nov. 30—1938—Month—1937 1938—11 Mos.—1937

Cambria & Indiana RR.—Earnings—November—1938 1937 1936 1935

Canada Cement Co., Ltd. (& Subs.)—Earnings—Years End. Nov. 30—1938 1937 1936 1935

Consolidated Balance Sheet Nov. 30 1938 1937 1938 1937

Assets—1938 1937 Liabilities—1938 1937

Canadian National Rys.—Earnings—Period End. Nov. 30—1938—Month—1937 1938—11 Mos.—1937

Operating revenues—16,785,084 16,773,527 167,057,671 182,177,183

Canadian National Lines in New England—Earnings—November—1938 1937 1936 1935

Gross from railway—\$117,163 \$107,580 \$116,576 \$83,743

Canadian Pacific Ry.—Earnings—Period End. Nov. 30—1938—Month—1937 1938—11 Mos.—1937

Gross earnings—\$13,029,844 \$12,992,167 \$139,310,526 \$132,823,323

Canadian Pacific Lines in Maine—Earnings—November—1938 1937 1936 1935

Gross from railway—\$119,142 \$132,546 \$143,888 \$121,525

Canadian Pacific Lines in Vermont—Earnings—November—1938 1937 1936 1935

Gross from railway—\$101,761 \$70,157 \$87,187 \$99,213

Carborundum Co.—Pays \$1.10 Dividend—Company paid a dividend of \$1.10 per share on its common stock, on Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 20.

Carreras, Ltd.—Final Dividend—The directors have declared a final dividend of 67 cents per share on the American depository receipts for ordinary registered class A stock and a final dividend of 7 1/2 cents per share on the American depository receipts for ordinary registered class B stock, both payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 7.—V. 146, p. 103.

Central of Georgia Ry.—Earnings—November—1938 1937 1936 1935

Central Illinois Light Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937—Month—	1938—12 Mos.—	1937—12 Mos.—
Gross revenue	\$755,234	\$773,559	\$8,563,586	\$8,774,607
Oper. exps. & taxes	417,790	422,187	4,913,213	4,834,576
Prov. for depreciation	82,600	82,600	991,200	972,600
Gross income	\$254,844	\$268,772	\$2,659,173	\$2,967,431
Int. & other fixed chges.	60,709	64,404	766,925	743,770
Net income	\$194,135	\$204,368	\$1,892,248	\$2,223,662
Dividends on pref. stock	41,800	41,800	501,608	501,608
Amort. of pref. stk. exp	15,951	15,951	191,405	191,405
Balance	\$136,384	\$146,617	\$1,199,235	\$1,530,649

x Includes provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1936. No provision was made in 1937 as all taxable income was distributed. —V. 147, p. 3449.

Central Indiana Power Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—11 Mos.—	1937—11 Mos.—	1938—12 Mos.—	1937—12 Mos.—
Operating revenues	\$4,703,037	\$4,640,052	\$5,155,091	\$5,074,143
x Oper. exps. and taxes	3,783,777	3,783,000	4,158,663	4,132,667
Net oper. income	\$909,260	\$857,853	\$996,427	\$941,476
Other miscell. inc. (net)	Dr7,457	14,480	Dr8,051	17,539
Gross income	\$901,803	\$872,333	\$988,376	\$959,015
Int. & other deductions	590,196	604,465	646,597	658,737
Net income	\$311,606	\$267,868	\$341,778	\$300,278

x Includes provision for Federal income and undistributed profits taxes. Notes: (1) For comparative purposes the results of operation for the portion of the year 1936 included above have been adjusted to exclude certain adjustments recorded during the month of December, 1936, which were applicable to a prior period and the surplus at the beginning of the period has been adjusted accordingly. (2) The provision for Federal income and undistributed profits taxes is based upon deductions for additional depreciation and other charges which are deductible for tax purposes but which are not reflected in the above statement of income.—V. 147, p. 3450.

Central RR. of New Jersey—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$2,429,790	\$2,469,965	\$2,723,642	\$2,314,297
Net from railway	501,595	473,788	780,509	533,081
Net after rents	def218,133	def82,881	106,029	def93,234
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	26,619,673	29,978,096	28,889,045	26,979,503
Net from railway	6,868,728	8,153,963	7,380,922	7,368,030
Net after rents	340,404	2,206,128	1,385,840	2,077,461

—V. 147, p. 3906.

Central States Electric Corp.—Accumulated Dividends—

The directors have declared the following dividends all payable on account of accun ulations on Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 15:

- 43¼ cents per share on the 7% preferred class A shares.
- 37½ cents per share on the 6% preferred class B shares.
- 9% cents per share on the 6% preferred class B shares, par \$25.
- 10.937 cents per share on the 7% preferred class A shares, par \$25, and
- 9% cts. per sh. on the 6% pref. class C shs., par \$25.—V. 147, p. 3450.

Charleston & Western Carolina Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$179,602	\$206,510	\$199,221	\$158,278
Net from railway	46,488	57,061	68,432	37,393
Net after rents	29,230	34,796	42,129	22,525
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,982,247	2,328,498	2,044,628	1,790,889
Net from railway	468,129	747,385	655,649	471,133
Net after rents	239,026	462,544	411,359	294,474

—V. 147, p. 2861.

Chemical Fund, Inc.—To Pay 8-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of eight cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 14 to holders of record Dec. 31. An initial dividend of 1¼ cents per share was paid on Oct. 15, last.

Wm. Haynes Resigns as Director—

William Haynes, Chairman of the Board of Haynes Publications, President of Haynes & George and a member of the recently organized National Research Council's Committee on Chemical Economics, has resigned from the directorate of Chemical Fund.—V. 147, p. 2525.

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.—Bonds Authorized—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 21 authorized the company (1) to issue not exceeding \$30,000,000 of refunding and improvement mtge. 3½% bonds, series F, to be sold at not less than par and accrued interest and the proceeds applied to the purchase and payment of maturing bonds, and (2) to issue and pledge under the refunding and improvement mtge. not exceeding \$30,000,000 of general-mortgage 4½% gold bonds of 1892.—V. 147, p. 3907.

Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$8,440,369	\$8,585,488	\$8,677,012	\$7,669,272
Net from railway	2,920,045	2,740,706	2,837,946	1,934,873
Net after rents	1,666,925	1,392,722	1,585,538	969,792
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	84,880,514	92,239,139	89,161,423	75,617,670
Net from railway	23,241,315	23,316,880	24,093,381	16,346,702
Net after rents	10,757,345	11,833,431	11,870,352	6,952,214

Abandonment—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 14 authorized the company to abandon a branch line of railroad extending from Shenandoah to Norwich, approximately 5.64 miles, all in Page County, Iowa.—V. 147, p. 3606.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$1,300,718	\$1,379,646	\$1,479,608	\$1,194,040
Net from railway	359,107	343,116	494,582	287,771
Net after rents	167,098	162,845	245,162	88,575
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	12,960,364	15,043,488	14,454,341	12,118,357
Net from railway	2,648,071	3,519,959	3,690,916	2,408,546
Net after rents	466,951	1,246,992	1,254,552	439,792

—V. 147, p. 3758, p. 3451.

Chicago Great Western RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$1,541,195	\$1,502,495	\$1,700,392	\$1,325,730
Net from railway	504,568	453,770	419,911	469,398
Net after rents	209,607	128,741	256,723	255,175
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	15,616,699	17,221,562	17,029,231	14,190,877
Net from railway	3,493,178	4,050,052	4,934,230	3,338,970
Net after rents	441,542	718,289	1,832,861	829,215

—V. 147, p. 3758.

Chicago & North Western Ry.—Abandonment—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 15 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by Charles P. Megan, trustee, of part of a line of railroad extending westward from Bluffs to Fulton, approximately 4.458 miles, in Whiteside County, Ill.

Earnings for November and Year to Date

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$7,093,367	\$7,093,549	\$7,556,266	\$6,619,575
Net from railway	1,349,550	915,206	1,864,949	1,442,735
Net after rents	494,533	166,663	1,125,724	743,644
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	74,287,821	83,102,467	84,264,538	70,988,258
Net from railway	9,102,308	7,903,408	13,492,052	10,903,140
Net after rents	def324,832	121,544	4,419,199	2,935,191

—V. 147, p. 3759.

Chicago & Illinois Midland Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$294,914	\$301,843	\$367,430	\$250,720
Net from railway	60,250	88,464	159,995	58,954
Net after rents	49,922	56,236	121,364	53,022
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	3,149,803	3,576,045	3,388,182	2,976,277
Net from railway	843,429	1,141,778	1,308,095	851,842
Net after rents	539,075	774,045	1,062,378	763,127

—V. 147, p. 3907.

Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$744,331	\$786,632	\$943,944	\$769,152
Net from railway	108,916	65,256	277,600	183,159
Net after rents	def33,164	def73,576	71,729	73,170
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	7,591,597	9,287,711	9,418,649	7,449,542
Net from railway	1,069,861	1,319,539	1,951,033	1,349,487
Net after rents	def437,090	def83,380	364,881	58,741

—V. 147, p. 3451.

Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul & Pacific RR.—Earnings

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$8,854,632	\$8,697,064	\$9,184,043	\$8,262,605
Net from railway	2,068,754	1,692,824	2,388,716	2,286,069
Net after rents	996,327	601,283	1,176,072	1,404,962
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	90,831,038	99,395,594	99,624,400	84,658,624
Net from railway	16,825,955	19,198,520	21,274,979	14,209,571
Net after rents	4,267,352	8,407,498	7,979,254	3,781,137

—V. 147, p. 3451.

Chicago Rock Island & Gulf Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$375,809	\$388,988	\$394,211	\$350,137
Net from railway	123,351	101,883	93,283	109,533
Net after rents	38,057	43,068	18,046	52,339
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	4,482,257	4,377,483	3,997,676	3,576,849
Net from railway	1,355,890	1,321,941	1,094,508	971,943
Net after rents	180,121	412,291	271,264	84,147

—V. 147, p. 3451.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

(Including Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Ry.)

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937—Month—	1938—11 Mos.—	1937—11 Mos.—
Total operating revenue	\$6,477,553	\$6,549,258	\$71,486,796	\$75,398,239
Ry. operating expenses	5,264,551	5,549,771	59,793,829	63,135,575
Net rev. from ry. ops	\$1,213,002	\$99,487	\$11,692,967	\$12,262,664
Net ry. oper. income	460,842	281,022	1,934,110	1,043,606

x 1937 net includes \$1,220,400 due to cancellation of 1936 accruals for Railroad Retirement Act.

[Excluding Chicago Rock Island & Gulf]

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$6,101,744	\$6,160,271	\$6,083,741	\$5,413,626
Net from railway	1,089,651	897,604	1,388,482	448,760
Net after rents	422,785	237,954	502,918	def59,443
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	67,004,539	71,020,756	67,171,014	57,839,062
Net from railway	10,337,077	10,940,722	10,960,616	5,967,134
Net after rents	1,753,990	3,631,315	def136,431	def810,585

—V. 147, p. 3759.

Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Ry.—Earnings

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$1,451,273	\$1,532,812	\$1,481,449	\$1,372,403
Net from railway	245,265	296,441	199,871	261,077
Net after rents	29,820	72,462	def14,905	108,216
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	15,338,249	16,628,649	16,818,227	14,092,728
Net from railway	2,136,599	1,974,887	2,882,341	1,975,940
Net after rents	def279,027	def195,549	466,562	143,112

—V. 147, p. 3451.

Chicago & Southern Air Lines, Inc.—Operations—

A 32% increase in passenger miles and a 24% increase in mail pound miles flown during the first 11 months of 1938 as compared with the same period in 1937 was announced on Dec. 22 by this company. Officers of the company predicted that gains in business during 1939 would equal or exceed those shown for the year just closing.

"We are gratified by the constantly increasing patronage we have received from the public along our route," Carleton Putnam, President, said in a statement issued in St. Louis on Dec. 22. "The steady surge of traffic during recent months has greatly exceeded our expectations and in all probability will require the operation of an additional schedule daily between Chicago and New Orleans effective not later than April 1. We have been particularly impressed by the demand for business during the winter months. Traffic in December of this year has been heavier than in August, a condition which has never before existed in the history of our company. While this is no doubt due in part to a growing realization of the advantages of the Valley Level Route for winter flying, we believe there is a universal interest developing in air travel which will tax the seating capacity of all air carriers during 1939."

Mr. Putnam emphasized that his company was planning to meet this demand both by the operation of additional schedules and by the purchase of larger equipment with a 60% greater passenger capacity within another year.—V. 147, p. 1921.

Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.—Bonds Called—

A total of \$241,000 first mortgage bonds 3¼% series, due 1966 have been called for redemption on Feb. 1 at 107 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Irving Trust Co., New York City.—V. 147, p. 3154.

Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pac. Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$1,344,012	\$1,240,633	\$1,431,313	\$1,223,106
Net from railway	488,936	347,041	574,171	493,315
Net after rents	382,100	332,883	417,833	371,205
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	13,798,686	15,775,500	15,247,650	12,401,339
Net from railway	4,502,017	6,078,872	6,044,872	4,428,454
Net after rents	3,483,686	4,499,859	4,477,670	3,334,810

—V. 147, p. 3451.

Cities Service Gas Co.—Sale of \$35,000,000 First Mortgage Securities—

The company, a subsidiary of the Cities Service Co., has completed arrangements for the issuance and sale of \$35,000,000 of first mortgage pipeline bonds at interest rates of 3¼% and 3¾%, it was announced Dec. 29. The entire issue has been placed privately with four large banks and two major insurance companies.

Proceeds of the new issue will be used for the retirement of the presently outstanding Cities Service Gas Co. first mortgage pipeline 5½% gold bonds and the Cities Service Gas Pipeline Co. first mortgage pipeline 6% gold bonds, both issues being obligations of Cities Service Gas Co. The Cities Service Gas Co. is a direct subsidiary of Empire Gas & Fuel Co., which in turn is controlled by the Cities Service Co. The new \$35,000,000 issue will consist of 16 series with annual maturities beginning on March 20, 1940, and extending to March 20, 1954. The first eight series, the last of which matures in 1947, comprise \$15,000,000 of 3¼% bonds. The last eight series, comprising \$20,000,000 principal amount, are 3¾% bonds.

Redemption of Outstanding Bonds—

Company will redeem on Feb. 28, 1939, all of its outstanding first mortgage pipeline 5½% gold bonds series of 1927 and series of 1928, due May 1, 1942, at 101 and accrued int. Payment will be made at the principal office of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 70 Broadway, New York.

Holders may obtain payment prior to redemption date at the call price of 101 plus interest to date of such surrender.—V. 147, p. 3759.

Cities Service Gas Pipeline Co.—Bonds Called—
All of the outstanding 1st mtge. pipeline 6% gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1943 have been called for redemption on Feb. 28 at 102 and accrued int. Payment will be made at the Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y. Bondholders may present their bonds for immediate payment and receive redemption price plus accrued interest to date of such surrender.—V. 126, p. 1945.

Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry.—Bonds Called—

Holders of 4% bonds dated Jan. 1, 1890, due Jan. 1, 1939, secured by first mortgage of the Cairo Vincennes & Chicago Ry. Co. are being notified that the bonds of the above described issue will be redeemed at their principal amount on or after maturity, upon presentation and surrender at the office of company's Treasurer, 466 Lexington Ave., New York City. The interest coupons due Jan. 1, 1939 should be detached from the bonds and presented separately, accompanied by Federal ownership certificates where applicable.—V. 147, p. 3009.

Cleveland Tractor Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Years End.	Sept. 30—1938	1937	1936	1935
Operating profit	\$29,070	\$633,102	\$216,841	\$452,600
Other income	119,283	102,510	155,037	81,892
Total income	\$148,353	\$735,612	\$371,878	\$534,492
Depreciation	300,807	288,017	240,417	191,474
Interest expense	175,127	133,498	63,668	25,860
Amort. of debt disc., &c.			7,547	
Provision for uncoll. & doubtful receipts	60,400	71,665	23,498	
Miscell. deductions				
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax		111,600	6,456	27,712
Net profit	loss \$387,981	\$116,846	\$30,292	\$289,445
Earns. per sh. on 220,000 shs. com. stk. (no par)	Nil	\$0.53	\$0.13	\$1.32

x Includes \$3,375 additional Federal income tax for preceding fiscal year.
y Includes \$60,700 surtax on undistributed profits.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Cash	\$232,394	\$320,534	Accounts payable	\$464,954	\$638,633
a Notes, accept., accts. rec., &c.	1,184,350	667,242	Est. liab. under warranty agree.	59,569	68,827
Arnts. withheld by finance company	221,739	534,686	Interest on debts	24,322	25,382
b Inventory	1,570,020	2,206,343	Accrd. Fed., State & local taxes	173,475	192,155
Other assets	22,608	33,501	Customers' credits	174,392	152,412
Sink. fund—Cash		331	Unpaid wages and commissions		53,779
Real est. not used in operations	112,533	112,533	10-year 5% conv. slnk. fund debts	1,170,000	1,221,000
c Land, buildings, mach., equipt. &c.	943,869	1,072,153	Deferred income	36,951	41,857
Deferred charges	104,730	119,838	Reserve for gen. contingencies	149,514	140,669
			d Capital stock	1,099,475	1,099,475
			Capital surplus	1,156,349	1,156,349
			Deficit	116,758	sur271,223
Total	\$4,392,244	\$5,067,161	Total	\$4,392,244	\$5,067,161

a After reserves of \$178,761 in 1938 and \$200,360 in 1937. b After reserve of \$186,977 in 1938 and \$225,513 in 1937. c At depreciated value. d Represented by 219,988 no par shares after deducting 12 shares held in treasury at ledger value of \$525.—V. 145, p. 4113.

Clinchfield RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$532,467	\$541,931	\$600,816	\$4,979,665
Net from railway	257,873	239,781	302,439	239,293
Net after rents	231,806	245,146	278,770	231,150
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	5,336,507	6,363,050	5,667,387	4,404,569
Net from railway	2,322,143	2,995,896	2,481,122	1,941,563
Net after rents	1,959,219	2,944,042	2,366,611	1,778,422

—V. 147, p. 3451.

Cohn & Rosenberger—To Pay \$1 Dividend—
The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 29 to holders of record Dec. 28. This compares with 70 cents paid on Dec. 28, 1937, and an initial dividend of 30 cents per share paid on Dec. 23, 1936.—V. 147, p. 2241.

Colorado & Southern Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$584,426	\$640,066	\$711,890	\$713,557
Net from railway	164,673	144,566	220,108	305,843
Net after rents	46,815	27,409	133,115	234,730
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	5,917,324	7,196,308	6,725,050	5,671,802
Net from railway	1,225,178	1,721,248	1,483,347	1,055,119
Net after rents	137,562	736,682	507,657	247,693

—V. 147, p. 3606.

Columbia Gas & Electric Corp.—Government Would End Control of Panhandle Eastern—
The Federal government on Dec. 21 acted to force complete dissolution of Columbia Gas & Electric Corp.'s control of the Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. In a supplementary complaint filed in the U. S. District Court for the District of Delaware the Department of Justice said it has become necessary to supplement provisions of a consent decree entered into in 1936 which contemplated that Columbia would divest itself of control of Panhandle. A consent decree was entered in the case on Jan. 29, 1936, the primary purpose of which was to restore Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. to a position of free and independent action in the production, transmission, sale and distribution of natural gas in competition with other companies. The decree contemplated that Columbia Gas would effectively divest itself of all control of Panhandle, either through Columbia Gas disposing of all stock having present or potential voting rights in Columbia Oil & Gasoline Corp., or through Columbia Oil's divesting itself of ownership of all stock in Panhandle.

The Department pointed out that the course of events since the entry of the decree "has made it increasingly clear that, in order to accomplish the purpose of that decree, it is necessary to supplement certain general provisions of that decree by a further order requiring the formulation and submission to the court for approval of specified methods and procedures for making these provisions effective."

In accordance with the allegations, the supplemental complaint asks that the voting trust established pursuant to the consent decree be reconstituted so as to make the voting trustee a trustee for sale; and that the trustee for sale, Columbia Gas, and Columbia Oil, be directed to proceed immediately to formulate and submit to the court for approval suitable plans specifying the methods and procedures for making the decree effective.

Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. issued the following statement in connection with the petition of the Department of Justice:
Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. and Columbia Oil & Gasoline Corp. have been working for some time past on the development of plans along the alternative lines contemplated by this petition for the termination of the decree. We believe this petition presents an opportunity to work out, with the approval of the Court, a constructive plan with fairness to all concerned.—V. 147, p. 3907.

Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co.—Issuance of Bonds Authorized—
The Securities and Exchange Commission has filed a declaration exempting the company from the provisions of Section 6(a) of the Utility Holding

Company Act with respect to the issue and sale of \$1,900,000 1st mtge. and collateral trust bonds, 3 1/4% series due 1968. The bonds are to be purchased at private sale, at par plus accrued interest, by two insurance companies. Such issue and sale has been expressly authorized by the P. U. Commission of Ohio.

The \$1,900,000 new bonds of companies \$1,300,000 will be purchased by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and the balance of \$600,000 by John Hancock Life Insurance Co. Net proceeds of the sale will be used to pay notes payable in the principal amount of \$500,000 and to reimburse in part applicant's treasury for moneys expended therefrom, the proceeds of such notes and the moneys expended having been applied to the construction of additional generating facilities and substations and the extension and improvement of applicant's transmission lines.

Total expenses of the applicant in connection with the issuance, including a fee of 1/2 of 1% of the principal amount of the bonds to be paid Dillon, Read & Co. for negotiating their sale, are estimated at \$17,700, to be amortized over the life of the new bonds.—V. 147, p. 3600.

Columbus & Greenville Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$131,213	\$120,321	\$133,105	\$103,812
Net from railway	32,105	18,570	38,653	30,292
Net after rents	22,415	5,600	27,232	24,245
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,128,699	1,203,329	1,114,167	890,266
Net from railway	190,267	149,063	179,119	73,245
Net after rents	117,118	10,690	107,744	47,605

—V. 147, p. 3451.

Commercial Investment Trust Corp.—Acquisition Completed—
Henry Ittleson, President of this company, issued the following statement: "Negotiations looking to the acquisition by Commercial Investment Trust Corp. of all of the minority stock of Universal Credit Corp. have been completed and the deal consummated on the terms published early in the month." Universal Credit Corp. confines its operations to financing of Ford dealers exclusively.—V. 147, p. 3759.

Commonwealth Edison Co.—Action of Stockholders Upheld by Court—
In a unanimous decision handed down recently by the Appellate Court of Illinois, company was again upheld in the action brought by two stockholders to prevent the carrying out of financial plans approved by Edison stockholders at a meeting held in January, 1937. The decision affirmed the ruling of the Superior Court that Commonwealth Edison Co. in giving notice of the stockholders' meeting at which the acquisition of stock of Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois was approved, had fully informed stockholders of the facts concerning the litigation over the interchange energy contract with the Public Service Co.

The litigation began in Dec., 1933, when the two stockholders, Owen Barton Jones and George A. Bates, filed suit to have set aside the power contracts, as amended, and to recover on behalf of Commonwealth Edison Co. a substantial portion of the payments made under the contracts for energy furnished by Public Service Co. to the Edison Co. This suit has been pending in the Superior Court for more than five years and is still untried.

The recent decision is the outgrowth of a complaint which sought to prevent the holding of the stockholders' meeting on the grounds that the stockholders had not been given sufficient information. The Superior Court denied this injunction and the plaintiffs then tried to prevent the carrying out of the financial plans authorized by the stockholders. This complaint was also rejected.

The Appellate Court held that the notice given by Commonwealth Edison Co. of the stockholders' meeting was unusually voluminous and dealt not only with the resolutions and matters to be voted on at the meeting but contained an adequate statement as to the original interchange energy litigation, and the possible legal consequences in the event that plaintiffs were upheld. The two stockholders have the right to appeal.

Samuel Insull Jr. to Retire—
Samuel Insull Jr., Assistant to the Chairman, on Dec. 22 announced his retirement from the company his father, Samuel Insull, for many years headed. Mr. Insull, in announcing his retirement said: "I have made arrangements to accept early in January, what I consider a very good business opportunity. My new connection will be announced in the near future. The companies I have been associated with I am leaving with regret as my association has been most pleasant."—V. 147, p. 3907.

Commonwealth & Southern Corp.—Monthly Output—
Electric output of The Commonwealth & Southern Corp. system for the month of November was 711,950,468 kilowatt hours as compared with 675,116,127 kilowatt hours for November, 1937 an increase of 5.46%. For the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1938, the output was 7,058,994,848 kilowatt hours as compared with 7,838,461,582 kilowatt hours for the corresponding period in 1937, a decrease of 9.94%. Total output for the year ended Nov. 30, 1938 was 7,737,942,555 kilowatt hours as compared with 8,577,935,849 kilowatt hours for the year ended Nov. 30, 1937, a decrease of 9.79%.

Gas output of The Commonwealth & Southern Corp. system for the month of November was 1,394,938,100 cubic feet as compared with 1,465,012,500 cubic feet for November, 1937, a decrease of 4.78%. For the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1938, the output was 12,759,726,000 cubic feet as compared with 13,462,010,390 cubic feet for the corresponding period in 1937, a decrease of 5.22%. Total output for the year ended Nov. 30, 1938 was 14,428,725,100 cubic feet as compared with 14,968,562,100 cubic feet for the year ended Nov. 30, 1937, a decrease of 3.61%.—V. 147, p. 3907.

Connecticut Light & Power Co.—Earnings—

Net income after exps., taxes, charges and preferred dividends	1938	1937
	\$3,465,774	\$3,807,307
Average number of shares of common stock outst'g	1,148,000	1,148,000
Earnings per share on common stock	\$3.02	\$3.31

—V. 147, p. 3452.

Consumers Power Co.—Listing—
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$10,168,000 first mortgage bonds, 3 1/4% series of 1936 due Nov. 1, 1966, making the total amount applied for \$22,168,000 principal amount of bonds.

Bonds Called—
The company will redeem on May 1, 1939, at 102 1/4 at the City Bank Farmers Trust Co. all of its first mortgage 4% bonds due in 1944. Holders may surrender these bonds, however, for payment at any time on or after Dec. 30, 1938, and receive full payment to the redemption date.—V. 147, p. 3907.

Continental Can Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Consolidated Earnings Statement for Period Nov. 1, 1937 to Oct. 31, 1938	
Gross sales and operating revenues, less discounts, returns, allowances and estimated provision for probable tin plate price refund to customers:	
Outside customers	\$87,436,148
Sales of tin plate, machinery, coal, cartons, &c., between and within the consolidated companies	27,727,095
Total	\$115,163,243
Cost of goods sold and operating expenses	1,021,198,567
Selling, general and administrative expenses	4,693,827
Provision for doubtful accounts	1,000,000
Net operating profit	\$7,269,849
Other income	1,262,016
Total income	\$8,531,864
Interest paid	173,275
Income taxes (Federal, State and foreign)	1,246,161
Surtax on undistributed profits	1,000
Net income	\$7,111,429

a Cost of goods sold includes purchases of tin plate, machinery, coal cartons, &c., between and within the consolidated companies, in the amount,

of \$27,727,094. Inter-company or internal profit eliminated from the cost of goods sold.—V. 147, p. 301.

Continental Insurance Co.—Year-End Dividend—

The directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 80 cents per share in addition to a special year-end dividend of 20 cents per share on the capital stock, both payable Jan. 10 to holders of record Dec. 31. Like amounts were paid on Jan. 10, 1938, and Jan. 11, 1937.—V. 146, p. 2527.

Consolidated Bakeries of Canada, Ltd.—Extra Div.—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, both payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 15.—V. 146, p. 3950.

Consolidated Decalcomania Corp.—New Directors—

At a meeting of the board of directors held on Dec. 27, Robert C. Read and Walter J. Ash were elected directors of the corporation. Mr. Read was also elected Executive Vice-President and Mr. Ash, Vice-President. The board as now constituted is composed of J. A. Voice, James L. Murphy, Sidney P. Voice, Mr. Read and Mr. Ash.

Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y., Inc.—New Trustees—

Two new trustees were elected by this company on Dec. 27 at the regular monthly meeting of the board—Mrs. Kenneth B. Norton of Bronxville, N. Y., who is the first woman to serve on the directorate of a major utility company in the country, and Neal Dow Becker, President of the Intertype Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Norton and Mr. Becker fill posts left vacant by the resignations of Lewis Gawtry, President of the Bank for Savings, and Louis M. Greer. Mr. Gawtry had served as a trustee of the company since 1923 and Mr. Greer since 1907.

Floyd L. Carlisle, Chairman of the Board of Consolidated Edison, said he was particularly pleased to welcome an outstanding woman as a member of the board of trustees. He said that Mrs. Norton had had wide experience in various women's organizations and had served on the board of directors of the Westchester Lighting Co., part of Consolidated Edison system, for the past year and a half. He believed that her election could be construed as recognition of the growing importance of the woman's viewpoint in the public utility business. He pointed out that a considerable percentage of the system's employees were women and that Mrs. Norton's counsel would be helpful in matters affecting them.

Weekly Output—

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York announced production of the electric plants of its system for the week ended Dec. 25, amounting to 154,800,000 kwh., compared with 135,600,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of 1937, an increase of 14.1%.—V. 147, p. 3907.

Cuban Atlantic Sugar Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Consolidated Statement of Earnings Years Ended Sept. 30. Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Income from sugar and molasses, Cost of cane, Manufacturing, shipping and other expenses, Depreciation, Gross profit from sugar and molasses, Other operating income, Extraordinary income, Adjust. with respect to ops. of prior years, Total income, Int. on notes payable, Other interest, exchange and discount, Legal & auditing fees and other expenses, Miscellaneous expenses, Loss on property retired, Prov. for U. S. Fed. inc. & other taxes & Cuban profits taxes, Prov. for contingencies, Profit for the year, Previous balance, Miscellaneous credits, Prior year's adjustment, Total, Miscellaneous charges, Transfer to capital surplus, Dividend paid, Earned surplus Sept. 30, Earnings per share on 714,000 shares.

a Amount realized by Compania Azucarera Atlantica del Golfo on deferred claims, in excess of cost attributed thereto by the company (part of this amount may be subject to continued adherence by the debtors to existing arrangements with the company), \$88,772, income from cutting and sale of timber \$1,760.

b Additional income on final realization of crop 1936-1937 sugar and molasses of \$148,676, over-provision for contingencies \$38,000, total \$186,676; less additional wages claimed under Cuban labor laws \$18,695, additional municipal taxes, \$4,877, and miscellaneous (net) of \$3,281, balance (as above) \$159,822.

Note—The par value of the capital stock was reduced from \$10 to \$7.50 per share during 1938 and the amount of such reduction (\$2.50 per share) was paid to stockholders in cash.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30. Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1938, 1937. Rows include Assets: Prop., plant & eq., Cash, Sugar on hand, &c., Molasses, Margin deposit, Accts. receivable, Mat'l's & supplies, at cost, Special deposit for dividends, Recelv. from can grow. for advs., Int. & rentals—(less reserve), Investments, Deferred claims, Def. chgs. & prepaid expenses, Misc. claims, &c., Total. Liabilities: Capital stock, Accts. payable and accrued, Accrued taxes, Est. handling and shlp. expenses on molasses, Div. checks pay., Liens (censos) on properties, Deferred credits, Reserve for contingencies, Earned surplus, Capital surplus.

x After reserve for depreciation of \$557,117 (1937, \$425,463). y Compania Azucarera Atlantica del Golfo has deferred claims receivable which are not included in the above consolidated balance sheet. Subject to continuance of existing arrangements with the debtors, the officers of the company except that future collections against such claims will amount to approximately \$68,800 (1937, \$150,000). z In wholly-owned subsidiaries not consolidated, at cost.—V. 146, p. 748.

Cuba Co.—Stock Reclassified—New Stock Not Listed on Exchange—

In the adjourned special meeting of the stockholders on Nov. 30, 1938, the proposed reclassification of the capital stock of the company was

approved by the holders of over two-thirds of each class of stock. An application to list the 640,000 shares of new common stock par \$1 per share resulting from such reclassification, was filed with the New York Stock Exchange on Dec. 16, 1938.

Under date of Dec. 21, the company was notified by the Committee on Stock Lists of the New York Stock Exchange that the Committee had decided not to list the said stock. The Committee has informed the company that this action was taken, not because of the proposed change from no par value to \$1 par value stock, but because the Committee planned to consider at an early date the advisability of making application to the Securities and Exchange Commission to remove from listing and registration the common stock of the Cuba Co. because of its apparent unsuitability for continued listing on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Committee further stated that when the company files its charter amendment changing the presently listed common stock to stock of \$1 par value, the listing of the issue and trading on the New York Stock Exchange will automatically cease.

To effect the reclassification approved by the stockholders of The Cuba Co., the certificate of amendment of the certificate of incorporation of the Cuba Co. will be filed on Dec. 30, 1938.

In accordance with the decision of the Committee on stock list, trading in the common stock of the company on the New York Stock Exchange ceased on Dec. 31.—V. 147, p. 3453.

Cudahy Packing Co.—New Controller—

Earl D. Page has resigned as Controller of the Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co. of Philadelphia, a position he filled for eight years, to become Controller of this company, effective Jan. 1. Mr. Page was for three years a member of the board of the Controllers Institute of America and for one year its President. He is at present a member of the Institute's advisory council.—V. 147, p. 3908.

Decca Records, Inc.—Admitted to Dealings—

The company's common stock, par \$1, has been admitted to dealings on the New York Curb Exchange.—V. 147, p. 3760.

Delaware Fund, Inc.—Special Dividend—

Company has declared a special dividend of 10 cents a share to stockholders of record Dec. 21, 1938, payable the same date. The Fund has already paid two regular quarterly dividends of 15 cents each during 1938.—V. 147, p. 3607.

Delaware & Hudson RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Delaware Lackawanna & Western RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Denver & Rio Grande Western RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Denver & Salt Lake Ry.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Detroit & Mackinac Ry.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Detroit Toledo & Ironton RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Detroit & Toledo Shore Line RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Discount Corp. of New York—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of \$1 per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share on the common stock, both payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 22.—V. 147, p. 3909.

Dome Mines, Ltd.—Additional Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable April 20 to holders of record March 31. A similar dividend declared on Dec. 14 will be paid on Jan. 20.—V. 147, p. 3608

Dominion Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of \$2 per share in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of \$3 per share on the common stock, both payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 31. Like amounts were paid on Jan. 3, 1938. An extra dividend of \$2 was paid on Jan. 2, 1936, and on Jan. 2, 1935, and an extra of \$1 per share was paid on Jan. 2, 1934.—V. 145, p. 4115.

Dow Chemical Co.—Listing—Acquisition, &c.—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 86,988 additional shares of common stock (no par) on official notice of issuance pursuant to the provisions of an agreement of statutory merger between the Dow Chemical Co. and Great Western Electro-Chemical Co. dated Nov. 19, 1938, making the total amounts applied for to date: 1,031,988 shares of common stock.

The Dow Chemical Co. and Great Western Electro-Chemical Co., have entered into an agreement of statutory merger dated as of Nov. 19, 1938, whereby Great Western Electro-Chemical Co. will be merged into The Dow Chemical Co.

The plan of merger provides in effect for the issuance of 86,988 1/4 additional shares of common stock of Dow Chemical Co. to cover the exchange and conversion of 94,550 shares of 6% cumulative preferred stock (par \$20) each and 69,260 shares of common stock (no par) of Great Western Electro-Chemical Co. The merger was approved on Nov. 19, 1938 by a majority of the board of directors of each of the corporations and was submitted to the shareholders of each corporation at meetings separately held on Dec. 22, 1938 and approved by the required two-thirds vote of the stockholders of each class of the respective companies.

Upon the effective date of the agreement of statutory merger, the holders of shares of 6% cumulative preferred stock, (\$20 par) each, of Great Western Electro-Chemical Co. will be entitled to receive three-sixteenths of a share of common stock (no par) of Dow Chemical Co. for each share of preferred stock held, and the holders of common stock of Great Western Electro-Chemical Co. will be entitled to receive one share of common stock of Dow Chemical Co. for each share of common stock held.

Earnings for 4 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1938

Sales (net of returns, allowances, cash discounts, and freight).....	\$8,069,093
Cost of sales (excl of provision for depreciation).....	5,325,418
Selling and administrative expenses.....	638,170
Provision for depreciation and amort.....	782,923
Profit from operations.....	\$1,322,582
Other income.....	464,569

Gross income.....	\$1,787,151
Income charges.....	613,972
Provided for Federal income taxes—estimated.....	134,819
Net income before adjust. for minority interests in subs.....	\$1,038,361
Minority interests' share of profits & losses of subs (net loss).....	16,061
Net income.....	\$1,054,422

Notes—Inter-company sales and other inter-company transactions have been eliminated in this statement. The accounts of a Mexican subsidiary relatively insignificant in amount, have been included in this statement at the rate of exchange prevailing during the greater part of the period.—V. 147, p. 3909.

Duluth Missabe & Northern Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway.....	\$318,863	\$236,967	\$1,414,720	\$162,627
Net from railway.....	def166,419	def388,174	608,999	def321,734
Net after rents.....	def210,965	def570,952	327,062	def367,278
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway.....	8,891,667	26,566,887	18,926,938	11,527,470
Net from railway.....	2,769,756	16,913,707	11,213,072	5,423,259
Net after rents.....	1,992,941	13,482,729	9,320,617	4,423,566

Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway.....	\$128,811	\$175,676	\$224,685	\$179,005
Net from railway.....	def820	def1,532	63,105	23,596
Net after rents.....	def19,154	def13,029	35,793	9,649
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway.....	1,702,610	2,690,389	2,713,515	2,210,162
Net from railway.....	92,867	686,876	862,788	534,509
Net after rents.....	def101,695	470,523	623,630	386,942

Duluth Winnipeg & Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway.....	\$102,343	\$92,752	\$114,266	\$104,227
Net from railway.....	7,414	def4,508	30,348	21,570
Net after rents.....	def11,718	def24,144	9,631	6,696
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway.....	1,017,195	1,290,598	1,242,082	966,090
Net from railway.....	def50,776	226,437	232,506	13,473
Net after rents.....	def284,335	def14,582	def14,308	def136,613

Durham Public Service Co.—Earnings—

Year Ended Sept. 30—	1938	1937	1936
Gross operating revenue.....	\$1,383,939	\$1,298,867	\$1,194,145
Oper. exps., maintenance and taxes.....	x1,056,175	x1,014,526	\$85,625
Net operating revenue.....	\$327,764	\$284,341	\$358,519
Other inc.—Int., rents & sundry rcts.....	8,131	6,849	7,887
Total income.....	\$335,895	\$291,190	\$366,407
Interest and other charges.....	154,175	163,189	155,041
Prov. for Fed. income taxes.....	42,266	y32,303	y20,296
Appropriation for replacements.....	See x	See x	135,000
Net income.....	\$139,454	\$95,697	\$56,069
Preferred dividends.....	18,000	18,000	18,000
Common dividends.....	42,000	73,500	42,000

* Includes \$152,243 in 1938 and \$129,750 in 1937 provision for replacements. y Including surtax.

Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Public util. prop's.....	\$3,458,044	\$3,344,323	6% cum. pref. stk. (\$100 par).....	300,000	300,000
Misc. Inv. (at cost).....	9,984	5,337	Com. stk. (\$100 par).....	700,000	700,000
Cash.....	80,331	16,303	Funded debt.....	2,126,100	2,126,100
a Consumers acc'ts receivable.....	97,036	92,154	Indebt. to Cities Serv. P. & L. Co.....	32,319	32,319
a Mds. notes rec'd.....	174,676	175,090	Notes payable.....	131,561	127,618
a Other acc'ts and accts. receivable.....	6,837	5,878	Accts. payable & acc'd expenses.....	76,022	62,489
Materials.....	60,902	70,526	Current acct. with Cities Service Co.....	510	2,291
Prepd. ins., taxes & other exps.....	29,692	13,685	Elec. Advisers Inc. (current acct).....	1,422	-----
Accts. rec. (pers'l).....	783	510	Accr. int. on fund. & other debt.....	56,326	10,106
Deferred charges.....	178,027	190,509	Accrued taxes.....	17,257	28,241
			Prov. for Fed. income taxes.....	43,250	534,031
			Notes payable (not current).....	50,530	20,522
			Tickets & tokens outstanding.....	4,724	3,982
			Consum. & line extension deposits.....	73,763	66,932
			Reserves.....	167,906	131,687
			Surplus.....	347,450	267,996
Total.....	\$4,096,313	\$3,914,317	Total.....	\$4,096,313	\$3,914,317

a After reserves. b Including surtax.—V. 146, p. 749.

East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—1937	1938—8 Mos.—1937
Gross earnings.....	\$45,711	\$46,743
Operating expenses.....	16,050	14,732
Net earnings.....	\$29,661	\$32,011

Eaton Manufacturing Co.—Acquisition—
Purchase of the former Acme Rubber Co. plant, in Massillon, Ohio, containing 25,000 square feet of floor space and which will be used as a chemical and physics laboratory and warehouse, and acquisition of a tract of land adjoining the Reliance Spring Washer division, also in Massillon, which was purchased for possible future expansion, was announced by J. O. Eaton, Chairman of the Board of this company.

Company also plans to expand facilities at the Cleveland stamping plant by addition of a one-story building which will increase present area by 30%. "The stamping plant is having a record production month this December, working three shifts and future commitments warrant expansion of facilities to include additional production area as well as to accommodate the tool room and the engineering department which will be moved from Massillon," according to officials.—V. 147, p. 3158.

Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—1937	1938—11 Mos.—1937
Ry. oper. revenues.....	\$552,459	\$491,851
Ry. oper. expenses.....	342,063	336,799
Net ry. oper. rev.....	\$210,396	\$155,052
Taxes.....	40,704	39,416
Net after taxes.....	\$169,692	\$115,636
Other income.....	4,592	4,804
Gross corp. income.....	\$174,284	\$120,440
Interest on funded debt, rents, &c.....	46,879	52,137
Depreciation.....	97,393	102,807
Net inc. before prov. for retirement losses.....	\$30,012	loss\$34,504

—V. 147, p. 3760.

Ebasco Services, Inc.—Weekly Input—
For the week ended Dec. 22, 1938, the kilowatt-hour system input of the operating companies which are subsidiaries of American Power & Light Co., Electric Power & Light Corp., and National Power & Light Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1937, was as follows:

Operating Subsidiaries of—	1938	1937	Amount	% Increase—
American Power & Light Co.....	120,185,000	108,434,000	11,751,000	10.8
Electric Power & Light Corp.....	58,206,000	52,477,000	5,729,000	10.9
National Power & Light Co.....	81,586,000	77,705,000	3,881,000	5.0

—V. 147, p. 3910.

Edmonton Street Ry.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—1937	1938—11 Mos.—1937
Total revenue.....	\$64,998	\$64,243
Total oper. expenditures.....	45,826	44,215
Operating surplus.....	\$19,172	\$20,027
Fixed charges.....	5,776	5,776
Renewals.....	5,000	9,000
Taxes.....	4,776	4,738
Total deficit.....	sur\$3,619	sur\$512

—V. 147, p. 3308.

Electric Power & Light Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues.....	\$25,885,963	\$27,301,019
Oper. exps., incl. taxes.....	14,673,085	14,671,093
Prop. retire. & depletion reserve approps.....	3,909,358	3,936,374
Net oper. revenues.....	\$7,303,520	\$8,693,552
Rent for lease of plants (net).....	-----	Cr5,923
Operating income.....	\$7,303,520	\$8,699,475
Other income.....	87,698	240,483
Other income deductions.....	84,100	151,283
Gross income.....	\$7,307,118	\$8,788,675
Int. on long-term debt.....	3,070,221	3,176,784
Other int. (notes, loans, &c.).....	502,406	526,689
x Other deductions.....	281,960	488,299
Int. chgd. to construct'n.....	Cr21,760	Cr24,722
Balance.....	\$3,474,291	\$4,635,625
Preferred divs. to public.....	1,971,618	1,975,013
Portion applic. to min. interests.....	68,935	39,986
Net equity of El. Pow. & Lt. Corp. in inc. of subsidiaries.....	\$1,433,738	\$2,620,626
Elec. Power & Lt. Corp. Net equity in inc. of subs.....	\$1,433,738	\$2,620,626
Other income.....	88	1,153
Total.....	\$1,433,826	\$2,620,626
Expenses, incl. taxes.....	46,313	50,003
Int. & other deductions.....	414,866	397,244
Bal. carried to consol. earned surplus.....	\$972,647	\$2,173,379

* Includes non-recurring chgs. for reorganiz'n exps. of certain subs.—

Statement of Income (Corporation Only)	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Gross inc.: From subs.....	\$573,263	\$432,917
Other.....	88	1,153
Total.....	\$573,351	\$432,917
Expenses, incl. taxes.....	46,313	50,003
Net inc. before int. & other deductions.....	\$527,038	\$382,914
Int. on gold debts, 5% series, due 2030.....	387,500	387,500
Int. on Power Securs. Corp. coll. trust gold bonds, Amer. 6% ser. Amort. of debt disc't & exp. on gold debts.....	17,084	-----
Prem. & exp. on Power Securs. Corp. bonds retired.....	9,744	9,744
Net income.....	\$112,172	*\$14,330

* Loss.

Summary of Earned Surplus for the 12 Months Ended Nov. 30, 1938

	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Earned surplus, Dec. 1, 1937.....	\$3,558,022
Adjustment upon liquidation of subsidiary.....	839,448
Net income for the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1938.....	342,925
Earned surplus Nov. 30, 1938.....	\$4,740,397

Notes—(1) Suit (for which no provision has been made in the accompanying statement) was brought on March 18, 1938, in Kennebec County, Me., by holders of 301 shares of the preferred stock of Utah Power & Light Co., a subsidiary, against Electric Power & Light Corp. and that company, demanding, among other things, either cancellation of the common stock of Utah Power & Light Co., all of which is owned by Electric Power & Light Corp., and repayment of all dividends on such stock, with interest, or payment by Electric Power & Light Corp. to Utah Power & Light Co. of \$30,000,000, representing the par value of such common stock, as originally issued, together with interest thereon from the date of issuance of such stock. Counsel for the corporation is of the opinion that the suit is without merit and the corporation intends to take all steps possible to protect its legal rights. (2) No provision has been made in the above statement for undeclared cumulative dividends on preferred stocks.—V. 147, p. 3456.

Elgin Joliet & Eastern Ry.—Earnings—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
November—				
Gross from railway	\$1,357,414	\$1,148,717	\$1,836,020	\$1,328,869
Net from railway	497,668	133,685	718,415	459,288
Net after rents	346,697	def5,727	531,503	351,601
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	10,572,057	20,432,527	17,122,598	12,832,891
Net from railway	2,000,088	6,389,915	5,290,554	3,658,072
Net after rents	813,877	3,878,804	3,613,674	2,577,346

—V. 147, p. 3910.

El Paso Natural Gas Co. (Del.) (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937—Month—	1938—12 Mos.—	1937—12 Mos.—
Gross oper. revenues	\$513,587	\$439,073	\$4,874,870	\$4,577,808
Operation	132,949	116,102	1,393,691	1,292,496
Maintenance	10,072	11,724	101,378	113,663
Taxes (incl. Fed. inc. tax)	42,760	26,732	441,332	407,281
Prov. for retirements	57,706	48,431	555,058	523,729
Net operating income	\$270,099	\$226,083	\$2,383,411	\$2,240,639
Other income	824	907	11,205	11,380
Total gross income	\$270,923	\$226,990	\$2,394,617	\$2,252,019
Interest	32,349	33,675	398,809	383,566
Amort. of debt expense	2,653	2,793	32,542	34,992
Net income before non-recurring income	\$235,921	\$190,523	\$1,963,265	\$1,833,461
Non-recurr. inc. & exp.		Dr11,653	Dr8,288	Dr20,945
Net income	\$235,921	\$178,869	\$1,954,977	\$1,812,516
Prof. stock div. require'ts	8,632	8,632	103,579	103,579
Bal. for com. divs. & sur	\$227,289	\$170,238	\$1,851,398	\$1,708,937

—V. 147, p. 3761.

Empire Telephone Co.—Dividends—

The board of directors has declared a dividend of \$1.12½ per share upon the class A pref. stock and class B pref. stock, payable Dec. 22, to holders of record Dec. 15, leaving arrears of \$1 per share on these issues. —V. 146, p. 107.

Equitable Investment Corp. of Mass. (Boston)—Larger Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 27. This compares with 15 cents paid on Sept. 30, last, and 10 cents paid on June 30 and March 30, 1938. —V. 147, p. 2088.

Erie RR.—Earnings—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
November—				
Gross from railway	\$6,254,224	\$5,994,911	\$7,458,038	\$6,455,925
Net from railway	1,516,172	1,065,976	2,514,268	1,986,449
Net after rents	531,458	241,508	1,554,535	1,225,594
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	63,378,383	78,219,429	77,310,562	68,890,652
Net from railway	12,034,268	22,144,526	23,598,953	18,620,137
Net after rents	2,668,657	13,568,794	15,067,669	11,858,039

—V. 147, p. 3910.

Evans Products Co.—Meeting Postponed—

Special stockholders' meeting scheduled for Dec. 23 has been postponed until after the holidays, the date to be set later. Shareholders were to vote on proposed increase in authorized common stock from 300,000 to 500,000 shares to take care of conversion provision in \$2,000,000 debenture issue planned. —V. 147, p. 3910.

Fairmont Creamery Co. (Del.)—To Pay 12½-Cent Div.—

Directors have declared a dividend of 12½ cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 21. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. —V. 147, p. 737.

Fall River Gas Works Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937—Month—	1938—12 Mos.—	1937—12 Mos.—
Operating revenues	\$75,917	\$74,633	\$881,466	\$874,662
Operation	40,785	41,521	503,170	473,615
Maintenance	5,158	4,233	52,570	68,961
Taxes	13,328	12,690	157,642	152,620
Net oper. revenues	\$16,645	\$16,189	\$168,084	\$179,465
Non-oper. income (net)	8	Dr5	116	105
Balance	\$16,654	\$16,184	\$168,200	\$179,570
Retire. res. accruals	5,000	5,000	60,000	60,000
Gross income	\$11,654	\$11,184	\$108,200	\$119,570
Interest charges	1,150	1,329	12,246	12,324
Net income	\$10,504	\$9,856	\$95,954	\$107,246
Dividends declared			95,962	105,890

—V. 147, p. 3910.

Farnsworth Television, Inc.—Forms New Company—

Jesse B. McCarger, President of Farnsworth Television, Inc., has announced to stockholders the creation of the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corp. and a plan to transfer all assets of Farnsworth Television to the new company for 690,000 shares of its stock. The stock will be distributed to present stockholders of Farnsworth Television in the ratio of 46 shares for one held and the old company will be dissolved. The new company is capitalized at 2,000,000 shares of \$1 par value stock. Consent of the holders of two-thirds of the stock of Farnsworth Television is required for the change. The new company chartered in Delaware, will have as its directors Mr. McCarger, Philo T. Farnsworth, Donald T. Lippincott, George Everson and Bartley C. Crum.

Farr Alpaca Co.—Quick Assets of Company—

Pres. Arthur B. Chapin has mailed to stockholders a statement announcing decision to liquidate, arrived at on Dec. 8, and also presenting the working capital condition of the company as of Dec. 9, 1938. On that date current assets totaled \$487,947 and current liabilities \$330,869, making net working capital \$157,078, equal to slightly over \$1 per share on the 140,000 shares of stock outstanding.

Included in current assets were: Cash of \$14,720; accounts receivable of \$111,599, largely due from factors; inventory of \$357,320 (after deducting \$291,070 reserve for possible losses); and miscellaneous items of \$4,308. Current liabilities included: Bank loans of \$134,750; notes payable on machinery of \$28,877; and accounts payable, accrued taxes, and other miscellaneous items totaling \$167,242. Not included in current liabilities were \$149,954 local taxes for calendar years 1937 and 1938, as these constitute a lien on real estate.

Pres. Chapin stated: "Except for municipal and other forms of taxation, indentured mill power rentals and an unpaid balance due on a portion of the machinery, the liquidating committee finds no fixed encumbrances against real estate and plant, and believes the personal property will be ample to secure for general creditors payment of their claims in full."

He further stated: "The committee is presently engaged in conducting a minute survey and appraisal of all of the properties; and, notwithstanding the delay necessarily attendant to this procedure, continues with due dispatch to bring about a net realization on all assets—consideration to be given, of course, to the fact that a summary and instant liquidation of certain assets should, if possible, be avoided." —V. 147, p. 3761.

Federal Water Service Corp.—Stock of Sub. Sold—

This corporation announced on Dec. 21 that it had sold all the common stock of the Illinois Water Service Co., a subsidiary, to the Northern Illinois Water Corp. Northern Illinois Water is in no way connected with the Federal Water Service system and the sale of Illinois Water Service's common stock terminates Federal Water Service control over the property. —V. 147, p. 2683.

Federated Publications, Inc.—Pays 15-Cent Dividend—

Company paid a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock v. t. c. on Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 12. This compares with 20 cents paid on May 5 last and dividends of 25 cents paid on Dec. 28, 1937, Oct. 2, 1937, and each three months previously. —V. 146, p. 3186.

Fedders Mfg. Co., Inc.—To Pay 10-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, par \$5, payable Jan. 10 to holders of record Dec. 22. This compares with 35 cents paid on Oct. 1, 1937 and dividends of 25 cents paid on July 1 and on April 1, 1937, this latter being the initial payment on the larger amount of stock now outstanding. —V. 147, p. 1775.

Fenton United Cleaning & Dyeing Co.—Accum. Div.—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 10. Similar amount was paid on Oct. 15, July 15, April 15 and Jan. 25, 1938, on Oct. 15 and July 15, 1937, and a dividend of \$3.50 was paid on June 16, 1937. —V. 147, p. 2089.

Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co.—Year-End Div.—

The directors have declared a special year-end dividend of 20 cents in addition to a semi-annual dividend of 80 cents per share on the capital stock, both payable Jan. 10 to holders of record Dec. 31. Like amounts were paid on Jan. 10, 1938, and Jan. 11, 1937. —V. 147, p. 2531.

Filtrol Co. of California—Smaller Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 20. This compares with 25 cents paid on July 28, last, and previously, regular semi-annual dividends of 30 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 10 cents was paid on Dec. 27, last. —V. 147, p. 1776.

Fisk Rubber Corp.—Acquires Swedish Interests—

The corporation announced Dec. 28, together with Swedish interests, the acquisition of a rubber factory at Viskafors, Sweden. The new firm, to be known as the Fisk Scandinavian Rubber Corp., will manufacture automobile tires, together with mechanical rubber goods.

Captain Wilhelm Osterman, former Fisk branch manager and later Swedish distributor of Fisk tires for more than 20 years, will be managing director of the company. J. A. Peterson, connected with the Fisk organization at Chicopee Falls, in the engineering division, will be factory manager. In addition to appointments announced a skeleton organization will be sent to Sweden to instruct Swedish workers in Fisk standards.

The Viskafors factory, located near Gottenburg, largest seaport in Sweden, will be equipped with modern tire-making machinery to manufacture a complete line of tires under Fisk patents. Production will be between 300 and 500 tires and tubes per day. It is expected the factory will be in full operation for the spring selling season.

E. H. Marsh, Vice-President of the Fisk Tire Export Co., and K. R. Vogel, Secretary of the company, have just returned from Sweden, where arrangements were concluded. They report prospects excellent.

The factory now employs approximately 400 workmen and it is anticipated that when it gets under way there will be 500 employees. The buildings cover an area of 107,600 square feet and the total area belonging to the plant is over 247 acres. The entire direction and operation of the factory will be under Fisk engineers and chemists.

It is not anticipated that this new development will materially affect the tonnage now being produced at the main Fisk factory at Chicopee Falls. —V. 147, p. 3610.

Fleet Aircraft, Ltd.—Capital Increase Approved—

Shareholders on Dec. 19 unanimously approved an increase in authorized capital to 200,000 shares of no-par stock from 100,000 shares.

Directors under terms of the by-law were authorized to sell additional 100,000 shares for a consideration of not more than \$1,000,000 or such greater amount as directors may from time to time determine and as may be authorized by the Secretary of State for payment of the fees payable on such greater amount. —V. 147, p. 3911.

Florida East Coast Ry.—Earnings—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
November—				
Gross from railway	\$687,644	\$750,662	\$688,623	\$582,277
Net from railway	159,475	148,545	145,992	85,523
Net after rents	49,787	46,939	76,995	14,689
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	8,694,295	8,454,522	7,677,221	6,956,178
Net from railway	2,371,691	1,974,663	1,792,324	909,142
Net after rents	889,432	645,701	594,192	def262,468

—V. 147, p. 3457.

Florida Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937—Month—	1938—12 Mos.—	1937—12 Mos.—
Operating revenues	\$1,133,103	\$1,089,018	\$14,809,298	\$13,779,470
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	561,498	630,135	7,526,217	7,411,562
Prop. retire. re. approp.	116,667	66,667	1,150,000	866,667
Net oper. revenues	\$454,938	\$392,216	\$6,133,081	\$5,501,241
Rent from lease of plant	221	221	2,651	2,651
Operating income	\$455,159	\$392,437	\$6,135,732	\$5,503,892
Other income (net)	21,733	25,276	599,327	457,996
Gross income	\$476,892	\$418,163	\$6,695,059	\$5,961,888
Int. on mortgage bonds	216,667	216,667	2,600,000	2,600,000
Int. on debentures	110,000	110,000	1,320,000	1,320,000
Other int. & deductions	23,967	23,842	243,944	262,028
Net income	\$126,258	\$67,654	\$2,531,115	\$1,779,860
* Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid			1,153,008	1,153,008
Balance			\$1,378,107	\$626,852
* Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Nov. 30, 1938, amounted to \$6,029,711. Latest dividends, amounting to \$1.31 a share on \$7 preferred stock and \$1.12 a share on \$6 preferred stock, were paid on Oct. 1, 1938. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.				

Note—Income account includes full revenues without consideration of rate reduction in litigation for which a reserve has been provided by appropriations from surplus in amount of \$637,941 for the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1938, and of \$602,089 for the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1937. —V. 147, p. 3762.

Ford Motor Co.—Sales—

Sales of Ford and Mercury cars and Ford trucks in the United States during the first 20 days of December reached a total of 37,161, it was announced on Dec. 27 at the offices of this company. Exclusive of the new Mercury car sales, it was the biggest first 20-day sale of any month this year for Ford units, and exceeds Ford sales in December last year by more than 5,500 for the same period. Sales of both Ford and Mercury cars continue to exceed production, it was said. —V. 147, p. 3014.

Fort Worth & Denver City Ry.—Earnings—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
November—				
Gross from railway	\$528,614	\$650,290	\$637,994	\$577,490
Net from railway	156,775	244,664	277,348	262,441
Net after rents	86,337	174,537	211,610	349,738
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	6,015,967	6,785,018	5,494,746	4,951,922
Net from railway	1,782,778	2,546,232	1,772,217	1,345,958
Net after rents	860,916	1,747,729	1,038,693	846,234

—V. 147, p. 3457.

Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.—10-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 15. Like amount was paid on Nov. 1 last and compares with 25 cents paid on July 23 last; 15 cents paid on Nov. 1, 1937; an extra dividend of \$1.05 in addition to a regular dividend of 15 cents paid on July 25, 1937, and a dividend of 20 cents paid on July 1, 1936, this latter being the first dividend paid since Sept. 1, 1934, when a payment of 10 cents per share was made. —V. 147, p. 1925.

Gas Utilities Co.—Final Distribution—

Directors have authorized a final distribution in liquidation at the rate of \$3.02 per share to stockholders of record at the close of business on Dec. 27. It is expected that checks will be mailed on Dec. 28. The transfer books were permanently closed at the close of business Dec. 27, and stockholders will be requested to return their certificates for cancellation.—V. 145, p. 2693.

General Foods Corp.—New Controller, &c.—

Marvin W. Kimbro, Assistant Treasurer and General Supervisor of Accounts, has been elected Controller of the corporation, and Mason Shultz, who has specialized on budgets, has been elected Assistant Controller. It was announced on Dec. 27 by Colby M. Chester, Chairman.—V. 147, p. 3912.

General Public Utilities, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	
Gross operating revs	\$463,464	\$440,617	\$5,618,467	\$5,384,502
Operating expenses	189,023	191,931	2,346,061	2,272,663
Maintenance	13,811	14,856	208,739	237,051
Depreciation	43,721	44,296	545,238	530,299
General taxes	47,832	43,436	561,513	489,616
Fed. normal inc. taxes	10,800	7,805	111,598	86,621
Fed. surtax on undis. prof	—	—	4,080	23,405
Net oper. income	\$156,276	\$138,293	\$1,841,238	\$1,744,847
Non-operating income	1,247	427	11,999	35,623
Gross income	\$157,524	\$138,720	\$1,853,236	\$1,780,470
Charges of subs.	29,702	31,038	367,357	373,841
Int. on 1st mtge. and coll. trust 6 1/2% bonds	71,353	71,353	856,238	856,238
Int. on unfunded debt	983	—	5,092	—
Net income	\$55,485	\$36,329	\$624,549	\$550,390
Divs. on 5% pref. stock	3,242	3,242	38,910	38,910
Bal. avail. for common stock and surplus	\$52,242	\$33,086	\$585,639	\$511,480

Note—No provision has been made in the above statement for Federal undistributed profits taxes other than reflecting the accruals for the calendar years 1937 and 1936 in the figures for the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1938 and 1937, respectively.—V. 147, p. 3912.

Georgia RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$292,611	\$284,089	\$345,883	\$257,919
Net from railway	56,641	1,839	94,343	17,729
Net after rents	50,886	def400	73,059	25,096
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	3,204,593	3,420,103	3,404,922	2,953,403
Net from railway	542,029	514,127	654,229	474,295
Net after rents	489,184	526,951	633,127	514,185

Georgia & Florida RR.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—1937	1938—11 Mos.—1937	1938—11 Mos.—1937	
Railway oper. revenues	\$89,552	\$86,731	\$1,021,517	\$1,208,955
Railway oper. expenses	81,623	87,661	953,436	1,069,106
Net rev. fr. ry. ops.	\$7,429	\$9,070	\$68,081	\$139,849
Railway tax accruals	6,597	2,699	82,567	70,144
Ry. oper. income	\$532	\$3,619	\$13,986	\$69,705
Equip. rents (net)	Cr1,308	Cr2,259	Cr4,369	Dr4,422
Joint facil. rents (net)	Dr1,942	Dr1,943	Dr21,264	Dr21,424
Net ry. oper. income	\$x1,011	\$x2,703	\$x30,881	\$43,859
Non-operating income	1,212	1,491	16,596	14,862
Gross income	\$1,110	\$x1,213	\$x47,477	\$58,721
Deducts. from income	932	919	1,469	10,360
Surplus applic. to int.	\$178	\$x2,132	\$x25,254	\$48,361

Georgia Southern & Florida Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$171,313	\$169,795	\$198,043	\$169,403
Net from railway	16,190	13,035	33,782	27,413
Net after rents	def4,808	def6,305	17,344	15,133
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,844,941	2,204,516	2,082,152	1,757,212
Net from railway	166,721	397,466	289,766	182,556
Net after rents	def47,440	173,068	64,894	36,539

Gillette Safety Razor Co.—New President—

Coincident with the resignation of S. C. Stempleman as President of the company, and his election to the Chairmanship of the board of directors, J. P. Spang Jr. was appointed President.—V. 147, p. 3160.

Globe Hoist Co.—Pays 15-Cent Dividend—

Company paid a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, on Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 10. This compares with dividends of 12 1/2 cents paid on Sept. 15, June 15, and April 25, 1938; and 25 cents per share distributed on Nov. 29, 1937, Oct. 27, 1937, and July 20, 1937, this last being the first dividend paid on the greater amount of shares now outstanding.—V. 145, p. 3973.

Gorham Mfg. Co.—To Pay \$1 Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Jan. 16 to holders of record Jan. 3. Dividends of 25 cents were paid on Dec. 15, Sept. 15 and on June 15, last; a dividend of \$1.25 was paid on Jan. 26, 1938; dividends of 50 cents were paid on Dec. 15 Nov. 15, Sept. 15 and June 15, 1937; a dividend of 25 cents was paid on March 15, 1937; a special dividend of \$1 was paid on Jan. 25, 1937 and a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was distributed on Dec. 15, 1936.—V. 147, p. 740.

(Hotel) Governor Clinton Co., Inc.—Earnings—

The Hotel Governor Clinton, according to a statistical study of the property just released by Amott, Baker & Co., Inc., showed room sales of \$771,000 for the year ended Aug. 31, 1938, compared to \$837,000 for the preceding fiscal year and \$760,000 for the year ended July 31, 1936. The hotel is said to be in excellent condition. Reorganization of the financial structure of the property was completed in the Federal courts late in 1937, and the first interest payment on the publicly held mortgage bond issue was made this fall. Interest on these bonds, under this plan, is fixed at 2% per year and the bondholders control all of the stock of the company, which has been issued. As a part of the reorganization a first mortgage of \$750,000 was placed on the property by one of the insurance companies and the publicly held issue is outstanding at \$5,000,000 par amount. The 1938 assessed valuation is \$5,125,000.—V. 147, p. 1195.

Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co.—To Pay 15-Cent Dividend—

Directors on Dec. 27 declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 16. This will be the first dividend paid since 1936. Nathan L. Amster, President, stated that the company has purchased for retirement during the year out of income \$153,000 of its original issue of \$750,000 5% debentures. Mr. Amster also stated the company has fully completed its new electric power plant, finished remodeling its concentration plant and the electrification of its coal mines. The company has no bank loans and aside from its debentures, has no other liabilities except current accounts according to Mr. Amster, who also said there were no other plant or property improvements contemplated for the immediate future which would require any substantial outlay of capital.—V. 147, p. 3160.

Grand Trunk Western RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$1,888,089	\$1,827,481	\$2,094,696	\$1,880,140
Net from railway	398,566	235,487	637,724	514,299
Net after rents	175,445	def12,366	264,519	338,938
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	16,231,814	22,523,109	21,541,731	19,003,480
Net from railway	987,582	5,047,633	5,030,559	3,757,584
Net after rents	def1,128,254	2,316,256	2,334,336	2,173,246

Change in Personnel—

The railway announced on Dec. 20 the appointment of P. D. Fitzpatrick, now Chief Engineer, as General Manager, effective on the retirement of C. G. Bowker on Dec. 31. Other appointments included F. L. C. Bond as Vice-President and General Manager of the central region, succeeding W. A. Kingsland, retired; S. W. Fairweather as director of research and development and J. S. McGowan as director of colonization and agriculture, succeeding Dr. W. J. Black, retired.—V. 147, p. 3458.

Great Consolidated Electric Power Co., Ltd.—Bonds Called—

This company, through Dillon, Read & Co., fiscal agent, announced that \$450,000 principal amount of its first mortgage 7% sinking fund bonds, series A, due 1944, have been designated by lot for redemption on Feb. 1, 1939, at 100 and accrued interest, out of sinking fund moneys which the company has deposited with the fiscal agent. Payment will be made at the New York office of Dillon, Read & Co., or, at the option of the holder, at the office of J. Henry Schroder & Co., London.—V. 147, p. 2533.

Great Northern Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$7,030,999	\$6,602,805	\$7,447,340	\$6,679,470
Net from railway	2,478,379	2,235,300	2,686,718	2,422,543
Net after rents	1,680,827	1,431,684	1,850,462	1,810,705
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	73,152,041	89,621,243	83,210,001	75,830,152
Net from railway	22,847,873	32,574,396	30,860,881	29,660,707
Net after rents	13,077,945	23,412,020	22,298,056	21,961,341

Great Western Electro-Chemical Co.—Earnings—

Earnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1938		
Net sales		\$2,130,251
Cost of sales		1,157,273
Administrative and general expense		98,627
Selling expense		130,992
Maintenance and repairs		133,995
Depreciation		168,530
Taxes, other than income taxes		51,813
Research		35,866
Profit from operations		\$357,186
Other income		14,596
Gross income		\$371,781
Other charges		1,752
Provision for Federal income tax—normal tax		63,591
Net profit		\$306,438

Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1938

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash on hand	\$1,276	Accounts payable, trade	\$70,696
Demand deposits	211,330	Other accounts payable	54,000
Time deposits maturing within one year	250,000	Depts. refundable, fully coll'd	76,989
Accounts receivable	207,819	Accrued payroll	15,311
Inventories	420,939	Accrued taxes payable	21,131
Accrued interest receivable	225	Sundry accrued expenses	330
Investments	90,546	Prov. for Federal income and excess profits taxes	63,591
Property, plant & equipment at cost	x2,376,143	Dividends payable	28,365
Licenses, patents & processes—nominal value	1	Deferred credits	19,705
Deferred & other assets	57,946	Operating reserves	81,869
		6% cum. pref. stk. (par \$20)	1,891,000
Total	\$3,616,225	Common stock	x234,791
		Earned surplus	1,058,448
		Total	\$3,616,225

x After reserve for depreciation &c. of \$3,151,697. y Represented by 69,260 no par shares.—V. 147, p. 3309.

Green Bay & Western RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$138,793	\$136,629	\$137,710	\$123,276
Net from railway	27,820	34,847	25,972	def2,127
Net after rents	3,436	24,117	8,176	def13,832
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,414,461	1,572,186	1,471,022	1,303,107
Net from railway	355,062	425,180	338,844	259,339
Net after rents	144,159	254,413	146,631	12,3231

Greenhouse Brandt, Inc.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.

Green Mountain Power Corp.—Bonds Called—

Corporation has called for redemption on Feb. 1 1939 all of its outstanding first mortgage 5% bonds, Series of 1948, at 102 and accrued interest. Payment will be made on and after Feb. 1 at the New York office of the Chase National Bank, trustee.—V. 147, p. 3763.

Guantanamo Sugar Co.—Earnings—

Years End. Sept. 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
x Gross sug. & mol. sales	\$1,512,128	\$2,143,983	\$1,349,887	\$1,337,744
Cost of cane, mfg., shipping and gen. expenses	1,435,705	1,680,909	1,143,795	1,101,230
Profit on operations	\$76,423	\$463,074	\$206,092	\$236,514
Other deductions (net)	5,850	4,875	35,088	77,695
Profit	\$82,273	\$458,199	\$171,004	\$158,819
Deprec. of mills, &c.	199,953	205,502	209,719	216,101
Prov. for income taxes	—	20,000	—	—
Loss for year	\$117,680	y\$232,697	\$38,715	\$57,282
Previous deficit	1,282,057	1,514,753	1,476,038	1,418,756
Deficit	\$1,399,736	\$1,282,057	\$1,514,753	\$1,476,038

Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets		Liabilities	
a Real est., build- ings, &c.	\$4,196,014	1938	1937
d Invest. in Guan- 122,751	694,472	1938	1937
Cane planting exp.	127,263	Pref. 8% stock	\$1,728,700
Grow'g crops car'd to follow season	63,477	b Common stock	4,048,350
Inventories	827,912	c Old common stk.	1,650
Cash	82,824	e Notes payable	1,192,300
Advts. to colonos.	202,721	Accts. pay. & accr.	67,533
Accts. rec. (net)	23,662	Liabilities	127,924
Unexp'd ins., &c.	13,119	Loans pay. (sec'd)	238,417
Livestock	122,336	Other notes pay. (unsecured)	418,000
		Prov. for inc. taxes	20,000
		Taxes & cont'g's.	48,855
		Deficit	1,399,736
			1,282,057
Total	\$6,344,099	Total	\$6,344,099

a After reserve for depreciation of \$2,274,956 in 1938 and \$2,103,017 in 1937. b Represented by 404,835 no par shares. c \$50 par value. d After reserves of \$266,505 in 1938 and \$289,436 in 1937. e Partly secured.

May Reduce Directorate— Stockholders at their annual meeting on Jan. 11 will vote on decreasing the number of directors from nine to seven.—V. 146, p. 441.

Guantanamo & Western RR.—Earnings—

Income Account, Year Ended June 30. Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Ry. Oper. Revenue, Freight, Passenger, Mail, express, &c., Total ry. oper. rev., Ry. Oper. Expenses, Maint. of way & struc., Deprec. of structures, etc.

Net income... \$1,609 \$50,193 loss \$10,490 \$52,674. Includes \$236,330 income from Boqueron terminal. y Before deducting \$7,213 reserved for income and profits tax. z Incl. \$239,441 in 1938. \$220,930 in 1937, and \$227,152 in 1936 income from Boqueron terminal.—V. 146, p. 109.

Guggenheim & Co.—Accumulated Dividend—

Company paid a dividend of \$1.75 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% preferred stock on Dec. 20. This was the first payment made since May 15, 1938, when a regular quarterly dividend of like amount was distributed.—V. 147, p. 1639.

Gulf Mobile & Northern RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

Net income... \$9,988 \$4,484 \$163,395 \$140,017. Includes provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1936 and 1937.—V. 147, p. 3458.

Gulf Power Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross revenue, Oper. exps. and taxes, Prov. for depreciation, etc.

Net income... \$15,572 \$10,068 \$230,409 \$207,031. Divs. on pref. stock... 5,584 5,584 67,014 67,014.

Gulf & Ship Island RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

Net income... \$1,074,966 1,446,564 1,328,455 1,173,203. Divs. on pref. stock... 4,632 242,993 165,139 169,801.

(C. M.) Hall Lamp Co.—10-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 23. A like payment was made on Sept. 15, June 15, and on May 5, 1937, and on April 15, 1936; Dec. 15, 1935; Dec. 15, 1934; and on July 20, 1933. Dividends of five cents per share were paid on Dec. 23, 1932, and on July 1, 1932.—V. 147, p. 1927.

Harrisburg Railways Co.—Pays 12-Cent Dividend—

Company paid a dividend of 12 cents per share on its common stock on Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 13. A dividend of 10 cents was paid on July 1, last and one of 15 cents per share was paid on Dec. 27, 1937.—V. 144, p. 1281.

Hat Corp. of America (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended Oct. 31. Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Net sales, Costs and expenses, Operating profit, etc.

Net profit... \$325,888 \$662,363 \$923,312 \$779,390. Dividends on 0 3/4% cum. preferred stock... 195,437 246,174 553,562.

Hershey Chocolate Corp.—\$1 Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of \$1 per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the convertible preference stock, both payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Jan. 25. Extra dividends of \$1 per share have been paid on this stock each February since and including Feb. 1, 1930.—V. 147, p. 2867.

Honolulu Gas Co., Ltd.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 147, p. 3309.

Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Ltd.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross rev. from transp., Operating expenses, Net rev. from transp., etc.

Net revenue... \$3,330 \$12,024 \$100,190 \$151,415.—V. 147, p. 3459.

Hotel St. George Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Total oper. depts. profit, Other income, Gross oper. income, etc.

Net operating profit... \$222,430 \$220,832 \$580,661 \$645,129. Taxes and insurance... 108,615 101,623 207,248 206,649.

Prof. bef. int. depre., &c... \$113,815 \$119,209 \$373,413 \$438,480. 1st mtge. int. require'ts... 174,958 174,958 349,916 349,916.

Hotels Stalder Co., Inc.—Clears Up Pref. Arrearages— Directors on Dec. 21 declared a dividend of \$7 per share on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, and a dividend of \$1.50 per share on the 6% cum. pref. stock, par \$25, both payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 20.

Howe Scale Co.—\$1 Common Dividend— The company paid a dividend of \$1 per share on its common stock on Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 22. This compares with \$2 paid on Dec. 27, 1937, this latter being the first dividend paid on the common shares since Dec. 30, 1921, when a regular quarterly distribution of \$1 per share was made.—V. 147, p. 422.

Hupp Motor Car Corp.—Registers with SEC— See list given on first page of this department.—V. 147, p. 3459.

Hydraulic Press Brick Co.—Registers with SEC— See list given on first page of this department.—V. 139, p. 2207.

Hygrade Food Products Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross profit from oper., Sell., adm. & gen. exps., Net oper. income, etc.

Net operating loss... \$422,967 \$199,497 prof \$167,298 prof \$726,492. Shares capital stock, par \$5, outstanding... 276,514 276,610 276,610 276,610.

Consolidated Balance Sheet. Assets— Oct. 29 '38 Oct. 30 '37. Liabilities— Oct. 29 '38 Oct. 30 '37.

Total... \$8,014,805 \$8,673,399. a After allowance for doubtful accounts, discounts, &c., of \$84,906 in 1938 and \$94,619 in 1937, but including \$22,579 (\$33,317 in 1937) miscellaneous. b After allowance for depreciation of \$1,783,630 in 1938 and \$1,564,016 in 1937. c Authorized 500,000 shares, of which reserved for conversion of series A and B bonds, 49,806 (52,382 in 1937) shares; issued, 300,709 shares, including 327 (349 in 1937) shares reserved for final settlement under plan and agreement dated Nov. 1, 1928, 22,871 (22,775 in 1937) shares reacquired, held in treasury, and 1,324 shares held by the trustees in connection with conversion of series A bonds.—V. 146, p. 279.

Illinois Central RR.—Earnings of System—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

Net income... \$95,984,638 104,458,426 104,224,764 88,918,363. Net after rents... 15,070,568 15,705,605 14,554,292 10,555,789.

Illinois Terminal RR. Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

Net income... \$465,961 \$477,671 \$509,225 \$482,289. Net after rents... 100,751 50,920 138,569 138,029.

Illuminating & Power Securities Corp.—Extra Div.— The directors have declared an extra dividend of \$1.35 per share on the common stock, par \$50, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 22. A regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 was paid on Nov. 10, last. An extra of \$2.40 was paid on Dec. 21, 1937, and a special dividend of \$1 was paid on Dec. 18, 1936.—V. 147, p. 1929.

Independent (Subway) System of N. Y. City—Earnings.

Period	End. Sept. 30—1938	Month—1937	1938—3 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$1,476,496	\$1,411,641	\$4,119,180
Operating expenses	1,187,263	1,153,208	3,573,154
			3,493,340
Income from ry. oper.	\$289,233	\$258,433	\$546,026
Non-operating income	1,412	376	4,314
			\$408,281
Excess of revs. over oper. expenses	\$290,645	\$258,809	\$550,340
			\$410,727

—V. 147, p. 3161.

Indianapolis Water Co.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended Nov. 30—	1938	1937	1936
Gross revenues	\$2,610,208	\$2,581,476	\$2,654,034
Operating, maint. and retirement or depreciation	815,175	805,101	824,304
All Federal and local taxes	572,420	579,445	503,607
Net income	\$1,222,613	\$1,191,930	\$1,326,122
Interest charges	483,945	497,936	718,576
Other deductions	124,495	124,134	84,947
Balance avail. for dividends	\$614,173	\$574,859	\$522,598

Balance Sheet Nov. 30

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Fixed capital	20,587,820	20,388,649	Preferred stock	1,054,900	1,054,900
Cash	1,385,523	1,918,829	Common stock	5,250,000	5,250,000
Marketable securities	821,406	1,011,156	Funded indebted	13,827,000	13,827,000
Notes receivable	600	261	Consumers' depos.	97,739	95,009
Acc'ts receivable	385,742	307,957	Other curr. liabils.	67,271	34,990
Materials & suppl's	85,243	87,315	Main extension de-		
Invest'm'ts—Gen'l.	21,420	21,872	posits	38,281	38,281
Prepayments	4,221	8,641	Accrued taxes	509,217	506,273
Special deposits	527	1,113	Accrued interest	218,415	217,118
Unamort. debt dis-			Other accr. liabls.	23,927	24,736
count & expense	1,088,448	1,191,350	Reserves	1,826,071	1,761,143
Undistrib. debits	341,106	241,686	Misc. unadj. cred.		175
			Corporate surplus	1,808,935	2,367,203
Total	24,721,757	25,176,830	Total	24,721,757	25,176,830

—V. 147, p. 3765.

Industrial Credit Corp. of New England—Extra Div.—
 Directors have declared an extra dividend of 6 1/2 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 32 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 15. Like amounts were paid on Oct. 1, July 1, April 1 and Jan. 3, 1938, July 1, 1937, and in each of the seven preceding quarters.—V. 147, p. 1930.

Industrial Securities Corp.—10-Cent Preferred Dividend
 Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the 6% preferred stock, par \$25, payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 24. This compares with 9 1/2 cents paid on Oct. 1, last; dividends of 18 1/2 cents paid on April 1 and on Jan. 17, 1938, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 37 1/2 cents per share were distributed.—V. 147, p. 1930.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—To Pay Interest Due Jan. 1—

Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson on Dec. 19 directed the receiver to meet interest due Jan. 1 on the publicly-held 5% refunding mortgage bonds and on the bonds collateral to the 7% notes, a total of \$3,804,600, plus the \$174,330 portion of the sinking fund requirement that must be made in cash. The receiver estimated that at the year-end I. R. T. will have only \$3,811,518 cash available for general corporate purposes, making it necessary to dip into income accruing after the turn of the year to meet the cash sinking fund requirement.

Judge Patterson also denied an application by the receiver for leave to discontinue immediately operation of the Manhattan Ry. elevated lines. His denial was based on the ground that an appeal against his decision of last July permitting the receiver to disaffirm the lease will be heard in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals next month and he is reluctant to disturb the status quo pending that hearing.

At the same time, Judge Patterson denied a petition by the Interborough receiver to reimburse the I. R. T. estate for these operating losses from the \$3,500,000 which Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. holds for the account of Manhattan bondholders.

Demolition of Sixth Avenue Line—
 The Board of Estimate awarded the contract for demolition of the Sixth Avenue Elevated structure to Harris Structural Steel Co., Inc., of N. Y. City. The bid of the Harris company for removal of the structure was \$40,000.

Interest—
 Payment of \$43 per \$1,000 note will be made on Jan. 3, 1939, on the 10-year secured convertible 7% gold notes, due 1932. The payment on that part of the notes represented by certificates of deposit will be mailed on Jan. 3, 1939, to holders of record at the close of business on Dec. 28.

Meeting Adjourned—
 The annual meeting of shareholders was adjourned Dec. 28 until March 28 because of lack of a quorum. Only 109,461 voting capital shares out of the 175,001 shares necessary to constitute a quorum were represented at the meeting.—V. 147, p. 3914.

International Great Northern RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$891,026	\$1,012,746	\$1,048,393	\$945,071
Net from railway	18,720	91,271	169,087	124,652
Net after rents	def110,095	def71,128	13,366	15,778
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	10,879,726	12,075,462	11,085,759	10,610,697
Net from railway	1,146,649	1,968,478	1,773,303	1,871,268
Net after rents	def506,953	307,448	140,227	552,136

—V. 147, p. 3460.

International Metal Industries, Ltd.—Accum. Div.—
 Directors have declared a dividend of \$5.75 per share on account of accumulations on the 6% conv. pref. stock and on the 6% conv. cum. pref. stock, series A, both payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 16. Dividends of \$1.50 were paid on Nov. 1, Aug. 1, May 2 and Feb. 1, 1938.—V. 147, p. 2396.

International Mercantile Marine Co.—New Director—
 Harvey D. Gibson, President of the Manufacturers Trust Co., has been named a director of this company. He succeeds Kermit Roosevelt, son of the late President, who left the I. M. M. organization some months ago to return to the Kerr Line, with which he had his first steamship experience.—V. 147, p. 575.

International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.—To Continue on Exchange List—

Robert C. Stanley, President and Chairman of the Board, announced Dec. 27 that the company would continue the listing of its shares on the New York Stock Exchange. This decision was reached by the directors at a meeting Dec. 27.

The company was understood to have reached complete accord with the Securities and Exchange Commission on what corporate information filed annually should be released for publication. It was presumed that the Commission would make public annual gross sales and cost of sales figures as well as some information on salaries paid to the high executives.—V. 147, p. 3017.

International Silver Co.—Plan Abandoned—
 With the declaration on Dec. 20 of an \$8 dividend on company's 7% preferred, it became known that this stock had not been replaced with a 5% convertible preferred issue as provided for in the company's voluntary recapitalization plan approved by stockholders Oct. 27 last.

The plan authorized an offer to exchange one share of new 5% convertible preferred, par \$100, and \$20 of new 10-year 4% debentures for each share of 7% preferred, which at the time carried accumulated dividends of \$19.25 a share.

This offer, which expired Dec. 19, was not declared effective because less than the required number of preferred shares were deposited. The new 5% preferred, however, remains an authorized issue of the company.

Features of the plan which have been put into effect include change in par value of common stock to \$50 from \$100 a share, with a corresponding decrease in capital liability of \$4,559,900, and cancellation of 6,863 shares of preferred and 8,249 shares of common stock held in the company's treasury.—V. 147, p. 3915.

International Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Meeting Postponed—

The special meeting of stockholders has been postponed until Jan. 16 because of a delay in the proceedings in U. S. District Court of New York for reorganization of Postal Telegraph & Cable Corp.—V. 147, p. 3915.

Investment Co. of America—Registers with SEC—
 See list given on first page of this department.—V. 147, p. 3765.

Iowa-Nebraska Light & Power Co.—FPC Approves Sale of Properties to Public Districts—Cost of \$16,395,446 Found—

The Federal Power Commission approved on Dec. 27 the sale of certain interstate electrical properties of the Iowa-Nebraska Light & Power Co., to two Nebraska public power districts.

Explaining that it accepted jurisdiction only over properties used in interstate service, the Commission made it clear that it was not passing on plans of the districts to issue \$26,500,000 in revenue bonds with which to buy substantially all of Iowa-Nebraska's electrical properties in Nebraska for \$20,195,991, plus accounts receivable.

The Commission issued its order after a two-day hearing on the applications of the Iowa-Nebraska company for authority to sell to the Loup River Public Power District and the Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District.

Under the plan the Loup River district would acquire the company's Nebraska electrical properties north of the Platte River for \$2,825,879 and the Central Nebraska district would pay \$17,370,112 for the coal plant's electrical properties in Nebraska south of the Platte River. Included also would be the company's heating plants and ice plants in Nebraska, with the exception of the ice plant at Platt's out.

The Commission set the original cost of the electrical properties at \$16,047,365, the heating properties at \$229,691 and the ice plants at \$118,389, making a total of \$16,395,446. This compared with the company's original cost figures of \$19,812,755 for electrical, \$313,006 for heating and \$152,812 for ice properties, a total of \$20,279,174.

After remarking that the bonds would be sold at 95 and that the district's fiscal agent would receive commissions totaling \$504,899 from the districts, the order said the application "does not involve exercise of the jurisdiction of this Commission with respect to the financing or the issuance of the securities described herein." Guy C. Myers of New York is fiscal agent for the districts. The Bancamerica-Blair Corp. of New York had announced that it headed the bond syndicate.

"The proposed sale of facilities by the applicant (the company)," the order said, "will aid substantially in the accomplishment by the Central district and the Loup district of their proposed extensive program (1) to make available water and electric energy for irrigation and reclamation of agricultural lands, (2) for rural electrification and (3) for the coordination of hydroelectric and other generating facilities, transmission facilities and distribution facilities into an integrated public power system for the sale of electric energy at low rates to the consumer."

"The proposed sale of facilities by applicant will avoid the duplication of electric facilities and destructive competition in the territory of Nebraska now served by the applicant. The proposed sale of facilities by applicant will not adversely affect its ability to render adequate service at reasonable rates to its remaining customers. The proposed sale of facilities by applicant will not adversely affect its financial condition or the interests of its security holders."

The Commission listed the following Nebraska properties of the company as being used in interstate service: A 34.5 kilovolt transmission line, 108 miles long, from the Missouri River near Blair, Neb., to Norfolk, Neb.; a 69 kilovolt transmission line 55 miles long between Plattsmouth, Neb., and Lincoln, Neb., and transmission lines from Lincoln to the Kansas-Nebraska line.

The disposition of these facilities, the Commission said, "will be appropriate to secure maintenance of adequate service and the coordination of public facilities and destructive competition in the territory of Nebraska now served by the applicant. The proposed sale of facilities by applicant will not adversely affect its ability to render adequate service at reasonable rates to its remaining customers. The proposed sale of facilities by applicant will not adversely affect its financial condition or the interests of its security holders."

The authorization and approval were "without prejudice to the authority of this Commission or any other regulatory body with respect to rates, valuations, services, accounts or any other matter whatsoever which may come before this Commission or such other regulatory body, and nothing in this order shall be construed as an acquiescence by this Commission in any valuation of property claimed or asserted by the applicant or the purchasers." The authorization will expire unless acted upon within 60 days.

Testimony at the hearing last week disclosed that all private power companies in Nebraska were willing to sell to the districts, except the State's largest electrical utility, the Nebraska Power Co. The Commission authorized the Southern Nebraska Power Co. several months ago to sell its power properties to a district for approximately \$900,000.

Dillon, Read & Co. on Dec. 27 authorized the following statement:

On Dec. 24, 1938, a statement appeared in the press with reference to the proposed sale of certain properties of Iowa-Nebraska Light & Power Co. to Loup River Public Power District and Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District to the effect that Bancamerica-Blair and Dillon, Read & Co. head the syndicate which is expected to finance the purchase of such properties. This statement is incorrect as to Dillon, Read & Co. Dillon, Read & Co. has no interest whatsoever in this proposed transaction.—V. 147, p. 1782.

Iowa Southern Utilities Co.—Payment of Preferred Div. Held Up—

Edward L. Shutts, President, has addressed a letter to stockholders as follows:

"We regret to advise you that because of the commencement of a suit in the Keokuk County, Iowa, District Court against the company by two stockholders owning an aggregate of 134 shares of former cumulative preferred stock, the Dec. 15, 1938 payment on account of dividend arrears on such former cumulative preferred stock declared by the board of directors cannot be made at this time, notwithstanding the fact that more than sufficient funds are on hand to make such payment and to meet all current interest requirements.

"In this suit, despite the fact that the company was not given notice or an opportunity to present objections, a temporary receiver was appointed by the State Court. The company has petitioned for the removal of this suit to Federal District Court, and has applied for an order terminating the receivership.

"No charge or claim of insolvency has been made, and the company is financially able to continue its operations and to meet all of its obligations as they mature.

"In general, the purpose of the suit is to set aside the recent reclassification of stock and to restrain the company from issuing certificates for the new common stock and dividend arrears certificates which the holders of former stock are entitled to receive on surrender of their old stock certificates. This suit was not commenced until after 83% of the former cumulative preferred stock had been surrendered to the company and the new securities issued in substitution therefor; and not until after the two complaining stockholders had tried to induce the company to redeem the shares held by them.

"The company will endeavor to dispose of this litigation at the earliest possible date to the end that the dividend arrears payment as authorized and declared can be made."—V. 147, p. 3612.

Julian & Koenig Co.—Dividend Increased—

Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 3. A dividend of 50 cents was paid on July 15 last, and previously regular semi-annual dividends of 87 1/2 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 50 cents was paid on Oct. 30, 1937.—V. 147, p. 116.

Iver Johnson's Arms & Cycle Works—Balance Sheet,
Aug. 31—

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1938	1937	1938	1937
Cash	\$46,197	Accounts payable	\$53,637
Receivables	124,530	Capital stock	600,000
Adv. & supplies	321,915	Paid-in surplus	779,292
Securities	38,694		
Real estate, etc.	272,318		
Prepaid items	8,499		
Patent rights, etc.	2,092		
Treasury stock	120,000		
Profit & loss, def.	498,584		
Total	\$1,432,829	Total	\$1,417,387

John-Manville Corp.—Obituary—

William Robbins Seigle, Chairman of the Board of directors and director of research, died on Dec. 26 at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn.—V. 147, p. 3311.

Kansas City Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937—Month—	1938—12 Mos.—	1937—12 Mos.—
Gross earnings	\$1,340,197	\$1,519,395	\$16,797,086	\$17,605,533
Oper. exps. (incl. maint. & gen. & prop. tax)	645,604	740,544	8,124,043	8,530,725
Net earnings	\$694,592	\$778,856	\$8,673,042	\$9,074,808
Interest charges	116,933	113,457	1,383,271	1,391,022
Amort. of disc't & prems.	8,540	8,540	102,479	102,133
Depreciation	194,248	187,822	2,293,016	2,247,477
Amort. of limited term investments	787	1,773	20,398	30,706
Miscell. inc. deductions	5,295	5,794	66,895	68,298
Fed. & State inc. taxes	60,000	78,003	808,003	864,665
Net profit and loss	\$309,688	\$383,462	\$3,998,980	\$4,370,506
Earns. per sh. common after income tax	\$0.55	\$0.69	\$7.16	\$7.87

Note—No deduction is made in the foregoing statement for the surtax if any imposed on undistributed profits under the Revenue Act of 1936.—V. 147, p. 3766.

Kansas City Southern Ry.—New Vice-President—

William N. Deraum, Vice-President & General Manager, has been named Executive Vice-President, a newly-created office, effective Jan. 1, according to an announcement by Harvey C. Couch, Chairman, following a meeting of the directors on Dec. 20. Mr. Couch said that the office of President of Kansas City Southern, which becomes vacant at the end of this year when Charles E. Johnston leaves to become Chairman of the Western Association of Railway Executives at Chicago, probably will remain vacant until the next annual meeting of the company in May.—V. 147, p. 3915.

Kansas Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937—Month—	1938—12 Mos.—	1937—12 Mos.—
Operating revenues	\$524,900	\$528,873	\$6,233,670	\$6,165,277
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	284,580	276,699	3,345,239	3,303,284
Amort. of limited-term investments	563	338	4,888	431
Property retire. reserve appropriations	55,000	50,000	655,000	600,000
Net oper. revenues	\$184,757	\$201,836	\$2,228,543	\$2,261,562
Other income (net)	373	Dr 72	9,961	17,457
Gross income	\$185,130	\$201,764	\$2,238,504	\$2,279,019
Interest on mtg. bonds	60,000	60,000	720,000	720,000
Interest on deb. bonds	15,000	15,000	180,000	180,000
Other int. and deduct'ns	7,705	7,829	106,656	106,423
Int. charged to construc.	Cr 128	Cr 208	Cr 1,369	Cr 2,135
Net income	\$102,553	\$119,143	\$1,273,217	\$1,274,731
Dividends applicable to pref. stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid			520,784	520,784
Balance			\$752,433	\$753,947

Kansas Oklahoma & Gulf Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$186,288	\$199,574	\$212,138	\$199,205
Net from railway	91,299	98,856	125,323	110,582
Net after rents	49,488	57,339	80,791	73,172
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	2,105,523	2,222,635	2,265,219	1,823,070
Net from railway	1,018,472	1,186,548	1,193,857	807,492
Net after rents	615,354	765,683	735,147	478,892

Kelvinator of Canada, Ltd.—Earnings—

Income Account Years Ended Sept. 30 (Incl. Subs.)	x1938	x1937	x1936	x1935
Gross profit (after deduct'g sales taxes)	\$672,777	\$766,017	\$898,400	\$605,407
Selling, service, admin. sales, & all other exps.	462,969	526,520	481,423	466,931
Directors' fees	See a	See y	See y	2,354
Int. & discounts (net), less other income	12,054	Cr 8,031	Cr 19,971	497
Prov. for British & Dom. income taxes	54,730	56,481	96,966	28,677
Net profit	\$143,025	\$191,047	\$339,982	\$106,947
Preferred dividends	17,325	34,720	34,720	34,720
Common dividends	75,000	100,000	125,000	

* Including Kelvinator Ltd., England, Leonard Refrigerator Co. of Canada, Ltd., and Refrigeration Supplies Co., Ltd., y Included in the costs and expenses for 1937 are the following: Directors' fees, \$3,225 (\$2,932 in 1936); remuneration to executive officers, \$48,938 (\$44,728 in 1936); legal fees, \$2,102 (\$2,655 in 1936); and depreciation, \$23,283 (\$21,782 in 1936). z Including Kelvinator Ltd., Eng. and Leonard Refrigerator Co. of Can., Ltd.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets—		Liabilities—	
a1938	a1937	a1938	a1937
Cash	\$160,408	Accts. payable and accrued charges	\$71,959
x Notes & accounts receivable	262,925	Res. for British & Dom. Income & sales taxes	87,602
Receiv. from Nash-Kelvinator Corp.		Nash-Kelv. Corp. Detroit cur.acct.	7,568
Detroit	2,072	Res. for guar. serv. Charges for w'ry contracts	94,839
Inventories	471,265	Nash-Kelv. Corp. Detroit deferred loans payable	410,000
y Land, leasehold premises, bldgs., mach'y & equip., furn. & fixtures	241,004	7% cum. sink fund pref. stock (par \$100)	496,000
Def'd charges and travelers' advs.	15,901	z Common stock	500,000
Patents, goodwill, devel. & sell.rts.	422,741	Capital surplus re sinking fund	156,286
		Consol. earned surplus account	374,430
Total	\$1,574,245	Total	\$1,574,245

x After reserve for doubtful accounts of \$18,910 in 1938 and \$17,253 in 1937. y After reserve for depreciation of \$178,334 in 1938 and \$153,705 in 1937. z Represented by 100,000 no par shares, a Including Kelvinator Ltd., England, Leonard Refrigerator Co. of Canada, Ltd., and Refrigeration Supplies Co., Ltd.—V. 147, p. 1782.

Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc.—Common Dividend

Directors have declared an initial dividend of 13 cents per share on the new common shares, par \$1, now outstanding, payable Jan. 28 to holders of record Jan. 10. Stockholders recently approved a recapitalization plan whereby the old \$12.50 par stock was exchanged for new \$1 par shares. A dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on the old stock on Oct. 28, last.—V. 147, p. 3915.

Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.—Five-Cent Div.—

The directors have declared a dividend of five cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Jan. 31 to holders of record Jan. 10. This compares with 15 cents paid in each quarter of 1938; 40 cents paid on Oct. 31, 1937; 15 cents paid in each of the three preceding quarters, and 10 cents paid on Oct. 31 and on July 31, 1936, this latter being the initial distribution on the common stock.—V. 146, p. 4121.

Kemper-Thomas Co.—10-Cent Common Dividend—

The company paid a dividend of 10 cents per share on its common stock on Dec. 24 to holders of record same date. A dividend of 60 cents was paid on Dec. 22, 1937, this latter being the first dividend paid on the common shares in several years.—V. 145, p. 4119.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co.—To Pay 10-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 12. Like amount was paid on Nov. 1, last, and compares with 40 cents paid on June 27, last; 15 cents paid on April 15, 1938; 25 cents paid on Nov. 1, 1937; 15 cents on Aug. 2, May 1 and on Feb. 1, 1937, and dividends of 50 cents per share paid on this class of stock on Nov. 1 and on Aug. 1, 1936.—V. 147, p. 2689.

Lake Superior & Ishpeming RR.—Earnings—

November—		1938		1937		1936		1935	
Gross from railway		\$188,976	\$190,981	\$209,204	\$139,865				
Net from railway		103,831	4,808	106,636	61,675				
Net after rents		def 84,561	def 15,326	75,042	39,702				
From Jan. 1—									
Gross from railway		1,160,583	3,230,667	2,885,769	2,179,294				
Net from railway		246,916	1,994,295	1,755,837	1,189,214				
Net after rents		2,351	1,476,689	1,291,085	876,432				

Lamson & Sessions Co.—To Dissolve Subsidiaries—

This company has received permission from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for dissolving two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Lamson & Sessions Bolt Co., Chicago, and Lamson & Sessions Bolt Co., Birmingham, according to company officials. Sales and manufacturing will be independently managed as separate divisions by W. M. Olsen, General Manager at Chicago and George S. Case Jr., General Manager at Birmingham.—V. 147, p. 3312.

La Salle Extension University—Pays Common Div.—

Company paid a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, on Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 19. This was the first distribution made on the common shares since July 1, 1927.—V. 146, p. 1403.

(F. & R.) Lazarus & Co.—50-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 21. Dividends of 12½ cents were paid on Oct. 25, July 25 and on April 25, last; dividends of 25 cents were paid on Dec. 24, 1937, and in each of the three preceding quarters; 80 cents paid on Jan. 25, 1937, and 30 cents paid on Sept. 25, 1936; prior to this last payment regular quarterly dividends of 15 cents per share were distributed.—V. 147, p. 3461.

Lee Rubber & Tire Corp.—50-Cent Dividend—

Directors on Dec. 29 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 16, 1939. On Oct. 26, last, the company paid a dividend of \$2 and on both Aug. 1 and Feb. 1, 1939, dividends of 25 cents each were paid. John J. Watson, President, announced that this is the first dividend of the corporation's new fiscal year. "Our business is holding up well," said Mr. Watson. "The profits for the month of November were the largest of any November in the history of the corporation."—V. 147, p. 2092.

Lehigh & Hudson River Ry.—Earnings—

November—		1938		1937		1936		1935	
Gross from railway		\$147,078	\$138,287	\$133,232	\$114,555				
Net from railway		50,606	35,761	44,994	31,779				
Net after rents		21,302	10,570	18,537	11,342				
From Jan. 1—									
Gross from railway		1,334,777	1,532,880	1,431,209	1,369,787				
Net from railway		383,694	476,594	442,700	447,364				
Net after rents		97,508	199,218	164,594	184,440				

Lehigh & New England RR.—Earnings—

November—		1938		1937		1936		1935	
Gross from railway		\$293,646	\$293,413	\$343,947	\$244,727				
Net from railway		85,845	53,977	93,129	28,874				
Net after rents		57,072	44,434	71,816	30,616				
From Jan. 1—									
Gross from railway		3,093,328	3,402,846	3,636,979	3,153,226				
Net from railway		766,964	811,654	954,521	773,958				
Net after rents		608,041	707,535	722,592	763,507				

Lehigh Valley RR.—Earnings—

November—		1938		1937		1936		1935	
Gross from railway		\$3,433,426	\$3,722,788	\$4,278,764	\$3,331,141				
Net from railway		729,660	792,232	1,256,909	676,249				
Net after rents		222,045	271,421	344,583	349,403				
From Jan. 1—									
Gross from railway		37,256,203	44,857,668	44,432,260	36,933,886				
Net from railway		8,435,342	10,676,991	12,231,657	7,642,133				
Net after rents		3,085,531	5,313,299	8,023,590	4,232,136				

Lehigh Valley RR.—New Director—

A. F. Bayfield, Pa., applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to hold the position as director of this railroad. Mr. Bayfield was elected to this position Nov. 30. Mr. Bayfield now holds the position as Comptroller of this company.—V. 147, p. 3312.

Lessings, Inc.—Common Dividend Omitted—

Directors at their meeting held Dec. 20 decided to omit the dividend ordinarily due at this time on the company's common shares. A regular quarterly dividend of 5 cents per share was paid on Sept. 10, last.—V. 147, p. 2869.

Long Island RR.—Earnings—

November—		1938		1937		1936		1935	
Gross from railway		\$1,819,684	\$1,770,472	\$2,062,544	\$1,803,889				
Net from railway		315,002	202,133	325,721	278,919				
Net after rents		def 95,154	def 150,792	def 52,128	def 61,835				
From Jan. 1—									
Gross from railway		21,411,877	22,787,994	23,467,542	21,826,557				
Net from railway		5,123,818	4,475,454	5,603,666	4,956,708				
Net after rents		def 66,882	def 168,987	855,540	468,649				

Louisiana & Arkansas Ry.—Earnings—

November—		1938		1937		1936		1935	
Gross from railway		\$545,251	\$545,522	\$429,874	\$439,694				
Net from railway		192,179	177,516	41,089	163,192				
Net after rents		120,494	98,371	def 3,129	116,977				
From Jan. 1—									
Gross from railway		5,625,260	5,487,665	5,					

Notes—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 16 authorized the company to issue at par a promissory note or notes in the face amount of not exceeding \$350,000.
The company proposes to borrow not exceeding \$350,000 to provide in part for the cost of a program of maintenance and improvement of its line of railroad. To evidence the loan or loans, company proposes to issue direct to the lender or lenders a promissory note or notes in a like face amount, to bear interest at the rate of 2½% per annum, payable semi-annually, to mature three years from the date thereof, and to be guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.—V. 147, p. 3461.

Louisiana Arkansas & Texas Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$100,358	\$103,783	\$96,264	\$83,047
Net from railway	31,357	16,555	def18,570	16,715
Net after rents	13,554	def8,220	def40,831	3,607
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,063,072	1,219,681	1,153,425	887,148
Net from railway	156,715	279,352	171,657	199,610
Net after rents	def33,290	51,525	def59,663	42,494

—V. 147, p. 3462.

Louisville & Nashville RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$7,204,844	\$7,272,401	\$8,401,544	\$6,931,216
Net from railway	1,953,375	1,614,651	2,710,916	1,579,923
Net after rents	1,315,997	1,017,751	1,937,512	1,286,185
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	71,922,574	83,319,018	82,221,604	68,880,503
Net from railway	16,452,709	20,932,022	22,903,629	15,990,154
Net after rents	10,324,495	14,911,311	17,530,432	12,319,925

—V. 147, p. 3462.

McCaskey Register Co.—Accumulated Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the 8% cumulative second preferred stock, payable Dec. 26 to holders of record Dec. 22, leaving arrears of \$60.50 per share.—V. 145, p. 4120.

McCord Radiator & Mfg. Co.—Admitted to Trading—

The company's 15-year sinking fund 6% gold debentures due Feb. 1, 1943, stamped to indicate extension of maturity date to Feb. 1, 1948, in accordance with supplemental agreement dated July 31, 1938, have been admitted to unlisted trading on the New York Curb Exchange.—V. 147, p. 3916.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc.—Protective Committee Granted Leave to Intervene—

Judge Alfred C. Cox in the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York, granted leave to the protective committee for the holders of 20-year 5½% conv. debenture bonds to intervene generally. All former actions or proceedings herein, shall be served on Guggenheimer & Untermyer, as counsel to said protective committee, at their offices at 30 Pine St., New York City.

Developments in the McKesson & Robbins situation during the past week are summarized as follows:

Charles F. Michaels Explains Sales of McKesson Stock

Charles F. Michaels sold 15,042 shares of common stock of company for himself and family in October and November this year because he did not want to hold the common stock and this year was the first time that a revised tax law would permit him to dispose of it without a heavy tax penalty, he told Assistant Attorney General of New York Ambrose V. McCall at the investigation into affairs of that company.
In the readjustment of the company's capital structure in 1935, Mr. Michaels said, he received 14,000 shares of common stock. The tax laws then were such that he could not sell this common stock without incurring heavy tax penalties, he said. This year, however, the tax on capital gains was changed and in February his investment counsel, Brush, Sloum & Co., advised him of the tax which he would have to pay if he sold the stock.
On Oct. 16 when in New York he was advised by Julian F. Thompson, Treasurer of McKesson & Robbins of the latter's suspicion of some irregularities in the company's financial affairs. On Oct. 19 he left for San Francisco, arriving there on Oct. 23. The first order to sell any common stock was for 750 shares on Oct. 27, the order being to sell at 7¼ or better.
After his return to California, Mr. Michaels said, Julian Thompson telephoned him on Nov. 9 and on a subsequent occasion to tell him that his suspicions of some irregularities had been confirmed, but that they were all negative rather than positive facts.

Musica Brothers Enter Not Guilty Pleas to Securities Charges

George, Arthur and Robert Musica, who became officials of McKesson & Robbins, under the names of George Dietrich, George Vernarda and Robert Dietrich, pleaded not guilty to an indictment alleging violation of Section 32 of the Securities Act of 1934 before Federal Judge Bondy, Dec. 23. Judge Bondy held them in bail of \$30,000 each for George and Arthur, and \$17,000 for Robert. Previously they had been held in bail of \$100,000 on a complaint. The indictment alleges they conspired to falsify financial statements of the corporation filed with the New York Stock Exchange.

Statement Issued by William J. Wardall

William J. Wardall, sole trustee, on Dec. 23 issued the first formal statement he has made respecting the case. Mr. Wardall said:
"The sensational criminal charges against certain officers have tended to obscure the important fact that the main organization of the company is sound and that its principal service to the public is an essential one. That service is the wholesaling and distributing to retail stores throughout the Nation, not only of its own products but also of drugs and other products manufactured by some 4,500 other companies.
"While the fictitious operations of Coster (F. Donald Coster—Musica) and his group in crude drugs were carried out in terms of equally fictitious warehouses and companies, the real business of McKesson & Robbins in manufacturing drugs and other preparations, and in wholesaling the equally high-grade products of other manufacturers, is continuing.
"The Federal Court has appointed me trustee of the estate. As such, I am more interested in assets than in arrears. I am interested in protecting the creditors and some 15,000 stockholders and in conserving the jobs of some 7,500 employees.
"Undoubtedly, the best interests of all concerned lie in the continuation of the business for which McKesson & Robbins has built up an enviable reputation for more than a century. The manufacturers are demonstrating their faith in the organization's wholesaling service by continuing to buy these products from the company. The confidence of these two great groups of producers and retailers should be reassuring to the public.
"In the meantime, I am continuing the intensive investigation into the financial affairs of the company in cooperation with all other agencies and expect to have something further to say on the subject as soon as my investigation has reached the point where essential facts can be determined."

Jurisdiction Fixed in Revamping Case

Federal Judge Alfred C. Cox ruled Dec. 27 that the principal place of business of McKesson & Robbins during six months prior to Dec. 8, was located in the southern Federal District of New York. The ruling gives the Federal Court jurisdiction in the reorganization proceedings of the corporation.
Judge Cox ruled that meetings of the executive board, the board of directors and principal officers took place in New York, that the financial policies of the corporation were directed and controlled from New York and that sales and purchases were made in and from New York.
The Court's jurisdiction was challenged when merchandise creditors and holders of securities of the corporation objected to a statement made by the debtor in its petition to reorganize, filed Dec. 8, that its principal place of business and chief assets were located in New York.

Hearings on Company Affairs

Assistant Attorney General Ambrose V. McCall revealed Dec. 27 at hearings on the company's affairs that Waddill Catchings, former partner in Goldman, Sachs & Co., quit the board of directors because of a disagreement over management policies.
John McGloin, Vice-President in Charge of Accounting testified that he knew there was a disagreement which resulted in the resignation of Mr. Catchings. He said he understood that there was a disagreement between

Charles F. Michaels, now President, and the late F. Donald Coster—Musica which was settled when Catchings resigned.
Mr. McCall asked the witness if it was not true that the trouble arose when Mr. Catchings began to ask questions about the management, and expressed the intention to investigate it, but Mr. McGloin said that he was not a director at that time and was not in a position to answer the question. He admitted, however, that he knew there was some pro-Coster and some anti-Coster sentiment in the company's office.

Fine Seized in Blackmail Plot

Acting Federal Attorney Gregory F. Noonan caused the arrest Dec. 27 of two men and a woman at the beginning of the promised round-up of a group that he charged with blackmailing F. Donald Coster. Those arrested are Walter H. Craig, a disbarred lawyer, Mary Brandino, and her brother, Joseph, all of Brooklyn.
Two more arrests were made on Dec. 29. The men arrested are Michael Patrella and Joseph Parascandola, both of Brooklyn.

Experts Named to Check Each McKesson Item

Appointment of Ford, Bacon & Davis, industrial engineers, and S. D. Leidesdorf & Co., certified public accountants "to develop a complete picture of the physical and financial assets" of McKesson & Robbins, was announced Dec. 28 by William J. Wardall, trustee.
The announcement stated that 60 engineers would be sent into the field immediately, under the direction of J. F. Towers, Vice-President of Ford, Bacon & Davis to visit the 77 McKesson & Robbins warehouses, observe the taking of inventories, spot check items of stock and prepare for their appraisal. The inventory, to be completed within 3 days after its beginning Dec. 31, is said to be the largest of its kind ever taken for an industrial company.

SEC Institutes Investigation of Auditing Procedure of Accounts

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Dec. 29 characterized a broad inquiry it has ordered into the audit procedure followed by Price, Waterhouse & Co., in handling McKesson & Robbins accounts as a step that will aid in securing information as a basis for recommending further possible necessary legislation.
Public hearings have been assigned to begin Jan. 5 in the Commission's New York regional office.

The Commission outlined the following three matters which it feels must be determined:

- (1) The character, detail and scope of the audit procedure followed by the accounting firm in the preparation of the financial statements included in McKesson & Robbins' registration statement and annual reports.
- (2) The extent to which prevailing and generally accepted standards and requirements of audit procedure were adhered to and applied by the accountants in the preparation of these financial statements.
- (3) The adequacy of the safeguards inhering in the generally accepted practices and principles of audit procedure to assure reliability and accuracy of financial statements.

A determination of the foregoing matters, according to the SEC, not only will assist in the enforcement of provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, but also will aid in prescribing rules and regulations under the 1934 Act.

The SEC order set out that Price, Waterhouse & Co. prepared and certified the financial statements contained in the McKesson & Robbins registration statement and annual reports.

The Commission then alleged that the information contained in these reports and financial statements was "materially false and misleading" because merchandise included in the "inventories" item was purportedly held by Canadian firms which did not exist except as mailing addresses; that "accounts receivables" included sums purportedly due from reputable foreign firms which had never had transactions with McKesson & Robbins; that "cash on hand and demand deposits in banks" included a sum owed by the non-existent Manning & Co.; that "sales" included was a large sum supposedly for sales abroad from Canadian inventories through W. W. Smith & Co.; that "expenses" contained a large sum paid W. W. Smith & Co. as commission on these sales, and that "profits" included large sums purportedly arising from these sales which never, in fact, were realized.

Adrian C. Humphreys was appointed examiner in the proceeding.—V. 147, p. 3916.

MacMillan Co.—Final Dividend—

Directors have declared a final dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 10 to holders of record Jan. 6. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. See also V. 146, p. 2859.

Maine Central RR.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937—	1938—11 Mos.—	1937—
Operating revenues	\$884,286	\$877,878	\$10,113,227	\$11,514,570
Operating expenses	630,381	688,132	7,702,610	8,350,591
Net oper. revenues	\$253,905	\$189,746	\$2,410,617	\$3,163,979
Taxes	74,641	66,741	787,891	759,078
Equipment rents	Dr13,414	Cr4,690	Dr118,480	207,426
Joint facil. rents—Dr	27,129	28,565	302,378	300,344
Net ry. oper. income	\$138,721	\$99,130	\$1,201,868	\$1,897,131
Other income	29,931	37,648	381,344	409,203
Gross income	\$168,652	\$136,778	\$1,583,212	\$2,306,334
Deducts. (rentals, int., &c.)	170,891	171,793	1,921,571	1,898,756
Net income	\$2,239	\$35,015	\$338,359	\$407,578

x Indicates deficit.—V. 147, p. 3462.

Maritime Teleg. & Telep. Co., Ltd.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 2½ cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 17½ cents per share on the common stock, par \$10, both payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 15.—V. 145, p. 2230.

Medico-Dental Building Co. of Los Angeles—Earnings

Earnings for Year Ended Aug. 31, 1938	
Total Income	\$55,255
Expenses	45,892
x Profit	\$9,363
x Before provision for bond interest, depreciation and amortization of bond expense.	

Balance Sheet Aug. 31, 1938

Assets—	Liabilities
Cash on hand & in bank (work-fund \$5,000 bal. payable to co-trustee Sept. 15, 1938)	Accrued payables—trade
5,966	1,987
5,971	Accrued social security taxes
2,472	121
1,902	Lease deposits
445,300	Unearned Inc.—Adv. rents
24,320	486,900
	Capital stock (par \$10)
	4,889
	Deficit
	10,703
Total	Total
\$485,931	\$485,931

Melville Shoe Corp.—Sales—

Corporation on Dec. 28 reported sales of \$3,016,996 for the four weeks ending Dec. 17 as compared with sales of \$2,838,151 for the same four weeks in 1937, an increase of 6.30%. For the 52 weeks ending Dec. 17, sales were \$35,717,196 as compared with sales of \$37,941,321 for the same 52 weeks in 1937, a decrease of 5.86%.—V. 147, p. 3768.

Middlesex Products Co.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, par \$20, both payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 13.—V. 146, p. 2213.

Midland Valley RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$119,220	\$124,878	\$135,257	\$120,944
Net from railway	58,033	54,118	64,640	61,513
Net after rents	39,734	33,098	41,834	44,922
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,257,404	1,412,706	1,401,780	1,212,620
Net from railway	550,244	642,743	658,424	538,867
Net after rents	348,358	451,496	463,705	374,210

—V. 147, p. 3463.

Minneapolis & St. Louis RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$839,533	\$791,543	\$705,280	\$669,670
Net from railway	201,386	208,314	128,578	129,697
Net after rents	102,167	124,616	24,994	40,878
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	8,357,094	7,938,747	8,251,999	6,967,665
Net from railway	1,658,569	1,368,160	1,711,608	743,860
Net after rents	636,873	436,009	682,873	61,760

—V. 147, p. 3917.

Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry.—Earnings

[Excluding Wisconsin Central Ry.]

Period End.	Nov. 30—1938	Month—1937	1938—11 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Passenger revenue	\$991,938	\$982,347	\$10,818,490	\$11,862,957
Freight revenue	47,766	52,580	721,258	837,342
All other revenue	91,294	96,542	1,135,890	1,242,451
Total revenues	\$1,130,998	\$1,131,469	\$12,675,638	\$13,942,750
Maint. of way & st. exp.	181,753	164,841	2,050,726	2,159,355
Maint. of equipment	216,560	208,206	2,461,059	2,625,544
Traffic expenses	31,600	32,545	366,480	381,903
Transportation expenses	522,527	553,750	5,739,117	5,986,224
General expenses	50,728	50,534	581,632	634,919
Net ry. revenues	\$127,831	\$121,593	\$1,476,622	\$2,154,804
Taxes	100,578	103,045	1,144,911	779,149
Net after taxes	\$27,252	\$18,547	\$331,711	\$1,375,656
Hire of equipment (dr.)	23,062	37,247	292,246	330,307
Rental of terminals (dr.)	11,859	14,588	148,120	210,980
Net after rents	\$3,668	\$333,288	\$108,655	\$834,369
Other income (net)	Dr\$50,612	Dr\$8,215	Dr\$66,662	Dr\$26,240
Int. on funded debt	476,066	476,803	5,332,512	5,306,269
Net deficit	\$534,346	\$548,307	\$6,047,829	\$4,898,140

x Indicates loss.
Note—As there is no taxable income to date, no provision is necessary for the surtax on undistributed profits imposed under the Revenue Act of 1936.

(Including Wisconsin Central Ry.)

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$2,053,095	\$1,922,534	\$2,152,926	\$2,042,793
Net from railway	331,067	172,561	436,054	425,774
Net after rents	47,345	def144,170	104,396	170,030
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	22,507,354	25,851,891	24,605,193	22,011,156
Net from railway	3,239,312	5,501,808	5,481,694	4,105,976
Net after rents	def143,518	2,510,061	2,050,594	1,514,746

—V. 147, p. 3463.

Mission Oil Co.—To Pay Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.65 per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 10 to holders of record Jan. 3.—V. 147, p. 2539.

Mississippi Central RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$66,453	\$77,447	\$78,603	\$64,601
Net from railway	11,612	9,015	18,609	def9,116
Net after rents	def2,347	def2,704	10,613	def13,521
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	731,234	866,570	839,844	664,050
Net from railway	146,065	138,771	216,709	86,577
Net after rents	40,460	36,596	136,391	24,519

—V. 147, p. 3463.

Mississippi Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937		
Gross revenues	\$294,731	\$296,037	\$3,533,425	\$3,442,698
Oper. expenses and taxes	195,276	189,317	2,291,400	2,191,481
Provision for deprec.	15,000	15,000	234,000	120,000
Gross income	\$84,455	\$91,740	\$1,008,024	\$1,131,217
Interest and other fixed charges	48,752	51,654	609,989	748,806
Net income	\$35,703	\$40,087	\$398,035	\$382,411
Dividends on pref. stock	21,088	21,088	253,062	253,062
Balance	\$14,614	\$18,998	\$144,973	\$129,349

x No provision was made in 1936 or 1937 for Federal surtax on undistributed profits as all taxable income was distributed.—V. 147, p. 3462.

Missouri & Arkansas Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$89,075	\$96,639	\$100,730	\$85,704
Net from railway	20,907	20,257	21,753	def1,122
Net after rents	11,364	8,454	5,807	def16,646
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	905,613	1,057,665	950,079	809,467
Net from railway	137,648	185,942	179,193	129,744
Net after rents	9,044	42,607	45,887	52,049

—V. 147, p. 3463.

Missouri Illinois Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$134,420	\$105,789	\$124,734	\$95,541
Net from railway	53,266	32,112	44,539	24,221
Net after rents	36,721	8,948	27,280	11,746
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,004,480	1,389,424	1,054,402	974,137
Net from railway	209,901	442,733	261,395	198,929
Net after rents	48,557	204,810	79,586	49,080

Interest—
The interest due Jan. 1, 1936, on the first mortgage 5% bonds, series A, due 1959, will be paid beginning Dec. 28, 1938.—V. 147, p. 3463.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—1937	1938—11 Mos.—1937		
Operating revenues	\$2,268,827	\$2,550,426	\$25,590,309	\$29,729,071
Operating expenses	1,846,262	2,040,131	20,587,998	22,303,196
Income avail. for fixed charges	59,781	43,680	964,503	3,073,029
Fixed charges	355,634	356,074	3,932,544	3,867,145
Def. after fixed chgs.	\$295,853	\$312,394	\$2,968,041	\$794,116

—V. 147, p. 3917.

Missouri Pacific RR.—Earnings—

Nov.—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$7,049,579	\$7,509,046	\$8,004,049	\$6,557,579
Net from railway	1,599,244	1,553,808	2,061,331	1,275,536
Net after rents	717,481	665,698	1,160,607	608,983
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	74,058,989	85,528,456	82,312,070	68,130,117
Net from railway	14,727,811	20,008,708	20,117,354	12,490,780
Net after rents	4,898,040	10,815,969	9,898,765	4,685,906

Trustee Authorized to Pay Interest—
Federal Judge George H. Moore has authorized Guy A. Thompson, trustee to pay semi-annual interest due Jan. 1, 1939 on Pacific RR. of Missouri extended second mortgage bonds. The payment amounts to \$64,325.
In recommending the payment, the trustee revealed that for the 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1938 income available for authorized interest derived from operation of Missouri Pacific RR., including the Nebraska corporation, has aggregated \$4,439,252.
For the same period interest on the various Missouri Pacific equipment trust certificates, the four Pacific Railroad of Missouri mortgages, Missouri Pacific third 48, River & Gulf division bonds, Texarkana Union Station trust certificates, and interest due to Reconstruction Finance Corp. and Railroad Credit Corp. has been accrued in the aggregate sum of \$2,278,783

thus leaving a balance of \$2,160,469 available for authorized interest.—V. 147, p. 3463.

Mobile & Ohio RR.—Earnings—

Nov.—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$955,116	\$932,431	\$1,037,838	\$787,741
Net from railway	192,797	101,751	311,963	68,085
Net after rents	57,413	def25,061	196,399	24,100
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	10,546,499	11,178,765	9,835,161	8,113,601
Net from railway	2,417,427	2,292,875	2,214,183	1,040,440
Net after rents	923,610	934,406	1,097,775	58,447

—V. 147, p. 3919.

Monongahela Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$365,749	\$340,751	\$423,876	\$317,315
Net from railway	233,197	181,398	266,687	187,360
Net after rents	139,937	70,482	146,898	86,455
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	3,070,875	4,174,623	4,263,311	3,495,773
Net from railway	1,858,848	2,418,568	2,610,287	2,093,653
Net after rents	848,092	1,149,855	1,314,199	1,013,436

—V. 147, p. 3463.

Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co.—Reduction of Par Value and Issuance of Stock Approved—
The Securities and Exchange Commission on Dec. 27 made effective a declaration of the company (a subsidiary of American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc.) regarding the reduction of the par value of its common stock from \$25 per share to \$15 per share, and the issuance and sale of 200,000 additional shares of its common stock having such reduced par value. Of these 200,000 shares 97,940 shares are now held in declarant's treasury. An application by American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc., for the acquisition of such additional shares for the consideration of \$3,000,000 or \$15 per share was also approved. It is understood that Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co. will use the proceeds (\$3,000,000) from the sale of the new shares for the purpose of discharging an open-account indebtedness in an equivalent amount now owed by it to the American company.—V. 147, p. 3615.

Monroe Calculating Machine Co.—50-Cent Dividend—
Company paid a dividend of 50 cents per share on its common stock, no par value, on Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 15. Like amount was paid on June 30, last, and compares with 60 cents paid on March 31, 1938; \$2 paid on Dec. 20, 1937; \$2 paid on the smaller amount of stock previously outstanding on Nov. 2, 1937; \$1 paid in June and in March, 1937; \$3 paid on Dec. 21, 1936; \$2 on Sept. 30, 1936, and \$1 per share paid in each of the four preceding quarters.—V. 147, p. 121.

Monroe Loan Society—Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of 5 cents per share on the class A stock, payable Jan. 16 to holders of record Jan. 7. Like amount was paid on Oct. 15 and on June 24, last, and a dividend of 8 cents was paid on Sept. 1, 1937.—V. 147, p. 1933.

Montana Power Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937		
Operating revenues	\$1,231,332	\$1,210,673	\$13,070,422	\$15,438,838
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	528,933	606,476	6,302,588	7,585,446
Property retire. and depletion reserve appropriations	129,646	149,789	1,582,356	1,557,948
Net oper. revenues	\$572,753	\$454,408	\$5,185,478	\$6,295,444
Other income (net)	Dr7,722	299	Dr66,099	15,925
Gross income	\$565,031	\$454,707	\$5,119,379	\$6,311,369
Interest on mtge. bonds	159,901	161,045	1,928,932	1,920,123
Interest on debentures	44,125	44,125	529,495	581,578
Other int. and deduct'ns	36,297	37,223	421,436	406,049
Interest charged to construction	—	Cr27,572	Cr366,848	Cr240,739
Net income	\$324,708	\$239,886	\$2,606,364	\$3,644,358
Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the period, whether paid or unpaid	—	—	957,492	957,342
Balance	—	—	\$1,648,872	\$2,687,016

—V. 147, p. 3463.

(John) Morrell & Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Years Ended—	Oct. 29, '38	Oct. 30, '37	Oct. 31, '36	Nov. 2, '35
Net sales	\$90,987,225	\$89,636,642	\$82,118,373	\$72,526,144
Operating profit	2,778,188	644,649	1,741,001	cl,473,645
Depreciation	658,794	515,313	579,933	584,852
Federal capital stock tax and local taxes	724,891	603,112	368,750	295,789
Interest	100,049	96,767	54,030	66,909
Federal taxes	245,226	—	119,698	187,500
Surtax an undis. profits	33,000	—	—	—
Net profits	\$1,016,227	loss\$670,543	\$619,490	\$338,595
Dividends	192,849	462,838	1,041,385	1,388,513
Deficit	sur\$823,378	\$2,133,381	\$421,895	\$1,049,918
Shs. of com. stk. outst'd (no par)	385,698	385,698	385,698	385,698
Earnings per share	\$2.64	Nil	\$1.60	\$0.88

b Operating profit of all companies incl. miscellaneous income, which in 1938 amounted to \$39,456 (incl. \$18,601 transferred from reserve for workmen's compensation) 1937, \$12,040; 1936, \$20,350 and 1935, \$20,669, after expenses, incl. repairs and maintenance of properties. c Includes restoration to inventory reserve for \$250,000 charged to earnings in 1933. d All companies.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Oct. 29, '38	Oct. 30, '37	Oct. 29, '38	Oct. 30, '37
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Cash	2,055,497	2,665,413	Accounts payable	666,433
Cash surr. val. life	—	—	Bank loans	2,500,000
Insurance	508,968	458,507	Sundry deposit and loans accounts	590,577
Accts. receivable	4,249,458	4,125,259	Accruals	429,534
Claims	23,603	25,272	Insurance reserves	164,870
Inventories	7,393,322	8,324,242	Res. for inc. taxes	312,246
Invest. & advances	142,315	141,643	Reserves	675,361
Capital assets	12,114,534	11,851,131	x Capital stock	15,062,787
Deferred charges	192,624	192,553	Profit & loss surp.	6,278,515
Total	26,680,323	27,784,020	Total	26,680,323

x Represented by 385,698 no par shares.—V. 147, p. 3769.

(Philip) Morris & Co., Ltd.—Cash Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 16 to holders of record Jan. 3. On Nov. 15, last the company disbursed a dividend of one-half share of common for each share common held, while on Oct. 15, last a cash dividend of 75 cents was paid.—V. 147, p. 3314.

Muehlihausen Spring Corp.—Registers with SEC—
See list given on first page of this department.

Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.—Earnings—

Nov.—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$1,179,704	\$1,087,426	\$1,249,123	\$1,067,946
Net from railway				

Nash-Kelvinator Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for Year (1938, 1937), 10 Mos., and 12 Mos. Rows include Net sales, Cost of goods sold, Selling expenses, Operating loss, Dividends received, Profit on sale of U.S. Government securities, Total loss, Provision for five-year warranty, Sundry income deductions, Income and excess profits taxes, Net loss, and Dividends paid.

Note—Provision for depreciation in the amount of \$1,392,018 (\$977,421 in 1937) has been deducted in the above statement. The corporation's proportion of the aggregate net losses (less income in excess of dividends received) of unconsolidated subsidiaries amounted to \$3,099 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1938, which amount has not been included herein.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Balance sheet table with columns for 1938 and 1937. Assets include Cash on hand, U.S. Govt. securities, Interest, Notes, drafts & accts. receivable, Inventories, Investments, Cash surr. value of life insurance, Land contracts, Traveling advs., Miscellaneous, Property, plant and equip. used in operations, Patents and goodwill, Deferred charges. Liabilities include Accounts payable, Accrued expenses, Fed. & State taxes, Reserves, Cap. stock, Treasury stock, Capital surplus, Earned surplus.

Total 47,345,811 61,796,393. x After reserve of \$183,403 in 1938 and \$150,273 in 1937. y After reserve for depreciation of \$10,043,515 in 1938 and \$9,947,619 in 1937. z After reserve for depreciation of \$594,439 in 1938 and \$557,087 in 1937. Less reserve of \$205,000.—V. 147, p. 3769.

National Aviation Corp.—To Pay 25-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 14 to holders of record Jan. 3. This will be the first dividend paid since Dec. 15, 1936 when \$1 per share was distributed.—V. 147, p. 3315.

National Broadcasting Co.—Gross Income—

The gross income of this company for 1938 was estimated on Dec. 23 by Mark Woods, Vice-President and Treasurer, at \$38,432,171, a 6.1% increase over the previous 12-month period.

This figure represents the official gross income of the company. The yearly billing figures, however, represent gross client expenditures before deduction of discounts. In arriving at the gross income figure, discounts as well as company revenue from sources other than time sales are taken into account.

For purposes of comparison, the 11 months cumulative total of gross billings for 1938 was \$37,575,607 a rise over the same period last year of 7.3%. Billings for the first 11 months of 1937 and 1938 were as follows:

Table comparing 1938 and 1937 billings by month from Jan. to June. Columns show 1938 amount, % change over '37, and 1937 amount. Total for 11 months: 1938 \$37,575,607 (7.3% change), 1937 \$35,012,200.

National Distillers Products Corp.—Acquisition—

This corporation, one of the largest distillers of domestic whiskeys, will expand into the field of domestic wine and brandy production early next year, according to an announcement made on Dec. 22. Seton Porter, President, said that the company had completed arrangements for acquiring Shewan-Jones, Inc., of Lodi, Calif., wine and brandy producers. In the industry the move by National was reported as the first by any large distiller to acquire a domestic winery and market the product. It was explained, however, that the sale of wines would be subordinated to the production and sale of brandy.

Mr. Porter said that National planned to retain Lee Jones, President & General Manager of Shewan-Jones, Inc., as General Manager of the new unit.

"The properties of Shewan-Jones," he continued, "include a bonded winery, brandy distillery and warehouse at Lodi and bonded warehouse facilities at Los Angeles and New York. At Lodi there is a winery with grape-crushing capacity of 20,000 tons, a large brandy distillery, brandy warehouses capable of aging 2,000,000 gallons without additional building construction and a wine storage capacity of 2,000,000 gallons."

He added that the company was convinced that a market for fine domestic brandies could be built up here without disturbing the French cognac market in the United States.—V. 147, p. 3315.

National Steel Car Corp., Ltd.—Stock Increase Voted—

At a special meeting held Dec. 28, stockholders unanimously approved by-law increasing authorized capital, from 130,000 shares of no par value, to 250,000 shares, no par value.

Of the new stock, 45,500 shares will be offered as rights to all shareholders of record Jan. 3, 1939, on or before Jan. 25, 1939, on the basis of 3 1/2 new shares for each 10 shares held, at \$35 per share.

Robert Magor, President, told the meeting that any unsubscribed stock had been underwritten by Robert Benson & Co. of London, England, and Greenshields & Co.—V. 147, p. 3316.

Nevada Northern Ry.—Earnings—

Earnings table for Nevada Northern Ry. with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and Gross from railway (From Jan. 1).

—V. 147, p. 3464.

Nebraska Power Co.—Earnings—

Earnings table for Nebraska Power Co. with columns for 1938-Month, 1937, 1938-12 Mos., and 1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Oper. exps. incl. taxes, Amort. of limited-term investments, Property retire. reserve appropriations, Net oper. revenues, Other income, Gross income, Interest on mtge. bonds, Interest on deb. bonds, Other int. and deduct'ns, Int. charged to construc., Net income, Dividends applicable to pref. stocks, Balance.

Newbury Street Garage Co.—Earnings—

Earnings for Period Sept. 1, 1937 to Aug. 31, 1938. Income—Rent \$13,500, Expenses 14,911, Net loss \$1,411.

Balance Sheet Aug. 31, 1938

Balance sheet table with columns for 1938 and 1937. Assets include Cash, Accts. receivable—Tenants, Land, building, Deferred charges. Liabilities include Accounts payable, Mass. excise tax liability, Capital stock tax liability, Real estate tax liability, Mortgage payable, Capital stock—2,682 shs., no par value, Deficit.

Total \$162,113 Total \$162,113. x After reserve for depreciation of \$21,660.

New Jersey & New York RR.—Earnings—

Earnings table for New Jersey & New York RR. with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway (From Jan. 1), Net from railway, Net after rents.

—V. 147, p. 3465.

Newport Electric Corp.—Earnings—

Earnings table for Newport Electric Corp. with columns for 1938-3 Mos., 1937, 1938-9 Mos., and 1937. Rows include Operating revenue, Oper. expenses and taxes, Net oper. income, Other income (net), Gross income, Int. on funded debt (net), Int. on loans payable to Utilities Power & Light Corp., Int. on loans payable to Util. Power & Light Corp., Ltd., Other interest, Amort. of aband. prop., Net income.

Note—Any provision made in the above statement for Federal surtax on undistributed profits is in respect of the calendar year of 1937.—V. 147, p. 2696.

New Orleans & Northeastern RR.—Earnings—

Earnings table for New Orleans & Northeastern RR. with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway (From Jan. 1), Net from railway, Net after rents.

—V. 147, p. 3465.

New Orleans Public Service Inc.—Earnings—

Earnings table for New Orleans Public Service Inc. with columns for 1938-Month, 1937, 1938-12 Mos., and 1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Oper. exps. incl. taxes, Property retirement reserve appropriations, Net oper. revenues, Other income (net), Gross income, Int. on mtge. bonds, Other int. & deductions, Int. charged to construc., Net income, Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the period, whether paid or unpaid, Balance, Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Nov. 30, 1938.

\$2,677,548 after giving effect to a dividend of \$1.75 a share on \$7 preferred stock declared for payment on Jan. 3, 1939. Dividends on this stock are cumulative.—V. 147, p. 3465.

New Orleans Texas & Mexico Ry.—Earnings—

Earnings table for New Orleans Texas & Mexico Ry. with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net from rents, Gross from railway (From Jan. 1), Net from railway, Net after rents.

—V. 147, p. 3918.

New York Casualty Co.—New Director—

Frederic T. Wood, Chairman of the Board of the Fifth Avenue Coach Co., was elected a director of this company at a meeting of the board of directors held Dec. 27.—V. 147, p. 2095.

New York Central RR.—Earnings—

Earnings table for New York Central RR. with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway (From Jan. 1), Net from railway, Net after rents.

—V. 147, p. 3770.

New York Chicago & St. Louis RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway—	\$3,344,213	\$3,016,276	\$3,502,829	\$2,915,612
Net from railway—	1,097,816	717,207	1,185,977	959,737
Net after rents—	717,168	368,275	749,688	620,611
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway—	32,966,588	38,823,502	37,751,252	31,244,503
Net from railway—	9,166,421	12,610,171	13,509,800	10,099,313
Net after rents—	4,306,437	7,479,137	8,161,921	6,082,402

—V. 147, p. 3770.

New York Connecting RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway—	\$197,089	\$166,164	\$252,359	\$231,795
Net from railway—	164,660	117,233	199,084	188,267
Net after rents—	306,772	50,132	142,117	118,573
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway—	2,287,315	2,323,187	2,574,232	2,488,217
Net from railway—	1,624,517	1,734,241	1,992,577	1,913,514
Net after rents—	1,055,690	1,076,768	1,289,014	1,154,800

—V. 147, p. 3465.

New York Life Insurance Co.—Year 1938 Satisfactory—

"While final figures for 1938 for this company will not be available until the books are closed, at this time it appears that on the whole the year's results have been satisfactory," declared Alfred L. Aiken, President. "I am glad to say that of late our sales have been substantially ahead of those for the corresponding period last year, marking a distinct turn for the better although not enough to overcome the business inertia of the first part of the year, so that our total volume of new insurance issued during the year 1938 will probably be about 15% less than for the year 1937.

"During the first 11 months of 1938, the New York Life invested about \$258,000,000 in bonds. Approximately 70% of this or \$182,000,000 was in bonds of the United States Government and its agencies; Public Utility bonds accounted for over \$42,000,000; State, County and Municipal bonds about \$22,000,000; industrial bonds about \$7,000,000; and Canadian Government something over \$5,000,000. The preponderance of investment in obligations, direct or indirect, of the United States Government at low rates of interest, reflects the difficult investment problem with which insurance companies and similar institutions are faced at the present time.

"The company invested approximately \$48,000,000 in bond and mortgage secured by real estate during the first 11 months of the year, an increase of about \$13,000,000 over the corresponding period in 1937. Practically all of this increase was in loans secured by mortgages on residential properties.

"The company's total disbursements for dividends to policyholders in 1939 will probably be about \$42,500,000 approximately \$2,000,000 more than the total dividends paid during the year 1938.

Mr. Aiken was not disposed to forecast business and economic trends for the year 1939 because of the very unsettled conditions, economic and social, throughout the world. But he did state that he expected a steady, gradual improvement in business conditions in the United States and felt that the country is slowly but surely working toward the solution of many of its social and economic problems.—V. 132, p. 1049.

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—Amendment of Plan of Reorganization Filed—No Equity for Present Common Stockholders—

The company on Dec. 30, filed with the U. S. District Court for the District of Connecticut and with the Interstate Commerce Commission an amendment to the plan of reorganization filed by it under date of June 1, 1937. This action is taken pursuant to permission granted by the ICC on Oct. 11, 1938, reopening the hearings before the Commission in the New Haven reorganization proceedings.

The amended plan shows fixed charges of \$6,402,102 for the reorganized company. This is less than one-third of the corresponding charges which amounted to \$19,531,323 for 1935, the year in which the reorganization proceedings were commenced. Under the plan of reorganization filed by the New Haven in June 1937, comparable charges totaled \$9,267,909.

Because of the rejection of the lease of the Boston & Providence RR. and the proceedings for reorganization of that railroad now pending in the Federal District Court in Massachusetts, the New Haven's amended plan does not make a definite proposal for the Boston & Providence, but states that negotiations for the acquisition of the latter's property by the New Haven are now in progress. If these negotiations do not result in agreement within a reasonable time, the amendment points out that the New Haven or its trustees' are in a position to file a plan for the reorganization of the Boston & Providence in the Massachusetts Proceedings.

The amendment contains no provision for the permanent disposition of the Old Colony RR. or the Providence-Warren & Bristol RR., although it assumes that the New Haven trustees' will continue the operation of these properties pending the completion of their respective reorganization proceedings.

Shortly after the filing of its original plan in June 1937, the New Haven's earnings, like those of the railroads in general, underwent a sharp decline which continued through the latter part of 1937 and until the Summer of 1938. Not only did gross revenues fall off precipitously due to drop in volume of traffic, but wage increases and other expense factors resulted in a greatly disproportionate reduction in net earnings. The situation had become so bad that in June 1938 the ICC Examiner filed a proposed report recommending that the Commission refuse at that time to approve any plan of reorganization for the New Haven. Exceptions were filed by the New Haven and other parties to this proposed report, but no action had been taken thereon by the Commission, when on Oct. 11, 1938 it granted the New Haven's petition for permission to file a revised plan and reopen the proceedings to take further evidence in support thereof.

The amended plan is based on fixed charges of not to exceed \$6,500,000. During the latter part of 1937 and the early part of 1938, earnings available for such charges were running at substantially less than that rate. Nevertheless, the management believes that, in view of the unusual circumstances which prevailed in that period, and the present upward trend of earnings, fixed charges of that amount can be met in any future period of low traffic volume which can now be anticipated. This conclusion has been tested against the average earnings of the last six years including an estimate for the latter part of 1938 made before charges in connection with the Hurricane which average, after adjustment for changes in tax laws now in force and for non-operating income in the amount which can now be anticipated for the future, was \$7,736,700.

The amended plan proposed the following capital structure:

Equipment trust certificates—	\$12,872,000
Underlying mortgage bonds—	7,422,000
Prior lien bonds due 1954—	7,500,000
Fixed interest bonds due 1975—	112,582,032
Income bonds due 1985—	95,813,924
Preferred stock—	71,656,886
Common stock (estimated)—	77,000,000

The fixed charges and guarantees under the amendment will be as follows:

Equipment trust interest—	\$455,012
Underlying bond interest—	296,880
Prior lien bond interest—	262,500
Fixed interest bond interest—	4,503,281
Rent for leased roads (maximum)—	787,829
Guarantees—	96,600

Total— \$ 6,402,102

Contingent interest on the income bonds will amount to \$4,311,627.

Total fixed charges and guarantees under the Amendment would have been covered 1 1/2 times by the adjusted income available therefor in the average year of the period 1933-1938 and would be safely within the Management's estimate of \$7,000,000 available for such charges for the year 1939. In the "prospective year" shown in the New Haven's original plan there would be available after fixed charges, contingent interest and the maximum provision of \$1,000,000 for capital expenditures, income sufficient to pay dividends of approximately 2 1/4% on the preferred stock.

The reorganization securities proposed in the Amendment vary in some details from those proposed in the New Haven's original plan. The more important changes are as follows:

- (1.) A small issue of short term bonds, to be either a prior lien bond or a special series of fixed interest bonds, as provided for the purpose of raising cash.
- (2.) The second preferred stock proposed in the original plan has been eliminated.
- (3.) The new preferred stock will have exclusive voting rights until its first dividend has been paid, and thereafter so long as any cumulative dividends thereon shall have accrued and remain unpaid.

It is proposed to market not more than \$7,500,000 of prior lien or special series bonds to raise cash to meet reorganization expenses, pay off two small issues of bonds which mature within the next 18 months, pay accrued interest to Dec. 31, 1939 on bonds which are to remain undisturbed and assure an adequate initial cash position for the reorganized corporation. It is expected that these bonds will mature in fifteen years, will bear 3 1/2% interest, will be callable initially at 105 and (if prior lien bonds) will be secured by a mortgage on part of the main line.

The fixed interest bonds will mature in 35 years, will bear interest at 4%, will be callable initially at 105 and will be secured by a mortgage on the railroad properties and leases of the reorganized corporation, but not including any common carrier properties or any securities. The income bonds will mature in 45 years, will bear interest at 4 1/4%, payable only to the extent earned and cumulative to the extent of 13 1/4%, will be callable at 100, will be convertible into preferred stock and will be secured by a junior mortgage on the same properties securing the fixed interest bonds. The new preferred stock, (par \$100), will carry 5% dividends cumulative to the extent of 25%, will be preferred at par in liquidation, will be callable at par, will be convertible into new common stock and will have full voting power. The new common stock, (par \$100), will also have full voting power to be exercised only after payment of accrued dividends of preferred stock. The fixed income bonds, income bonds and preferred stock will be issued only to secured creditors and the common stock will be issued to unsecured creditors and to the present preferred stockholders.

The treatment of existing creditors and stockholders as proposed in the original plan and in the amendment is as follows:

Equipment Trust Certificates will remain undisturbed under both Plans. The Housatonic 5's of 1937 will be exchanged for 100% in fixed interest bonds under both plans.

The New York & New England RR.—Boston Terminal 4's due June 1, 1939 and the Dutchess County 4 1/2's due June 1, 1940 which were to be undisturbed under the original plan will be paid in cash under the amendment.

The New York, Providence & Boston 4's of 1942, the Naugatuck 4's of 1954 and the Providence Terminal 4's of 1956 will remain undisturbed under both plans.

The Harlem River & Port Chester 4's of 1954 and the Central New England 4's of 1961 which would have remained undisturbed under the original plan will receive 100% in fixed interest bonds under the amendment.

The New England RR. 4's and 5's of 1945 which would have received 75% in fixed interest bonds, 12 1/2% in income bonds and 12 1/2% in preferred stock under the original plan will receive 75% in fixed interest bonds and 25% in income bonds under the amendment.

The Danbury & Norwalk 4's of 1955 which would have received 50% in fixed interest bonds, 25% in income bonds and 25% in first preferred stock under the original plan will receive 20% in fixed interest bonds, 40% in income bonds and 40% in preferred stock under the amendment.

The Boston & New York Air Line 4's of 1955 will receive 50% in income bonds and 50% in preferred stock under both plans.

The New Haven & Northampton 4's of 1956 which would have received 90% in fixed interest bonds, 5% in income bonds and 5% in first preferred stock under the original plan will receive 50% in fixed interest bonds 25% in income bonds and 25% in preferred stock under the amendment.

The bonds of all issues secured by the first & refunding mortgage including \$3,600,000 thereof held by the Old Colony RR., which would have received 50% in fixed interest bonds, 25% in income bonds and 25% in first preferred stock under the original plan, will receive 20% in fixed interest bonds, 40% in income bonds and 40% in preferred stock under the amendment.

The secured gold 6's of 1940 which would have received 100% in fixed interest bonds under the original plan will receive 40% in fixed interest bonds and 60% in income bonds under the amendment.

Collateral notes held by the Railroad Credit Corp., Reconstruction Finance Corp. and Public Works Administration will be exchanged for 100% in fixed interest bonds under both plans.

The collateral notes held by the following banks—State Street Trust Co., Chase National Bank, New York, Irving Trust Co., First National Bank, Boston, National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Second National Bank, Boston and Union Trust Co. (Springfield) which would have received 100% in fixed interest bonds under the original plan will receive an amount of fixed interest bonds equal to 27 1/4% of the first & refunding bonds included in their collateral and income bonds for the balance of their claims.

The Merchants National Bank of Boston would have received 100% in fixed interest bonds under the original plan.

As the collateral for its note consists solely of Boston & Providence stock, the amended plan states that the treatment of its note cannot be determined until the treatment of the Boston & Providence itself has been determined.

The National Rockland Bank (Boston) which would have received 7 1/2% in fixed interest bonds and 28 1/2% in income bonds under the original plan will receive under the amendment, reorganization securities which its collateral would produce.

The Bank of the Manhattan Co. which would have received 100% in income bonds under the original plan will receive 25% in preferred stock and 75% in common stock under the amendment.

The Rhode Island Hospital National Bank (Providence) which would have received 20% in fixed interest bonds and 80% in income bonds under the original plan, will receive under the amendment, the reorganization securities which its collateral would produce, and for the difference between the par value of such securities and the amount of its debt, 50% in preferred stock and 50% in common stock.

Unsecured creditors (including the debentures of 1957, guaranties, claims under rejected leases and all other claims as allowed by the court) who would have received second preferred stock under the original plan, will receive common stock under the amendment, in the ratio of one share for each \$100 of debt.

The indicated equity for existing stockholders is about \$28,500,000 as shown in the balance sheet for Sept. 30, 1938, after giving effect to the issuance of reorganization securities to creditors. The exact figure will not be known until the amount of the unsecured claims has been finally determined. One-half of the equity will be capitalized in common stock to be distributed to present principal stockholders, and the other half will be available as corporate surplus. Accrued dividends on the present preferred stock will be waived and there appears to be no equity for the present common stock.

The New Haven is negotiating with a view to modifying the terms of its leases from the Providence & Worcester, the Norwich & Worcester and the Holyoke & Westfield railroads. It is expected that the rentals under these leases will be reduced and that the lease, as so modified will be assumed by the reorganized corporation. As negotiations have not yet been completed, however, the computations contained in the amended plan are based upon the existing rentals as maxima.

The amendment proposes that in distributing reorganization securities, interest on existing securities to Dec. 31, 1939 shall be added to and treated like principal, and that new securities to be issued in exchange therefor shall be dated Jan. 1, 1940, even if the plan becomes effective earlier than that. The computations contained in the amendment are therefore based on the amount of principal and accrued interest which it is estimated will be due on the present obligations as of Dec. 31, 1939.

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Earnings for November and Year to Date

Period End.	Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937—11 Mos.—	1938—11 Mos.—	1937
Total operating revenue—	\$6,558,855	\$6,197,232	\$66,144,602	\$74,992,929	
Net ry. oper. income—	a704,501	36,127	a321,721	4,379,774	
c Net deficit after chgs—	b305,101	992,855	b11,538,868	6,545,000	

a The leases of the following companies were rejected on dates stated below; but net railway operating income includes the results of operations of these properties. Old Colony RR., June 2, 1936; Hartford & Connecticut Western RR., July 31, 1936; Providence Warren & Bristol RR., Feb. 11, 1937; Boston & Providence RR. Corp., July 19, 1938.

b Effective as of those dates no charges for the stated leased rentals are included covering the Old Colony RR., Hartford & Connecticut Western RR., Providence Warren & Bristol RR. and Boston & Providence RR. Corp. leases.

c Before guaranties on separately operated properties. x Deficit.—V. 147, p. 3617.

Northern Insurance Co. of New York—New President—

Theodore Plessner was elected President of this company at a special meeting of the board of directors held Dec. 20, to succeed the late Harry H. Clulia. Mr. Plessner has been connected with the company since its organization. His duties have been chiefly in the financial department.—V. 147, p. 750.

New York Ontario & Western Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$488,137	\$482,956	\$621,382	\$657,450
Net from railway	7,592	877	126,137	161,347
Net after rents	def95,783	def48,864	24,230	105,925
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	5,864,420	6,017,199	8,042,699	7,750,162
Net from railway	358,412	659,263	1,927,999	1,846,678
Net after rents	def18,572	def157,938	986,637	1,062,332

Sale of Old Equip't—
Federal Judge Murray Hulbert on Dec. 27 authorized Frederic E. Lyford, trustee in reorganization to accept the bid of \$137,500 made by Hyman-Michaels Co. for 1,044 railroad cars no longer needed in the operation of the road. The proceeds from the sales are to be used in the acquisition of new equipment.—V. 147, p. 3465.

New York Susquehanna & Western RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$218,864	\$258,726	\$270,461	\$267,563
Net from railway	63,531	85,791	92,352	71,735
Net after rents	def2,909	28,849	49,409	26,695
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	2,686,519	2,969,507	2,977,978	3,240,168
Net from railway	842,557	978,842	921,602	869,082
Net after rents	63,195	338,086	397,378	309,230

Norfolk Southern RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$332,408	\$371,170	\$363,795	\$346,665
Net from railway	36,488	46,301	67,335	31,902
Net after rents	def11,246	def10,620	20,297	3,303
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	4,061,537	4,551,380	4,061,374	4,316,279
Net from railway	770,892	975,147	750,742	865,140
Net after rents	237,540	359,512	238,981	314,920

Norfolk & Western Ry.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937—	1938—11 Mos.—	1937—
Freight revenues	\$7,713,698	\$6,937,440	\$65,733,722	\$83,887,301
Pass., mail & exp. rev.	282,946	319,268	3,132,585	3,634,713
Other transp. revenue	33,190	25,743	295,401	329,616
Incidental & jt. facility	39,064	34,182	399,392	612,054
Ry. oper. revenues	\$8,068,899	\$7,316,632	\$69,561,100	\$88,463,684
Maint. of way & structs.	763,721	683,726	7,481,400	9,267,368
Maint. of equipment	1,262,917	1,370,591	13,978,217	16,260,375
Traffic expenses	133,521	146,665	1,512,331	1,493,449
Transportation rail line	1,673,313	1,887,781	17,484,823	19,924,555
Miscellan. operations	15,347	16,833	180,880	198,664
General expenses	171,780	174,445	1,935,399	2,211,298
Transp'n for investment	Cr5,457	Cr652	Cr39,509	Cr27,333
Net. ry. oper. revs.	\$4,053,757	\$3,037,244	\$27,027,557	\$39,135,307
Railway tax accruals	1,192,757	783,233	10,166,175	12,559,674
Ry. oper. income	\$2,860,999	\$2,254,011	\$16,861,382	\$26,575,633
Equipment rents (net)	Cr366,619	Cr473,124	Cr2,270,529	Cr3,856,373
Joint facil. rents (net)	Dr9,184	Dr10,627	Dr153,911	Dr149,920
Net ry. oper. income	\$3,218,435	\$2,716,507	\$18,978,000	\$30,282,066
Other inc. items (bal.)	44,184	13,655	359,945	917,599
Gross income	\$3,262,619	\$2,730,162	\$19,337,945	\$31,199,664
Int. on funded debt	178,453	178,816	1,963,803	1,966,984
Net income	\$3,084,166	\$2,551,346	\$17,374,142	\$29,232,701

New Secretary—
Directors on Dec. 20 appointed L. W. Cox Secretary of the company. Mr. Cox, who was Assistant Secretary, succeeds I. W. Booth, who continues as Vice-President in charge of finance.—V. 147, p. 3316.

Northern Alabama Ry.—Earnings—

Nov.—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$59,753	\$58,816	\$68,133	\$44,270
Net from railway	26,352	25,559	30,992	8,891
Net after rents	11,767	9,384	15,444	def4,201
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	519,194	738,367	649,896	506,912
Net from railway	191,715	322,372	277,250	169,199
Net after rents	17,118	110,649	99,042	6,616

Northern Indiana Public Service Co.—Earnings—

11 Months Ended Nov. 30—	1938	1937
Operating revenue—Electric	\$9,770,202	\$10,013,987
Gas	5,851,900	6,228,831
Water	75,106	77,488
Total operating revenues	\$15,697,208	\$16,320,306
Operating expenses	7,532,931	7,657,402
Maintenance	764,295	913,552
Provision for depreciation	1,283,333	1,283,333
Rental of hydro-electric generating plants (incl. taxes)	385,647	385,647
State, local and miscellaneous Federal taxes	1,336,636	1,358,869
Federal income taxes	297,000	341,185
Net operating income	\$4,097,366	\$4,380,318
Other income (net)	48,315	151,603
Gross income	\$4,145,681	\$4,531,921
Interest and other deductions	2,459,802	2,493,196
Net income available for dividends	\$1,685,879	\$2,038,725
Preferred stock dividend requirements	1,262,692	1,262,679

Northern Indiana Public Service Co.—Accum. Div.—
The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, a dividend of \$1.50 per share on the 6% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, and a dividend of \$1.37 1/2 per share on the 5 1/2% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, all payable on account of accumulations on Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 23. Arrearages after the current payments will amount to the full dividend for 7 3/4 quarters.—V. 147, p. 2697.

Northern Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$5,086,957	\$5,097,677	\$5,459,256	\$4,957,372
Net from railway	1,232,863	1,058,544	1,556,758	1,385,809
Net after rents	909,922	750,894	1,619,174	1,249,733
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	52,240,351	60,577,602	56,510,583	49,573,257
Net from railway	8,683,283	12,323,942	11,864,631	8,460,024
Net after rents	5,183,758	10,416,955	9,408,628	6,386,302

Northern States Power Co. (Del.)—Dividends—
The board of directors on Dec. 28 declared quarterly dividends of \$1.31 1/4 a share on the 7% cumulative preferred stock and \$1.12 1/2 a share on the 6% cumulative preferred stock for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1938, payable Jan. 20, to holders of record Dec. 31. Payment of present dividends is made possible by a plan of recapitalization of the company which was approved at a special meeting of stockholders held at Wilmington, Del., on Dec. 27.

Weekly Output—
Electric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week ended Dec. 24, 1938 totaled 28,206,321 kwh., an increase of 6.6% compared with the corresponding week last year.—V. 147, p. 3919.

Northern States Power Co. (Wis.)—Preferred Dividend—
The directors on Dec. 28 declared a dividend of \$40.25 a share on the preferred stock of the company for the period from March 1, 1933 to Nov. 30, 1938, payable not later than Jan. 10, to holders of record Dec. 28. The directors also declared a dividend on the preferred stock of the company of \$1.41 2/3 a share for the quarter ended Feb. 28, 1939, payable March 1, 1939 to holders of record Feb. 18, 1939. This dividend was declared at the rate of 7% for the month of December, 1938, and at the rate of 5% for the months of January and February, 1939. The action of the board of directors in declaring payment of these dividends was made possible by a plan of recapitalization which was approved at a meeting of stockholders of the company on Dec. 19, 1938.—V. 147, p. 1498.

Northwestern Electric Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937—	1938—12 Mos.—	1937—
Operating revenues	\$403,249	\$367,915	\$4,312,005	\$4,637,172
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	261,408	238,973	2,774,454	2,970,206
Amort. of lim.-term inv.			23	503
Prop. retire't res. approp	25,000	21,667	296,667	260,000
Net oper. revenues	\$116,841	\$107,275	\$1,240,831	\$1,406,463
Rent for lease of plant	17,532	17,598	206,375	209,971
Operating income	\$99,309	\$89,677	\$1,034,456	\$1,196,492
Other income (net)	Dr78	Dr95	Dr114	Dr1,363
Gross income	\$99,231	\$89,582	\$1,034,342	\$1,195,129
Int. on mtge. bonds	26,860	28,957	337,991	351,431
Other int. & deductions	16,531	15,884	209,121	198,292
Int. charged to construc.	Cr59	Cr41	Cr290	Cr150
Net income	\$55,899	\$44,782	\$487,520	\$635,556
x Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid			334,182	334,179
Balance			\$153,338	\$301,377

x Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Nov. 30, 1938, amounted to \$1,110,975. Latest dividend on 7% pref. stock was \$1.75 a share paid on Oct. 1, 1938. Latest dividend on 6% pref. stock was \$1.50 a share paid on Oct. 1, 1932. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.—V. 147, p. 3771.

Northwestern Pacific RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$239,971	\$257,500	\$317,156	\$263,265
Net from railway	def30,207	def18,858	28,684	9,448
Net after rents	def63,666	def44,339	10,665	6,191
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	2,803,161	3,529,278	3,469,801	3,070,277
Net from railway	def485,435	244,723	468,912	9,091
Net after rents	def832,506	def63,868	276,199	9,023

Ohio Leather Co.—25-Cent Dividend—
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 21. Like amounts were paid on Oct. 1, July 1 and April 1, last, 35 cents paid on Oct. 1, 1937, and 25 cents paid on June 30, 1937, and on Dec. 24, 1936.—V. 146, p. 1411.

Ohio Wax Paper Co.—Extra Dividend—
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 19. A dividend of 50 cents was paid on Oct. 1, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. In addition, extra dividends of 25 cents were paid on July 1 and on April 1, last.—V. 147, p. 2253.

Oklahoma City-Ada-Atoka Ry.—Earnings—

November	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$30,799	\$36,186	\$39,468	\$36,898
Net from railway	def625	23,265	5,582	14,457
Net after rents	def8,359	13,174	def7,157	4,054
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	407,352	477,178	492,008	393,937
Net from railway	117,827	186,389	20,9685	143,344
Net after rents	23,487	81,144	104,322	41,987

Pacific Portland Cement Co.—Reorganization Plan Dejected—
Company's proposed reorganization plan failed to carry at the special meeting of stockholders held Dec. 19. Vote at the meeting was in favor of an alternate resolution offered by John D. McKee, officer and director of the company, for appointment of a stockholders' committee to study the company's situation and report back with a plan for reorganization next Feb. 6.

Accumulated Dividend—
Company paid a dividend of \$1 per share on account of accumulations on its 6 1/2% cumulative preferred stock on Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 23, leaving arrears of \$38 per share.—V. 147, p. 3618.

Pacific Power & Light Co. (S. & S.)—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937—	1938—12 Mos.—	1937—
Operating revenues	\$536,007	\$500,288	\$5,808,814	\$5,774,215
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	281,532	284,279	3,206,199	3,215,678
Amortization of limited-term investments			131	
Property retirement reserve appropriations	57,908	57,708	694,300	692,500
Net oper. revenues	\$196,567	\$158,301	\$1,908,184	\$1,866,037
Rent from lease of plant	17,532	17,599	206,376	209,971
Operating income	\$214,099	\$175,900	\$2,114,560	\$2,076,008
Other income (net)	166	282	769	2,955
Gross income	\$214,265	\$176,182	\$2,115,329	\$2,078,963
Int. on mtge. bonds	85,417	85,417	1,025,000	1,025,000
Other int. & deductions	20,914	17,941	230,400	235,303
Net income	\$107,934	\$72,824	\$859,929	\$818,660
x Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid			458,478	458,478
Balance			\$401,451	\$360,182

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.—Warrants Extended
The date for expiration of the warrant held by Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co. for purchase of 80,000 shares of Panhandle common stock has been extended to Jan. 31 from Dec. 30. The warrant calls for subscription to the Panhandle stock at \$25 a share and was issued as the result of a consent decree reached between Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. interests and Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line in the reorganization of Panhandle. Gross revenues of Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. for 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1938, were \$9,660,400, compared with \$9,690,900 for 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1937.—V. 147, p. 3318.

Panhandle Producing & Refining Co.—Notes Called—
A total of \$15,000 notes of this company has been called for redemption on Jan. 30. Payment will be made at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., N. Y.—V. 147, p. 3023.

Pantex Pressing Machine Co.—Accumulated Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on account of accumulations on the \$6 cum. pref. stock, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 20. This was the first payment made since Dec. 20, 1937 when a regular quarterly dividend of like amount was distributed.—V. 147, p. 1644.

WE DEAL IN

Philadelphia Electric Co. Common Stock
Penn Electric Switch Class "A" Stock
General Plastics Common Stock
Pennsylvania Power \$5 Preferred Stock
United Gas Improvement \$5 Preferred Stock

YARNALL & CO.
 A. T. & T. Teletype—Phla 22
 1528 Walnut St. Philadelphia

Park Castles Apts., Kansas City, Mo.—Distribution—
 The protective committee reports that earnings of the above property have been sufficient to provide for an additional distribution among the holders of certificates of deposit of an amount equal to 2% of the principal amount of deposited bonds represented by such certificates.
 In order to secure this payment, certificates of deposit should be sent to the committee's depository, Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis, in order that there may be endorsed thereon a notation of the payment made.

Pelham Hall Co.—Earnings—
Earnings for Period Sept. 1, 1937 to Aug. 31, 1938

Total income	\$132,483
Expenses	106,645
Net profit	\$25,838

Balance Sheet Aug. 31, 1938

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Cash	\$51,310	Accounts payable	\$2,186
Accounts receivable	1,402	Lease payable	1,535
Fixed assets	893,018	Unearned rents	1,566
Deferred charges	8,882	Special reserve	808
		Accrued items	26,276
		Mortgage payable	96,000
		Capital stock (124,716 shs., no par value)	829,073
		Deficit	2,832
Total	\$954,612	Total	\$954,612

x After reserve for doubtful accounts of \$3,143. y After reserve for depreciation of \$128,957.

(David) Pender Grocery Co.—Special Dividend—
 Company paid a special dividend of 50 cents per share on its class B stock on Dec. 29 to holders of record Dec. 29. Previous payment also was a 50 cent special dividend and was made on Dec. 22, 1936.—V. 147, p. 900.

Pennroad Corp.—Group Seeks Dissolution of Voting Trust
 A committee headed by Kenneth S. Guterman of 120 Broadway, N. Y. City, announced Dec. 27 that it would seek dissolution of the voting trust through which control of the corporation was placed in the hands of officials friendly to the Pennsylvania R.R. The voting trust will expire on May 1 next.

The announcement said the committee had conferred with A. J. County, a director of the Pennroad Corp. and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania R.R., but that it had been unable to obtain a list of owners of the holding company's voting trust certificates.
 "On the question of autonomy," the statement continued, "the committee has requested theoretical lip service agreement from the officials present at the conferences.

"As to the furnishing of information to the certificate holders, however, no progress has been made. The committee suggested its own willingness to circulate its brochure if the list of voting trust certificate holders were made available. Contrariwise it suggested that the present management or the voting trustees prepare and disseminate a similar expose. Both of these proposals have been rejected.

"In view of the present impasse, therefore, the committee desires to call your attention to the following facts:
 "First: That the terms of office of a number of present directors of the Pennroad Corp. will extend beyond the termination of the voting trust in May, 1939, and
 "Second: That the voting trustees have power to elect other directors on the eve of such termination.
 "By reason of the foregoing, the committee has resolved upon more direct measures, and proposes to take appropriate legal action to prevent the present management from perpetuating itself and to secure an accounting of the management's stewardship during the last 10 years."—V. 147, p. 126.

Pennsylvania Investing Co.—To Sell Bonds—
 Corporation has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, application (File 56-20) for Commission approval of the sale of \$1,400,000 of Kentucky-Tennessee Light & Power Co. 1st ref. mtge. 5% bonds due May 1, 1954 for \$1,232,000. The proposed sale is to be made to the issuing company, and the bonds are to be retained upon acquisition. Public hearing on the application will be held on Jan. 5.—V. 142, p. 4188.

Pennsylvania Power Co.—Exempted by SEC—
 The application of the company (Commonwealth & Southern Corp. subsidiary), for exemption from the declaration requirements of the Utility Act in connection with the issuance of 42,000 shares of preferred stock has been granted by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Commission also made effective the company's declaration covering the issuance of 10,000 shares of common stock and a \$3,000,000 1 1/2 % promissory note. Application of Commonwealth & Southern Corp. for approval of its acquisition of the 10,000 shares of common also was approved. The SEC, however, reserved jurisdiction as to the amount at which Commonwealth carries its investments in the Pennsylvania Power common shares.—V. 147, p. 3919.

Pennsylvania Reading Seashore Lines—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$364,364	\$376,851	\$407,848	\$360,305
Net from railway	def41,982	def36,203	def8,094	def15,618
Net after rents	def180,819	def170,354	def146,418	def148,585
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	4,960,505	5,974,026	6,077,906	5,314,311
Net from railway	def43,451	520,443	963,216	251,873
Net after rents	1,927,961	def1527,036	def1085,564	def1549,132

—V. 147, p. 3467.

Pennsylvania RR. Regional System—Earnings—
 (Excluding L. I. RR. and B. & E. RR.)

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—1937	1938—11 Mos.—1937
Ry. oper. revenues	\$32,791,661	\$32,622,222
Ry. oper. expenses	22,506,429	25,534,636
Net rev. from ry. oper.	\$10,285,232	\$7,087,586
Railway taxes	2,126,100	2,206,591
Unemploy. insur. taxes	447,944	351,763
Railroad retire. taxes	405,442	478,618
Equip. rents—Dr. bal.	329,696	228,613
Jt. facil. rents—Dr. bal.	311,282	177,669
Net ry. oper. income	\$6,664,767	\$3,644,332
<i>Earnings of Company Only</i>		
Ry. oper. revenues	\$32,707,668	\$32,552,166
Ry. oper. expenses	22,415,508	25,438,510
Net rev. from ry. oper.	\$10,292,160	\$7,113,656
Railway taxes	2,118,912	2,199,836
Unemploy. insur. taxes	447,823	351,693
Railroad retire. taxes	404,535	477,913
Equip. rents—Dr. bal.	328,063	227,151
Jt. facil. rents—Dr. bal.	311,611	178,003
Net ry. oper. income	\$6,681,216	\$3,679,060

—V. 147, p. 3772.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.—To Pay \$1 Dividend—
 Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the capital stock, payable Jan. 27 to holders of record Jan. 6. Like amount was paid on Sept. 1, last and compares with \$2 paid on Dec. 10, 1937, this latter being the first dividend paid since July, 1933.—V. 147, p. 2874.

Pere Marquette Ry.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—1937	1938—11 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$2,586,907	\$2,557,555
Operating expenses	1,902,584	2,114,159
Net oper. revenue	\$634,323	\$443,396
Railway tax accruals	164,139	134,302
Operating income	\$520,184	\$309,094
Equipment rents (net)	74,814	69,231
Joint facility rents (net)	41,527	9,931
Net ry. oper. income	\$403,842	\$229,932
Other income	18,571	86,337
Total income	\$422,414	\$316,269
Miscell. income deduct'ns	6,492	4,294
Rent for lease of roads and equipment	5,812	7,014
Interest on debt	271,812	271,871
Net income	\$138,298	\$33,091
Inc. applied to sink and other reserve funds	2,500	1,150
Inc. bal. transferable to profit and loss	\$138,298	\$30,591
x Loss. y Deficit.—V. 147, p. 3319.	y\$2,337,856	\$1,656,074

Perfection Stove Co.—Pays Extra Dividend—
 The company paid an extra dividend of 3 1/2 % cents per share on its common stock, par \$25, on Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 20.
 A regular quarterly dividend of 3 1/2 % cents per share was paid on Sept. 30, last.
 An extra dividend of \$2.62 1/2 was paid on Dec. 24, 1937 and one of \$3.25 per share was paid on Dec. 23, 1936, an extra of 75 cents was paid on June 31, 1936, and an extra distribution of \$1 per share was made on Dec. 31, 1933.—V. 146, p. 286.

Philadelphia Electric Power Co.—Bonds Called—
 A total of \$194,000 first mortgage gold bonds, 5 1/2 % series, due 1972 have been called for redemption on Feb. 1 at 106 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—V. 147, p. 127.

Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.—Official Resigns—
 See Cudahy Packing Co. above.—V. 147, p. 3319.

Philadelphia Suburban Water Co.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended Nov. 30—	1938	1937	1936
Gross revenues	\$2,470,383	\$2,478,746	\$2,523,402
Expenses—Operation (incl. maint.)	672,037	675,088	654,673
Taxes (not incl. Fed. income tax)	132,275	144,077	155,068
Net earnings	\$1,666,071	\$1,659,581	\$1,713,659
Interest charges	676,162	676,450	676,171
Amortization and other deductions	14,960	24,725	30,576
Federal income tax	103,250	103,890	108,197
Retirement expenses (or depreciation)	237,775	232,626	229,907
Balance available for dividends	\$633,924	\$621,889	\$668,812

Balance Sheet Nov. 30

1938		1937	
Assets—		Liabilities—	
Fixed capital	26,119,275	Capital stock, pref.	3,200,000
Cash	1,301,601	Cap. stock, com.	2,500,000
Notes receivable	1,032	Funded indebted's	16,900,000
Accounts receivable	78,765	Consumers' depos.	29,722
Mat'l's & supplies	84,946	Other curr. liabils.	45,407
Other curr. assets	225,487	Main exten. depos.	533,469
Invest'ts, general	5,116	Dividends declared	48,000
Prepayments	8,526	Accrued taxes	258,316
Special deposits	8,358	Accrued interest	177,683
Unsmort. debt discount & exps	266,831	Other acer. liabls.	12,449
Undistrib. debits	39,468	Reserves	2,577,393
		Surplus	1,853,958
Total	28,134,397	Total	28,134,397

—V. 147, p. 3772.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$1,615,179	\$1,507,096	\$2,150,601	\$1,466,844
Net from railway	324,959	56,223	510,496	253,410
Net after rents	303,837	161,269	516,185	321,330
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	12,899,599	21,980,585	20,151,250	15,384,486
Net from railway	1,337,911	4,163,594	4,699,743	2,998,162
Net after rents	1,726,593	4,351,062	4,911,044	3,523,571

—V. 147, p. 3772.

Pittsburgh & Shawmut RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$47,377	\$60,700	\$64,895	\$39,577
Net from railway	def1,054	1,739	6,727	def6,460
Net after rents	def4,333	def10,223	6,689	def3,537
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	429,038	603,285	502,864	517,366
Net from railway	def66,138	6,815	def12,396	def236
Net after rents	def80,082	21,319	def4,488	31,681

—V. 147, p. 3468.

Pittsburgh Shawmut & Northern RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$91,899	\$92,266	\$103,846	\$65,242
Net from railway	31,026	14,512	22,509	2,597
Net after rents	17,424	2,296	13,764	def620
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	697,950	936,949	976,020	833,552
Net from railway	162,071	102,052	147,121	64,175
Net after rents	22,785	def30,062	49,981	def9,322

—V. 147, p. 3468.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$285,656	\$250,442	\$329,957	\$256,115
Net from railway	102,117	8,124	83,665	79,503
Net after rents	101,534	48,455	98,658	89,545
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	2,700,636	3,842,534	3,509,073	2,718,226
Net from railway	579,068	898,783	1,066,753	857,380
Net after rents	550,353	1,067,770	1,159,139	923,239

—V. 147, p. 3468.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia Ry.—Asks RFC Aid in Equipment Certificates Sale—To Purchase 700 Steel Cars—
 The company Dec. 27 asked the Reconstruction Finance Corporation assistance in financing the sale of \$1,500,000 of equipment certificates. The company proposes to buy new equipment costing an estimated \$1,675,000, consisting of 600 55-ton steel hopper cars and 100 steel box cars.
 The road asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve either the purchase by the RFC of the certificates or the guarantee by that agency of the obligations.
 The road estimated that the proposed equipment purchases would result in an increase in its net income over the next five years totaling about \$1,770,000. This will result, first, from replacing worn-out equipment with

new cars, thus avoiding heavy and expensive repairs, and secondly, from a saving in per diem charges paid to other roads.

In addition, the new equipment will lessen the cost of operating repairs as a whole and consequently decrease the road's payroll.—V. 147, p. 3468.

Pittston Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

9 Mos. End. Sept. 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales	\$18,940,874	\$21,393,937	\$22,754,438	\$23,367,370
Costs and expenses	19,381,686	21,988,144	22,595,333	23,634,179
Operating loss	\$440,812	\$594,207	\$159,105	\$266,809
Other income (net)	248,086	79,818	67,840	76,978
Total loss	\$192,726	\$514,389	\$226,945	\$189,831
Interest (net)	433,153	507,214	502,896	517,318
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	663,258	661,119	748,745	815,755
Prov. for Federal tax	31,269	35,120	29,132	31,570
Loss on sale and demolition of property	prof12,718	8,229	prof5,938	32,041
Minority interests	107,766	163,549	87,927	262,329
Net loss	\$1,415,454	\$1,889,620	\$1,135,817	\$1,848,844

—V. 147, p. 3772.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—3 Mos.—	1937	1938—12 Mos.—	1937
Sales—net after disc'ts, allow., frt.-out. & excise taxes	\$129,725	\$145,407	\$468,814	\$536,916
Cost of goods sold, includes all mfg. costs & depreciation	76,832	80,098	266,922	289,629
Gross profit	\$52,893	\$65,309	\$201,892	\$247,286
Selling, gen. & adminis. expenses	43,889	51,631	183,555	187,602
Operating profit	\$9,004	\$13,677	\$18,337	\$59,684
Oth. inc.—disc'ts, rents, &c.	2,690	682	4,922	3,268
Net profit (bef. Fed. income taxes)	\$11,694	\$14,360	\$23,258	\$62,952
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes			3,406	8,947
Surtax on undist. profits			1,168	2,682
Other deductions			885	
Net profit for period			\$17,799	\$51,322
Earns. per sh. on 250,000 shs. capital stock			\$0.07	\$0.20

Balance Sheet Oct. 31

Assets—		Liabilities—			
1938	1937	1938	1937		
Cash	\$7,685	\$10,241	Notes payable	\$29,000	\$65,000
a Accts. & notes receivable	104,722	112,137	Accts. payable	24,504	23,622
Inventories	326,344	352,941	Due officers		1,613
Excise stamps	2,937	3,895	Accrued expenses	7,592	10,022
Miscell. accts. rec.	942	724	Fed. normal & surtaxes	4,823	11,877
Deposits	1,361	1,361	Cap. stk. (\$1 par)	250,000	250,000
b Fixed assets	318,714	334,590	Paid-in surplus	210,000	210,000
Brands, trademks. & formulae	1	1	Surp. arising from appraisal	192,083	202,014
Prepay'm't & def'd charges	9,661	8,462	Earned surplus	53,003	50,204
Total	\$771,006	\$824,353	Total	\$771,006	\$824,353

a After reserve for bad debts of \$7,570. b After reserve for depreciation of \$218,075 in 1938 and \$200,470 in 1937.—V. 147, p. 2543.

Portland Gas & Coke Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937	1938—12 Mos.—	1937
Operating revenues	\$288,842	\$262,369	\$3,421,098	\$3,382,532
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	208,596	189,708	2,416,705	2,382,853
Prop. retire. res. approp.	22,916	22,916	275,000	272,916
Net oper. revenues	\$57,330	\$49,745	\$729,393	\$726,763
Other income (net)	153	74	\$73,284	\$74,163
Gross income	\$57,483	\$49,819	\$726,109	\$722,600
Int. on mtg. bonds	40,604	40,604	487,250	487,250
Other int. & deductions	4,479	3,542	53,799	48,811
Int. chgd. to construct'n			Cr635	Cr127
Net Income	\$12,400	\$5,673	\$185,695	\$186,666
x Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid			430,167	430,167
Balance, deficit			\$244,472	\$243,501

x Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Nov. 30, 1938, amounted to \$2,010,314. Latest dividends, amounting to \$1.25 a share on 7% preferred stock and \$1.07 a share on 6% preferred stock, were paid on Oct. 1, 1938. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.—V. 147, p. 3320.

Preferred Accident Insurance Co.—Special Dividend—
The directors have declared a special dividend of 20 cents, per share payable Jan. 10 to holders of record Dec. 22. A regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents per share was paid on Dec. 22, last. A special of like amount was paid on Jan. 10, 1938.—V. 145, p. 4126.

Pressed Metals of America, Inc.—Change in Stock—
The amendment to Article Four of the company's certificate of incorporation was approved at the stockholders' meeting held Dec. 20, 1938. This amendment provides that the capital stock shall be 300,000 shares of common stock (par \$1) instead of 150,000 shares of common stock (no par). Two shares of the new stock will be exchanged by the company for each share of the old held by the shareholders as of Jan. 15, 1939, upon delivery of the old stock at the company's transfer agents.—V. 147, p. 3619.

Pressed Metals of America, Inc.—Plan Voted—
At a special meeting of shareholders held on Dec. 20, they approved plan for increasing authorized capitalization of the company from the present 150,000 shares no par value to 300,000 no par shares and issuing two shares of new stock for each old share held. Plan also includes sale of between 40,000 and 50,000 shares at \$10 a share to an underwriting firm.—V. 147, p. 3619.

Public Service Coordinated Transport—Assumption of Obligation—
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 19 authorized the company to assume obligation in respect of \$922,000 and \$150,000 principal amount, respectively, of bonds of the Bergen Turnpike Co. and the Paterson & State Line Traction Co.—V. 147, p. 1046.

Public Service Co. of Indiana—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—11 Mos.—	1937	1938—12 Mos.—	1937
Operating revenues	\$13,162,031	\$13,210,822	\$14,415,219	\$14,541,233
Oper. exps. and taxes	9,340,579	9,539,235	10,163,108	10,500,103
Net oper. income	\$3,821,452	\$3,671,587	\$4,252,111	\$4,041,131
Other income	Dr278,319	Dr226,779	Dr334,700	Dr230,181
Gross income	\$3,543,134	\$3,444,808	\$3,917,411	\$3,810,949
Int. & other deductions	2,652,805	2,696,313	2,903,645	2,941,480
Net Income	\$890,328	\$748,495	\$1,013,766	\$869,470

Notes—(1) For comparative purposes the results of operation for the portion of the year 1938 included above have been adjusted to exclude certain adjustments recorded during the month of December, 1936, which were applicable to a prior period and the surplus at the beginning of the period has been adjusted accordingly.

(2) The provision for Federal income and undistributed profits taxes is based upon deductions for additional depreciation and other charges which are deductible for tax purposes but which are not reflected in the above statement of income.—V. 147, p. 3320.

Public Utility Engineering & Service Corp.—Official Resigns—
William H. Hodge, formerly Vice-President and Manager, sales and advertising division, and associated with that company and its predecessor organizations in the Standard Gas & Electric Co. system for the past 28 years, has resigned effective Dec. 31, 1938.—V. 147, p. 3619.

Pure Oil Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Earnings for the 12 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1938	
Gross oper. income (after elim. of inter-company sales, &c.)	\$110,053,208
Cost of sales and services	76,552,205
Selling, general and administrative expenses	15,501,955
Taxes (other than income taxes)	3,190,647
Bad debts	423,838
Net operating income	\$14,384,563
Non-operating income	2,318,655
Total income	\$16,703,219
Interest on purchase obligations, bank loans, &c.	344,027
Cash discount allowed	218,732
Provision for depreciation and depletion	8,102,218
Lease bonuses paid	700,494
Prov. for Federal and State income taxes	x374,838
Net income applicable to minority interests	443,380
Net income	\$6,519,530
Earned surplus balances, Sept. 30, 1937	16,963,953
Total	\$23,483,483
Cash dividends declared—5% shares (\$5 per share)	2,212,170
5 1/4% shares (\$5.25 per share)	887
6% shares (\$6 per share)	1,669,026
Common shares (\$0.25 per share)	995,104
Amount of divs. accrued on 8% cum. pref. shares from Oct. 1, 1937, to date of redemption, Jan. 1, 1938	149,143
Earned surplus balances, Sept. 30, 1938	\$18,457,153

x Includes \$4,269 Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the year 1937.—V. 147, p. 3921.

Quincy & Co.—Registers with SEC—
See list given on first page of this department.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.—Time Extension Granted—
Federal Judge William Bondy has extended to June 1, 1939, the time in which Irving Trust Co., as trustee may elect to affirm or disaffirm any lease, contract or other agreements to which R-K-O is a party.—V. 147, p. 2874.

Railway Express Agency, Inc.—Purchase of Southeastern Express Co. Recommended—
The purchase by the company of the operating rights and property of the Southeastern Express Co. was approved tentatively Dec. 14 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The agreed purchase price is \$622,037. The Southeastern formerly operated chiefly over the Southern Ry. Lines and continues to operate, largely by motor vehicles, in that railway's territory.

The finding was the report of an examiner which will become final in 20 days unless stayed or postponed by the Commission after notice of the plan is served on all other parties in interest.—V. 147, p. 3921.

Railway Express Agency, Inc.—Bonds Called—

Maturity Date—			
Sept. 1, 1939	Premium 2 3/4%	Sept. 1, 1944	Premium 2 3/4%
Mar. 1, 1940	3%	Mar. 1, 1945	3%
Sept. 1, 1940	3 1/2%	Sept. 1, 1945	3 1/2%
Mar. 1, 1941	1%	Mar. 1, 1946	3 1/2%
Sept. 1, 1941	1 1/4%	Sept. 1, 1946	3 3/4%
Mar. 1, 1942	1 1/2%	Mar. 1, 1947	4%
Sept. 1, 1942	1 3/4%	Sept. 1, 1947	4 1/4%
Mar. 1, 1943	2%	Mar. 1, 1948	4 1/2%
Sept. 1, 1943	2 1/4%	Sept. 1, 1948	4 3/4%
Mar. 1, 1944	2 1/2%	Mar. 1, 1949	5%

From and after March 1, 1939, interest on said bonds shall cease to accrue and all coupons appurtenant thereto maturing after said date will become and be null and void. On March 1, 1939, there will become due and payable upon each of said bonds the redemption price hereinabove set forth, and all of said bonds are required then to be presented for redemption and payment of the amount due thereon at the Corporate Trust Department of Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, trustee, 140 Broadway, New York, N. Y.—V. 147, p. 3921.

Reading Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937	1938—11 Mos.—	1937
Ry. oper. revenues	\$4,204,282	\$4,468,081	\$43,806,344	\$54,578,120
Ry. oper. expenses	3,068,446	3,545,799	32,443,799	38,217,560
Net rev. fr. ry. oper.	\$1,135,836	\$922,282	\$11,362,545	\$16,290,560
Railway tax accruals	185,405	178,893	2,694,113	4,031,610
Ry. operating income	\$957,431	\$743,389	\$8,668,432	\$12,258,950
Equipment rents (net)	Dr31,819	Cr80,175	Cr173,810	Cr596,745
Joint facil. rents (net)	Cr4,330	Cr6,098	Cr74,483	Cr31,074
Net ry. oper. income	\$922,942	\$829,662	\$8,916,725	\$12,886,767

—V. 147, p. 3321.

Reading Co.—New Director—
Edward Hopkinson Jr., was elected a director of this company to fill vacancy caused by death of Edward T. Stotesbury.—V. 147, p. 3321.

(C. A.) Reed Co.—Accumulated Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of 51 cents per share on account of accumulations on the \$2 cumulative preferred class A stock, no par value, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 20. Similar payments were made in preceding quarters.—V. 147, p. 2254.

Regent Co.—Earnings—

Earnings for Period Sept. 1, 1937 to Aug. 31, 1938	
Total income	\$39,340
Expenses	41,569
Net loss	\$2,228

Balance Sheet Aug. 31, 1938

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Cash on deposit	\$21,837	Accounts payable	\$1,022
Accts. receivable—Tenants	x1,027	Rents collected in advance	222
Fixed assets	y325,648	Accruals	9,040
Deferred charges	3,695	Capital stock (4,750 shs., no par value)	379,802
		Deficit	38,079
Total	\$352,007	Total	\$352,007

x After reserve for bad debts of \$317. y After reserve for depreciation of \$45,486.

Republic Realty Mortgage Corp.—Initial Dividend—
Company paid an initial dividend of three cents per share on its common stock on Dec. 29 to holders of record Dec. 27.—V. 137, p. 2474.

Richmond Fredericksburg & Potomac RR.—Earnings

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$574,661	\$611,721	\$655,063	\$494,913
Net from railway	77,728	114,164	195,821	66,507
Net after rents	11,292	47,535	105,088	14,467
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	6,952,463	7,830,604	6,794,692	5,884,338
Net from railway	1,406,366	1,994,999	1,576,216	5,884,338
Net after rents	460,285	961,691	695,019	5,884,338

—V. 147, p. 3922.

Ritz Tower Hotel (103 East 57th St.)—Reorganization—
A plan of reorganization for the 103 E. 57th St. 1st fls has been filed by the trustee and a bondholders' committee with the New York State Supreme Court.

The plan provides that bondholders will receive new par for par income bonds and certificates representing their pro rata interest in all the stock of the new owning company, which stock will be deposited with and held by the trustee.

A new first mortgage to finance the costs of reorganization, &c., and acquisition of furniture not presently covered by the lien of the bonds may be obtained in an amount not to exceed \$400,000 to bear interest at not in excess of 5%.

The new income bonds will bear 3% per annum if earned interest, payable on a non-cumulative basis until the first mortgage is fully paid. After the first mortgage is fully paid, interest will become cumulative at 4% until the issue is reduced to \$2,000,000, then at 5% until issue reduced to \$1,000,000, then at 6%.

Gross revenues of the new company would be applied to operating and administrative expenses, taxes, repairs, rent payable under the lease of the corner plot, capital expenses, reserves if determined by the board of directors, and interest on and fixed amortization requirements of the new first mortgage. One-third of any net income then remaining would be applied to first mortgage amortization until the first mortgage is fully paid and thereafter to bond sinking fund.

Two-thirds of net income would be applied first to interest on the income bonds with any balance going to first mortgage sinking fund until the first mortgage is fully paid. After full payment of the first mortgage any balance would be applied to payment of any accumulated and unpaid bond interest arrears with any further balance going to bond sinking fund.

The new indenture would contain the usual provisions with respect to monthly deposits on account of real estate taxes, first mortgage charges and leasehold rent, as well as for filing of annual statements, &c.

Since the plan has been presented to the New York Supreme Court, it is expected that it will be carried out under the provisions of the Burchill law and that hearings will be held and if the Court approves the plan it will be submitted to the bondholders for final approval and be declared effective if within 20 days, holders of one-third of the bonds do not dissent. Justice Church on Dec. 14 appointed J. B. McNally as referee.

The trustee has been in possession of the property since April 1, 1938. A statement for the six months from that date to Sept. 30, 1938, is summarized below with comparative figures for the same six months of 1937:

	1938	1937
Total income	\$253,573	\$264,037
Operating expenses	175,624	216,247
Operating profit	\$77,949	\$47,789
Taxes accrued for period	45,415	49,680
Indicated balance after allow. for accr. taxes	\$32,534	def\$1,890

—V. 146, p. 2707.

Rochester Button Co.—Earnings—
Years Ended Oct. 31—

	1938	1937
Sales—net	\$991,689	\$1,515,315
Cost of goods sold	796,007	982,752
Administrative and selling expense	271,241	307,091
Operating loss	\$75,559	\$225,472
Rent received, interest earned, &c		4,931
Loss	\$75,559	\$230,403
Interest on bonds		14,847
Premium on redemption of bonds		10,870
Other interest	1,815	2,911
Add. N. Y. franchise tax prior year		1,840
Reduction of inventory amounts	26,654	
Normal income and excess-profits taxes		34,000
Surtax on undistributed profits		1,000
Excess provision—prior years	Cr11,301	Cr4,551
Net loss	\$94,567	\$171,325
Preferred dividends	20,532	10,152
Common dividends	13,102	153,670

x Indicates profit.
Note—Depreciation for 1938 amounted to \$50,475, and in 1937 to \$49,177.

Balance Sheet Oct. 31

Assets	1938	1937	Liabilities	1938	1937
Cash	\$42,483	\$32,253	Accounts payable	\$49,021	\$46,161
Receivables (net)	144,407	150,594	Acct. local & Fed. cap. stk. taxes, &c.	10,421	4,908
Inventories	518,529	646,093	Dividends payable	4,009	
Miscell. assets	1,789	5,668	Prov. for estimated Fed. taxes on line		35,000
x Prop., plant & equipment	615,839	x645,747	Cum. pf. (\$20 par)	213,800	221,800
Prepaid expenses	-20,565	20,016	Com. stk. (\$1 par)	131,025	131,025
			Capital surplus	672,216	670,156
			Earned surplus	263,120	391,321
Total	\$1,343,612	\$1,500,371	Total	\$1,343,612	\$1,500,371

x After reserve for depreciation of \$261,433 in 1938 and \$210,958 in 1937.
—V. 147, p. 1352.

Roosevelt Co.—Earnings—
Earnings for Period Sept. 1, 1937 to Aug. 31, 1938

Total income	\$50,593
Expenses	41,825
Net profit	\$8,767

x Net profit is without any deduction for depreciation on the building.

Balance Sheet Aug. 31, 1938

Assets	Amount	Liabilities	Amount
Cash—receivable	\$13,749	Accounts payable	\$1,165
Accounts receivable	1,249	Note payable	5,000
Fixed assets	x384,631	Unearned rents	488
Deferred charges	6,731	Special reserve	221
		Items accrued	15,259
		Capital stock (5,225 shs., no par)	339,625
		Surplus	44,601
Total	\$406,360	Total	\$406,360

x After reserve for depreciation of \$13,317.

Rutland RR.—Earnings—
November—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$251,487	\$255,273	\$292,406	\$261,223
Net from railway	def6,666	def7,448	35,626	6,162
Net after rents	def33,129	def29,152	21,782	def10,998
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	2,680,755	3,247,403	3,157,616	2,964,969
Net from railway	def205,850	245,407	258,663	80,985
Net after rents	def533,168	717	111,594	def125,631

—V. 147, p. 3774.

Ryan Aeronautical Co.—Registers with SEC—
See list given on first page of this department.—V. 147, p. 2702.

St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co.—Bonds Called—

A total of \$36,000 first mortgage bonds, 4 1/4% series due 1947 have been called for redemption on Feb. 1 at par and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.—V. 147, p. 131.

St. Louis Brownsville & Mexico Ry.—Earnings—
November—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$489,111	\$613,451	\$500,536	\$315,329
Net from railway	10,9578	192,241	148,509	20,971
Net after rents	51,439	127,589	100,431	def9,580
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	6,151,388	7,196,097	4,955,420	4,100,342
Net from railway	1,871,095	2,628,394	1,128,391	447,699
Net after rents	1,147,102	1,941,859	604,090	421,027

—V. 147, p. 3469.

St. Louis San Francisco & Texas Ry.—Earnings—
November—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$138,215	\$129,258	\$117,327	\$98,522
Net from railway	29,860	6,039	2,372	def14,110
Net after rents	def4,520	def31,962	def37,704	def43,639
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,525,878	1,445,894	1,235,626	1,008,310
Net from railway	317,118	198,924	def1,708	def117,329
Net after rents	def96,600	def199,751	def21,321	def429,874

—V. 147, p. 3470.

St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.—Earnings of System—
Period End. Nov. 30—

	1938—Month—1937	1938—11 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$3,792,852	\$3,795,914
Operating expenses	3,385,445	3,539,128
Net ry. oper. income	164,230	1,813
Other income	12,857	11,530
Total income	\$177,087	\$13,343
Deducts. from income	6,236	4,986
Bal. avail. for int., &c.	\$170,851	\$8,357

x The comparative figures for period Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1937, includes credit of \$720,100 account adjustment of accruals under Amended Pension Act.

Earnings of Company Only

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$3,615,676	\$3,618,518	\$4,231,442	\$3,503,592
Net from railway	368,801	237,974	897,473	480,751
Net after rents	162,077	21,651	677,882	225,303
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	39,515,830	45,599,459	43,770,590	37,102,546
Net from railway	4,363,032	7,690,186	8,306,612	4,428,126
Net after rents	788,039	5,181,246	5,258,592	1,723,779

Bondholders' Committee Reports—

The committee for the prior lien mortgage bonds (John W. Stedman, chairman) has addressed a letter to depositors and assenters of these bonds informing as to its activities for the period since March 1, 1937, the date of its last circular letter. The letter states in part:

Condition of the Properties—Operating officers of the bankruptcy trustees testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 1, 1938, that the properties of the company are in excellent physical condition, that there is no deferred maintenance, and that a substantial increase in traffic could be handled with the existing facilities. The 1939 improvement program proposed by the bankruptcy trustees but not yet passed on by the court contemplates a net capital charge of about \$1,650,000.

Expenses and obligations of the bankruptcy trustees are being currently met. Present cash is adequate; it is estimated by the bankruptcy trustees that on Dec. 31, 1938, their cash will exceed \$5,500,000. It is not now expected that any new money will be needed for the purposes of reorganization.

Payments in Respect of Funded Debt—No interest has been paid on the prior lien mortgage bonds since the appointment of receivers on Nov. 1, 1932. The committee has periodically considered the question of applying for payment on account of prior lien interest and will do so when it deems that conditions make that appropriate.

On Dec. 1, 1938, one semi-annual coupon (\$20 per \$1,000 bond) was paid on Fort Scott bonds, both those publicly held and those pledged under the consolidated mortgage. All interest matured at the coupon rates has been met on the Birmingham bonds and the outstanding equipment trust obligations, both of which are strongly secured. In addition, all matured principal of equipment trust obligations has been acquired by the bankruptcy trustees at its face amount. Since the prior lien mortgage is, in the opinion of counsel for the committee, a lien on the equity in equipment covered by equipment trust obligations, the committee has favored such acquisition, and has in fact acquiesced in the use of the proceeds of the sale of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Ry., amounting to approximately \$1,500,000, for that purpose.

Earnings—The favorable trend in net earnings reported in last letter continued through the first part of 1937, but beginning in August, 1937, there began a precipitous decline in gross revenues which has remained severe throughout 1938. This accompanied by higher taxes and material costs, and the general wage increases of August and October, 1937, not only wiped out the previous gains but actually resulted in an operating deficit for the first nine months of 1938. The rate increases in 1938 gave some relief, and with the upturn in business during the autumn, the unfavorable comparison with 1937 was reversed. The committee is advised by its experts that the 1938 earnings available for interest may amount to about \$800,000. The 1937 earnings available for interest were \$4,911,000 (5.5% less than 1936; realized on gross revenues of \$51,219,000, or 2.1% above 1936).

Litigations—The suit brought by one of the bankruptcy trustees against former bankers and directors of the debtor corporation in connection with the 1926 purchase of Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry. stock has been decided on the merits in favor of the defendants. It has been indicated that the bankruptcy trustees will appeal. The similar suit in connection with the purchase of Gulf Mobile & Northern RR. stock has not yet come to trial.

Reorganization—Recognizing the importance to the prior lien bondholders and all other affected interests of reducing the risks of litigation and delay by developing if possible an agreed plan of reorganization, the committee, after thorough studies of the situation, renewed its negotiations with the Fort Scott committee and the consolidated committee. Those negotiations eventuated in a plan which was supported by all three of those interests and filed in their joint behalf at hearings before the ICC on Nov. 1-3, 1938. (For outline of plan see V. 147, p. 2702).—V. 147, p. 3469.

St. Louis Southwestern Ry.—Earnings—
Period End. Nov. 30—

	1938—Month—1937	1938—11 Mos.—1937
Railway oper. revenues	\$1,580,356	\$1,675,400
Railway oper. expenses	1,129,644	1,279,902
Net rev. from ry. oper.	\$450,712	\$395,498
Railway tax accruals	106,228	1,162,246
Railway oper. income	\$344,484	\$287,473
Other ry. oper. income	27,717	26,899
Total ry. oper. income	\$372,201	\$314,373
Deductions from railway operating income	153,627	190,103
Net ry. oper. income	\$218,574	\$124,270
Non-operating income	4,107	5,274
Gross income	\$222,681	\$129,544
Deduct'ns fr. gross inc.	267,049	2,949,781
Deficit	\$44,367	\$1,171,466

Budget Approved—
Federal Judge Chas. B. Davis approved a budget totaling \$8,022,973 to provide for maintenance and improvements to lines of this company during

1939. Of this amount \$1,668,356 is for additions and betterments which includes \$995,225 for construction of new freight cars and purchase of 50 miles of new 112-pound rail to replace rail of lighter weight. Other improvements will be made to shops and engine houses at Pine Bluff and Tyler, Texas.
 Berryman Henwood, trustee, stated that according to cash forecasts for 1939, there would be sufficient cash to cover the 1939 improvement program. He estimated total cash receipts in 1939 at \$19,600,000.—V. 147, p. 3470.

St. Monica's Congregation, Whitefish Bay, Milwaukee, Wis.—Bonds Offered—An issue of \$160,000 3½% and 3½%-4% 1st refunding mtge. serial bonds, series A, is being offered at 100½ and interest by B. C. Ziegler & Co., West Bend, Wis.

Dated Sept. 1, 1938; due serially Sept. 1, 1939 to Sept. 1, 1950. Denom. of \$1,000, \$500, and \$100. Principal and semi-annual interest payable on M. & N. at office of First National Bank of West Bend, (Wis.), trustee and registrar. Both principal and interest of these bonds will be payable in lawful money of the United States of America.

Bonds bear interest from Sept. 1, 1938. The bonds maturing on or before Sept. 1, 1943, bear interest at 3½% per annum, and all bonds maturing on and after Sept. 1, 1944, bear interest at 3½% per annum to and incl. the semi-annual interest payment due on Sept. 1, 1943, and 4% thereafter. At the option of corporation and upon not less than 30 days' published notice, any and all of the bonds may be redeemed on any interest date by the payment of principal, accrued interest, and a premium as follows: 1% if redemption be effected on or prior to Sept. 1, 1940; ½% if redemption be effected after Sept. 1, 1940 and on or prior to Sept. 1, 1943. There shall be no premium if redemption be effected after Sept. 1, 1943.

The proceeds of this issue of bonds of series A together with other funds of the corporation will be used to pay and retire the outstanding St. Monica's Congregation 4½% first consolidated mortgage sinking fund bonds (\$96,450) series A and (\$19,550) series B, dated Sept. 1, 1935, which bonds have been called for redemption as of March 1, 1939, at 101 and accrued interest; to pay the cost of this financing; to pay the cost of completing the construction of an addition to the school building and the basement of the proposed new church building and for other corporate purposes.

These bonds have been authorized with the permission of Most Reverend Samuel A. Stritch, Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Milwaukee and President of St. Monica's Congregation.

The bonds, when issued, in the opinion of counsel for the underwriter, will be the direct obligations of the corporation, and upon retirement of the outstanding old bonds of the corporation and satisfaction of the deed of trust securing the same, will be secured by a valid and direct first mortgage on the land, buildings, and other fixed property of the corporation located in Whitefish Bay, Wis. As of Oct. 15, 1938, the land was appraised at \$373,870.

San Antonio Uvalde & Gulf RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$77,754	\$87,997	\$108,325	\$87,021
Net from railway	def21,077	def15,866	15,877	2,910
Net after rents	def48,780	def45,203	def12,535	def21,914
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,020,322	1,126,845	1,175,799	800,152
Net from railway	def133,042	51,751	322,530	def46,103
Net after rents	def471,812	def282,677	10,653	def314,227

—V. 147, p. 3470.

Savannah & Atlanta Ry.—Reorganization—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 22 authorized the company (1) to acquire property, (2) to issue 10,000 shares of common stock (no par) and 12,500 shares of preferred stock (\$100 par), (3) to procure authentication and delivery of not exceeding \$2,000,000 of first mortgage 25-year 4½% bonds, and (4) to assume obligation and liability in respect of \$88,000 equipment-trust certificates, as contemplated by the confirmed plan of reorganization.

The supplemental report of the Commission says in part: By report and order entered on Nov. 20, 1937, we approved a plan for the reorganization of the company. The U. S. District Court, by its order of Feb. 5, 1938, filed Feb. 7, 1938, approved the plan, which was duly accepted thereafter by or on behalf of creditors to which its submission was required, holding more than two-thirds in amount of the total of the allowed claims in each class voting thereon. On Dec. 5, 1938, we certified to the Court the result of the submission. The Court on Dec. 12, 1938, filed its opinion and order confirming the plan.

The confirmed plan, among other things, provides for the issue by the new company of a 4% note in an amount not exceeding \$1,700,000 to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to mature in not less than five nor more than 10 years; new first mortgage 25-year 4½% bonds in an amount not exceeding \$2,000,000; 12,500 shares of preferred stock (par \$100); and 10,000 shares of common stock (no par). On Nov. 21, 1938, the Savannah & Atlanta Railway Co., was organized in Delaware, for the purpose of acquiring the assets of the debtor pursuant to the plan of reorganization.

At the present time the debtor has outstanding in the hands of the public \$88,000 equipment-trust certificates; \$500,000 receiver's certificates; \$865,000 of 5% mortgage bonds due May 1, 1935, issued by the Brinson Railway, whose property the debtor acquired; \$2,500,000 of the debtor's 6% mortgage bonds due May 1, 1935; 12,500 shares of 7% cumulative preferred stock (par \$100); and 10,000 shares of common stock (\$100 par).

As of Dec. 31, 1936, interest of \$3,086,708 had accrued upon the bonds. However, by a decree of the Court having jurisdiction of the receivership proceedings, with which had been consolidated proceedings foreclosing the mortgages, entered March 17, 1930, the Court found that the principal amount of the bonds plus interest as of that date was \$5,612,736 and decreed that that sum should bear interest at the rate of 7% a year, that being the legal rate of interest in Georgia. Interest on that basis to Dec. 31, 1936, is \$2,667,297, which, added to the aggregate amount found due by decree, produces a total principal and interest of the bonds of \$8,280,033 as of Dec. 31, 1936.

The confirmed plan of reorganization makes no provision in the new company for general unsecured claims or for the existing preferred and common stockholders, their equities and interests having been found by the Commission and the Court to have no value.

The plan provides for the payment in cash of claims for county taxes and all other lawful claims for taxes and interest on taxes to the date of the reorganization (as of Dec. 31, 1936, amounting to \$21,683); priority claims allowed in the equity receivership unclaimed by the holders thereof, \$1,397; the \$500,000 of receiver's certificates; and expenses of reorganization as to which we approved maximum allowances of \$104,339.

Under the plan the new company will assume the balance, amounting to \$88,000, due on equipment-trust certificates.

The plan further provides that the new company shall create its first mortgage, which will be a first lien on substantially all the property owned by it on the completion of the reorganization; that bonds shall be issued under the mortgage which shall be fixed obligations of the new company, to mature in 25 years, to bear interest at 4½%, and to be limited to the aggregate face amount of \$2,000,000 at any one time outstanding; that the note to the Finance Corporation in an amount not exceeding \$1,700,000 is to be given as evidence of a loan of like amount to the reorganized company; that the note to the Finance Corporation is to be secured by new first mortgage bonds in such amount as shall be required by the Finance Corporation.

The ICC on Dec. 22 approved a loan to the new company from the Finance Corporation of not exceeding \$1,300,000, to be secured by the delivery to the Finance Corporation of \$1,625,000 of the new first mortgage bonds.—V. 147, p. 2546.

Schulte Retail Stores Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

(Exclusive of Schulte Co., Inc.)

Period End, Nov. 30—	1938—Month—1937	1938—11 Mos.—1937
x Loss	\$14,870	prof\$8,690
		\$236,825
		\$32,365

x After administrative expenses, depreciation, &c., but before special charges and credits.—V. 147, p. 3321.

Securities Investment Co. of St. Louis—Extra Div.—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of \$1 per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 24. Similar payments were made on Oct. 1, 1937.—V. 145, p. 2088.

Seaboard Air Line Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$3,399,340	\$3,500,029	\$3,453,655	\$2,852,806
Net from railway	499,511	475,633	732,523	231,949
Net after rents	109,453	88,831	510,620	39,221
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	36,114,414	38,843,510	34,363,117	30,818,447
Net from railway	5,011,141	7,273,481	5,484,326	4,252,358
Net after rents	1,017,171	3,372,451	2,632,509	1,329,169

—V. 147, p. 3470.

Seiberling Rubber Co.—Acquires \$2,350,000 Debentures for \$752,000 at Auction—

Certificates of deposit representing the entire funded debt of the company, outstanding in the amount of \$2,350,000 of 6% debentures, were bid in at auction Dec. 28, by W. A. M. Vaughan, representing the company, for \$752,000, or 32% of the face value of the debentures.

The securities were part of the collateral securing bank and other notes of the Ohio Goodyear Securities Co., reported to be a private holding company owned by Edgar B. Davis, for many years an important factor in the rubber industry and in recent years an oil operator.—V. 147, p. 3774.

Shawinigan Water & Power Co.—To Pay 23-Cent Div.—

Directors have declared a dividend of 23 cents per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Jan. 25. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 20 cents per share were distributed. On Feb. 15, 1938, an extra dividend of five cents in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents per share was paid.—V. 147, p. 2547.

Siemens & Halske (A. G.)—Offers to Resume Dollar Interest Payments at Reduced Rate on Participating Debentures—Private Negotiations Bring Acceptances from 87% of \$14,000,000 Issue—

An offer to resume interest payments in dollars on \$14,000,000 outstanding participating debentures of Siemens & Halske A.G., German electrical manufacturers, was formally made Dec. 29 to American holders of the bonds. As a result of private negotiations, holders of more than 87% of the outstanding debentures have already accepted the terms of the offer which provide for a reduction of interest to a fixed rate of 4½% annually from April 1, 1939 to April 1, 1951. The participating debentures are due Jan. 15, 1939. Under the original participating clause, the debentures were entitled to annual interest at the same rate, but not less than 6%, as the dividend rate declared on the common stock for the preceding fiscal year.

A similar offer to resume interest payments on Siemens & Halske and Siemens-Schuckertwerke 6½% 25-year sinking fund debentures was recently made public. This provided for an interest reduction to 3¼% on assented debentures.

Like the previous offer, the present proposal calls for a cash payment of 2% of the principal value of the debentures deposited for acceptance. This is the equivalent of \$8 on the debentures of \$400 denomination.

Interest on the assented debentures for the 1939-1951 period covered by the offer will be payable annually at the office of Dillon, Read & Co. in New York, or at the offices of other designated banking institutions in London, Amsterdam, Basle, Zurich, and Stockholm. Chemical Bank & Trust Co. is named as sub-depositary in the United States for holders desiring to accept the offer.

In making the offer Siemens & Halske announced that German foreign exchange restrictions have made it impossible for the company during recent years to transfer funds for dollar interest payments but that such restrictions have now been lifted by the German foreign exchange authorities for the period specified, conditioned on the reduction in interest.—V. 147, p. 3470.

Smith Agricultural Chemical Co.—Report—

The profits of the company from all sources for the fiscal year, before providing for depreciation and Federal income taxes, amount to \$225,711; depreciation charges amount to \$50,958, Federal tax on income \$25,126, leaving a net profit of \$149,599. After deducting the dividends paid on both classes of stock, which amounted to \$6 per share on preferred and \$2.75 per share on common over the past fiscal year, and making allowance for small surplus adjustments, there leaves a net addition to the surplus account of \$3,689.

Balance Sheet Oct. 31		Liabilities—		
Assets—	1938	1937	1938	
Cash	\$109,369	\$95,101	Notes payable	\$50,000
Cts. of dep. & accrued interest	25,167	25,167	Accounts payable	22,070
Market securities	2,425	94,972	Accrued taxes	32,622
x Notes, acq. int. & accts. receiv.	533,713	549,676	6% cum. pref. stk.	325,000
Inventory	325,636	419,827	x Common stock	325,000
Other assets	11,409	11,185	Surplus, balance,	457,400
Land	53,565	53,867	Oct. 31	691,219
y Bldgs., mach'y & equipment, &c.	466,576	409,246		687,530
Autos & trucks (depreciated value)	34,989	19,381		
Uncomplet. constr.	445	7,525		
Deferred assets	40,183	35,931		
Total	\$1,578,311	\$1,721,877	Total	\$1,578,311

x After reserve for doubtful notes and accounts, discounts, allowances, &c., of \$157,817 (\$175,002 in 1937), and returnable carboys outstanding of \$995 (\$9,365 in 1937). y After reserve for depreciation of \$477,831 in 1938 and \$446,631 in 1937. z Represented by 45,740 no par shares.—V. 147, p. 2876.

South Carolina Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End, Nov. 30—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Gross revenue	\$281,647	\$275,258
Oper. exps. & taxes	164,977	172,525
Prov. for depreciation	31,250	35,000
Gross income	\$85,421	\$67,733
Int. & other fixed chgs.	55,656	56,785
Net income	\$29,765	\$10,947
Divs. on pref. stock	14,286	14,286
Balance	\$15,478	def\$3,339

x No profits was made in 1936 or 1937 for Federal surtax on undistributed profits as all taxable income was distributed.—V. 147, p. 3471.

South Penn Oil Co.—New Vice-President—

Charles F. Stevenson has been elected Vice-President of this company to fill a vacancy created by the death of Frank J. Huffman.—V. 147, p. 2548.

Southeastern Express Co.—Merged—

See Railway Express Agency, Inc.—V. 145, p. 450.

Southeastern Greyhound Lines—Common Stock Offered

The first public offering of common stock of the company was made Dec. 28 by a banking group headed by Hemphill, Noyes & Co., who are marketing not exceeding 170,000 shares at \$19.50 per share.

The shares were acquired by the underwriters from the Kentucky Securities Co., International Utilities Corp. and the Security Trust Co. of Lexington, Ky., as agent for certain stockholders of Kentucky Securities Co., and do not represent new financing by the company.

Transfer agent, Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York. Registrar, Bankers Trust Co., New York.

History and Business—Company was incorporated in Kentucky on Oct. 7, 1926, under the name of Consolidated Coach Corp. In 1931, when the company purchased the capital stock of Georgia, the Greyhound Lines, Inc. (Del.), then operating principally in Georgia, the Greyhound Corp. agreed in writing that the company could use, without limit as to time, the name "Southeastern Greyhound Lines, Inc.," or any variation

thereof containing the words "Southeastern Greyhound Lines," either as a corporate name or as a trade name for the company and/or its bus operating subsidiaries. Shortly thereafter "Southeastern Greyhound Lines" was adopted and has since been used as the trade name of the company. In November, 1936, the name of Consolidated Coach Corp. was changed to Southeastern Greyhound Lines.

Company is not affiliated financially or through management with the Greyhound Corp. or any of its subsidiary operating companies. The company is a connecting motor carrier with certain operating subsidiaries of the Greyhound Corp. and participates to a certain extent in the cost and benefits of the Greyhound national advertising program.

Company initially represented a consolidation of five motor carriers, all operating principally in Kentucky. Since organization, a number of other motor carriers have been acquired. At present, company, either directly or through subsidiaries and affiliates, is operating a unified system of approximately 4,889 miles of highway routes in the States of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

The business consists both of long haul carriage, primarily originating in the large centers of population north of the Ohio River and destined to and from points in the South, and also an extensive local business along its routes.

Company and its subsidiaries on Sept. 30, 1938, operated a fleet of 173 motor buses, which averaged in age approximately 52 months. The management estimates that when the 1939 budget is completed the average age of its motor buses in operation will approximate between 36 and 48 months, depending upon the number of old motor buses retired from service. There are approximately 800 employees, not including commission agents. For the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1938, the system carried 4,346,668 revenue passengers and operated 16,172,263 bus miles.

The following data, compiled from the records of the company and its subsidiaries, show the growth of the business during the five years ended Dec. 31, 1937, and the 12 months ended respectively Sept. 30, 1937, and Sept. 30, 1938:

Year Ended	Total Operating Revenues	Miles Operated	Revenue Passengers Carried	No. of Buses in Service (End of Period)
1933	\$1,948,100	9,354,442	1,570,869	165
1934	2,280,162	11,030,851	2,475,965	152
1935	2,734,223	12,475,287	3,071,292	164
1936	3,083,160	13,680,574	3,608,452	170
1937	3,592,436	15,384,687	4,125,502	170
12 Mos. Ended				
Sept. 30—				
1937	3,501,479	14,928,775	3,988,064	170
1938	4,090,061	16,172,263	4,346,668	173

Subsidiaries—All of the active 100% owned subsidiaries, with the exception of Southeastern Greyhound Lines of Indiana, have been dissolved and their assets acquired by the company. Southeastern Greyhound Lines of Indiana, an Indiana corporation, operates between Louisville, Ky., and Evansville, Ind., principally through the State of Indiana. Company also owns all the stock of Motor Coach Service Co. (Ala.) and North Branch Transfer Co. (Tenn.), which are inactive, have only nominal assets and which are expected to be dissolved.

The company owns the following percentages of the common capital stock of the following companies: Greyhound Bus Depot, Inc. (Fla.), 50%; Greyhound Bus Depot of Montgomery, 40%; Greyhound Terminal of Cincinnati, Inc., 26%; Greyhound Terminal of Louisville, Inc., 66 2/3%; Greyhound Terminal of Nashville, Inc., 75%; Owensboro Union Bus Station Co., 50%; Public Stages, Inc., 50%; Southeastern Management Co., 50%; Union Bus Station (Knoxville, Tenn.), 25%.

With the exception of Southeastern Management Co. and Public Stages, Inc., the above are joint terminal companies, all of which lease terminal buildings and operate bus terminals and depots in the localities indicated. Such companies hold the property under leases (which are in some cases guaranteed by the principal stockholders) and own the equipment necessary for the operation of the terminals and depots.

Capitalization as of Dec. 31, 1938

Security—	Authorized	Outstanding
a Purchase contract obligations		\$373,033
b Pref. div. scrip, 3 1/2%, due Dec. 1, 1939		40,162
Preferred stock (par \$20)	50,000 shs.	
6% (cum.) non-conv. pref. stock		19,966 shs.
6% (cum.) conv. pref. stock		18,120 shs.
Common stock (par \$5)	c417,320 shs.	199,840 shs.

a Under conditional sales agreements, due serially (including \$212,418 payable prior to Dec. 31, 1939).

b Payable at face value in cash on Dec. 1, 1939. Convertible at the holders' option into 1 1/2 shares of 6% (cum.) non-conv. pref. stock and \$1.50 in cash for each \$31.50 principal amount thereof. 1,912 1/2 shares 6% non-conv. pref. stock reserved for conversion of pref. div. scrip. Originally issued in the principal amount of \$106,029 in payment of unpaid cumulative dividends to Sept. 30, 1936, on the 7% cum. pref. stock then outstanding.

c Including 18,120 shares reserved against conversion of the 6% (cum.) conv. pref. stock.

As of Dec. 31, 1937, the company was obligated to affiliated companies in the amount of \$1,747,340. Through cash payments during the 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1938, an aggregate of \$620,555 of such obligations was repaid, and subsequently the remaining amount was repaid through the issuance of stock.

Earnings for Stated Periods

	—Years Ended Dec. 31—	9 Mos. End.	12 Mos. End.
	1936	1937	Sept. 30 '38
Total oper. revenues	\$3,085,160	\$3,592,436	\$3,131,022
Operating expenses	1,935,047	2,160,687	1,836,986
Depreciation	171,932	220,859	198,222
Taxes and licenses	431,715	527,507	431,137
Fed. & State inc. taxes	72,011	86,739	112,273
Fed. surtax on undis. prof.	37,616	88,507	22,507
Net operating income	\$436,839	\$508,137	\$552,404
Other income (net)	605	444	199
Gross income	\$437,444	\$508,581	\$552,603
Int. & other deductions	144,565	146,004	89,168
Net income	\$292,879	\$362,577	\$463,435

Underwriting—By agreements dated Dec. 27, 1938, Hemphill, Noyes & Co. and certain associates have severally agreed to purchase, and Kentucky Securities Co., Kentucky Utilities Co., International Utilities Corp., and Security Trust Co. of Lexington, Ky., the latter as agent for certain stockholders of the company, have agreed to sell certain shares of common stock of the company (expected not to exceed in the aggregate approximately 170,000 shares) at a price not more than \$2.50 per share below the initial public offering price. In an agreement dated Dec. 27, 1938, between the company, Kentucky Securities Co. and Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co. have agreed to purchase, and Kentucky Securities Co. has agreed to sell 18,120 shares of 6% conv. pref. stock of the company at the price of \$20 per share plus accrued dividends to the date of purchase.

Listing—Board of directors has directed officers of the company to apply for listing the company's common stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

Initial Dividend

Directors have declared an initial dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 25 to holders of record Jan. 17. Directors also declared an initial quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the 6% convertible preferred and a quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the 6% non-convertible preferred stock both \$20 par and both payable Feb. 28 to holders of record Feb. 15.—V. 147, p. 3923.

Southern Bleachery & Print Works, Inc.—Accum. Div.

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 20. Like payment was made on Oct. 1, April 1 and Jan. 1, 1938, July 1, April 1 and on Jan. 1, 1937. A dividend of \$2.42 was paid on Dec. 19, 1936, and dividends of \$1.75 were paid on Oct. 1, 1936, and in each of the five preceding quarters and on March 2, 1935.—V. 147, p. 1939.

Southern Colorado Power Co.—Earnings

	1938	1937
12 Months Ended Nov. 30—		
Gross operating revenues	\$2,329,491	\$2,328,435
Net operating revenue and other income	855,325	1,016,822
Net income after deductions for int. charges, &c.	223,037	250,611

* Before approp. for retirement res. & after taxes.—V. 147, p. 3923.

Southern New England Telephone Co.—Dividend Lowered

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the capital stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30. Previously quarterly dividends of \$2 per share were distributed.

H. C. Knight, President, says in a letter to stockholders: "It now appears that our original estimate of \$2,000,000 will be in close accord with the actual measure of total hurricane damage. The cost of destroyed plant will approximate \$1,100,000 and the cost of repairs and other items necessarily chargeable to current expenses will be about \$900,000.

"Through monthly charges out of earnings the company maintains a depreciation reserve, now standing in round figures at \$21,000,000, to cover the retirement of plant from any and all causes, including casualties. In accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts for Telephone Companies prescribed by the Federal Communications Commission, the cost of plant destroyed by the hurricane will be charged against this reserve and the plant built in replacement will be charged to capital. Thus the integrity of capital accounts will be preserved without draft upon either surplus or income.

"Also in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts, the current expense portion is necessarily a charge against current earnings. It must be met either through a draft upon surplus or through a temporary reduction in the dividend rate or through a combination of the two.

"For each of the first three quarters of the year a dividend of \$2 per share was declared. It is now indicated that if similar action were taken for the fourth quarter the draft upon surplus for 1938 would be about \$700,000. This would amount to about 20% of the company's accumulated surplus at the end of 1937 and, while we recognize the propriety of drawing on surplus for dividend purposes, we do not feel that so large an appropriation is justified at this time. We are the more inclined to this view for the reason that, while by far the larger part of rehabilitation will be completed before the close of this year, there will be certain remaining costs unavoidably applicable to 1939.

"We do not expect that quarterly dividends will be continued at this low rate (\$1 a share). The hurricane was a disaster of unprecedented proportions. In facing its cost effects we have sought a conclusion which would not be imprudent on the one hand or unduly conservative on the other. We hope that it will meet your approval.

Company reports there were 2,259,484 toll and long distance telephone calls during November. This was an increase of about 133,000 over November, 1937. In the first 11 months this year there were 23,960,000 toll messages and long distance calls, a decrease of 309,000 from the same period a year ago. This was probably a result of the decline in business activity.

Records reveal that long distance calls begin to increase in the month of May each year with the trend rising through August and then a slight recession.

Telephone calls during December in past years have shown increases from about 100,000 to 200,000 over November, the telephone being the medium for Christmas calls, near and far.—V. 147, p. 2256.

Southern Pacific Co.—Earnings

	1938	1937	1936	1935
November—				
Gross from railway	\$13,267,604	\$12,815,526	\$14,244,878	\$10,612,697
Net from railway	3,305,294	2,183,683	4,049,902	2,928,413
Net after rents	1,546,297	473,161	2,757,514	1,963,821
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	139,003,423	158,435,207	138,812,940	113,547,394
Net from railway	30,390,935	37,668,210	38,623,808	30,658,429
Net after rents	9,431,924	17,139,204	22,619,471	15,865,201

—V. 147, p. 3924.

Southern Pacific SS. Lines—Earnings

	1938	1937	1936	1935
November—				
Gross from railway	\$587,433	\$629,961	\$580,568	\$414,127
Net from railway	50,619	def30,564	35,498	def428
Net after rents	32,325	def46,098	35,507	def12,585
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	6,025,329	7,061,905	5,505,187	4,367,659
Net from railway	171,574	164,241	204,095	def463,509
Net after rents	def1,131	def80,091	def16,550	def500,114

—V. 147, p. 3471.

Southern Ry.—Earnings

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Nov.—				
Gross from railway	\$7,945,525	\$7,482,967	\$8,569,565	\$7,427,315
Net from railway	2,538,653	1,342,684	2,766,547	2,273,541
Net after rents	1,604,432	351,651	1,931,397	1,550,348
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	81,216,494	91,323,621	87,527,003	75,600,922
Net from railway	22,658,469	24,901,049	25,990,303	19,562,097
Net after rents	11,933,213	14,191,699	17,558,479	12,498,759
—Third Week of Dec—				
1938	\$2,577,609	\$2,328,652	\$1,556,126	\$1,284,025
1937				

—V. 147, p. 3924.

Sperry Corp.—Listing

The voting trust certificates for common stock were admitted to the list of the San Francisco Stock Exchange on Dec. 29. The listing consists of 2,015,565 shares of common stock, \$1 par, represented by voting trust certificates.—V. 147, p. 3621.

Spokane International Ry.—Earnings

	1938	1937	1936	1935
November—				
Gross from railway	\$53,186	\$61,428	\$65,252	\$52,889
Net from railway	10,264	13,839	17,765	4,354
Net after rents	2,571	4,290	13,901	def1,082
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	683,983	787,032	718,724	547,167
Net from railway	130,939	202,727	181,502	53,127
Net after rents	46,414	112,178	99,537	13,557

—V. 147, p. 3471.

Spokane Portland & Seattle Ry.—Earnings

	1938	1937	1936	1935
November—				
Gross from railway	\$691,284	\$600,404	\$731,273	\$667,898
Net from railway	225,767	127,373	281,274	261,142
Net after rents	95,997	34,643	154,390	133,402
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	7,515,974	8,257,898	7,631,095	6,963,035
Net from railway	2,056,838	2,695,202	2,656,058	2,640,868
Net after rents	717,625	1,485,315	1,254,800	1,387,885

—V. 147, p. 3471.

Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co.—Special Div.

The directors have declared a special dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.12 per share on the common stock, both payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 22. Similar payments were made on Jan. 3, 1938, Jan. 2, 1937 and on Jan. 3, 1936.—V. 146, p. 160.

Standard Gas & Electric Co.—Weekly Output

Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas & Electric Co. system for the week ended Dec. 24, 1938, totaled 118,104,236 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 12.3% compared with the corresponding week last year.—V. 147, p. 3924.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana—Establishes Retirement Plan

Stockholders at special meeting held Dec. 22 approved establishment of a contributory retirement plan, effective Jan. 1, 1939. Under the plan the company is to pay \$2,000,000 into an annuity trust and further annual contributions, not in excess of 10% of consolidated annual net earnings after Federal taxes are to be made. The stockholders also approved establishment of similar plans for the company's subsidiaries.

For those employees joining the plan it is expected to provide monthly income after retirement, which, together with Federal benefits, will amount to approximately 2% of their monthly earnings multiplied by years of service. Normal retirement age will be 65 for men and 60 for women.

The new plan replaces one in force since 1903 under which the company paid annuities out of current income on a non-contractual basis.

Employees will contribute equally with the company. Eventually operation will be entirely on the basis of equal contributive payments.—V. 147, p. 3471.

Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$131,818	\$126,014	\$126,249	\$121,950
Net from railway	23,186	def3,837	def12,480	def4,801
Net after rents	def13,529	def53,478	def50,226	def36,933
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,482,092	1,424,886	1,464,600	1,373,592
Net from railway	134,248	def13,169	def13,815	def58,789
Net after rents	def252,372	def342,110	def410,792	def466,637

—V. 147, p. 3471.

Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd.—Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of \$2 per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 43 3/4 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 7. Like amounts were paid on Feb. 1, 1938, and 1937, and an equalization dividend of \$1.42 1/2 per share was paid on Feb. 1, 1936.—V. 146, p. 3622.

Strathmore Paper Co.—Accumulated Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on account of accumulations on the 6% cumulative preferred stock, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 27. Accumulations after the current dividend will amount to \$20 per share.—V. 147, p. 2103.

Strawbridge & Clothier—Accumulated Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cummul. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 19. Like amount was paid on April 1 and Jan. 29, 1938; a dividend of 75 cents was paid on Jan. 3, 1938; \$1.75 was paid on Oct. 1, 1937; dividends of 75 cents were paid on July 1 and on April 1, 1937; a dividend of \$1.50 paid on Jan. 28, 1937 and dividends of 75 cents per share paid on Dec. 31, Oct. 1, July and April 1, 1936.—V. 147, p. 3622.

(The) Studebaker Corp.—Interest—

The interest due Jan. 1, 1939, on the 10-year convertible 6% debentures, due 1945, will be paid on that date.—V. 147, p. 3622.

Submarine Signal Co.—To Pay \$1.50 Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on the common stock, par \$25, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 22. Similar payment was made on Dec. 24, 1937 and compares with 50 cents paid on March 18, 1937, a dividend of 50 cents and a special dividend of \$2.50 paid on Dec. 14, 1936, and 50 cents per share distributed on May 12, 1936, and on Nov. 12, 1935.—V. 146, p. 122.

Super-Power Co. of Illinois—Removed from List and Registration—

The company's 1st mtg. 4 1/2% gold bonds series of 1928 and due March 1, 1968, and the 1st mtg. 4 1/2% gold bonds, series of 1930, due Sept. 1, 1970, have been removed from listing and registration on the New York Curb Exchange.—V. 147, p. 3925.

Superior Water, Light & Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937	1938—12 Mos.—	1937
Operating revenues	\$93,208	\$87,089	\$1,047,467	\$994,964
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	70,268	65,986	794,906	741,356
Prop. retire't res. approp	4,000	4,000	48,000	48,000
Net oper. revenues	\$18,940	\$17,103	\$204,561	\$205,608
Other income	76	150	250	384
Gross income	\$19,016	\$17,253	\$204,811	\$205,992
Int. on mtge. bonds	454	454	5,450	5,450
Other interest	8,234	8,231	100,161	100,197
Int. charged to construc.				Cr25
Net income	\$10,328	\$8,568	\$99,200	\$100,370
Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the period, whether paid or unpaid			35,000	35,000
Balance			\$64,200	\$65,370

—V. 147, p. 3323.

Tennessee Central Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$206,796	\$194,663	\$219,619	\$200,232
Net from railway	58,459	43,197	55,716	48,496
Net after rents	26,213	13,786	30,731	31,033
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	2,073,686	2,329,417	2,296,458	2,059,988
Net from railway	527,146	604,550	656,948	587,202
Net after rents	216,103	304,962	422,591	388,019

—V. 147, p. 3925.

Tennessee Electric Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937	1938—12 Mos.—	1937
Gross revenues	\$1,474,120	\$1,352,586	\$16,612,202	\$16,117,247
Operating exps. & taxes	884,976	755,543	9,785,489	9,454,979
Prov. for depreciation	105,000	105,000	1,260,000	1,260,000
Gross income	\$484,144	\$492,043	\$5,566,712	\$5,402,268
Int. & other fixed chgs.	232,197	234,451	2,827,745	2,793,428
Net income	\$251,947	\$257,592	\$2,738,967	\$2,608,840
Divs. on pref. stock	129,177	129,541	1,550,393	1,551,088
Balance	\$122,769	\$128,051	\$1,188,575	\$1,057,753

* No provision was made in 1936 or 1937 for Federal surtax on undistributed profits as all taxable income was distributed.—V. 147, p. 3324

Texas Electric Service Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937	1938—12 Mos.—	1937
Operating revenues	\$681,255	\$711,930	\$8,517,534	\$8,270,751
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	378,023	371,723	4,595,721	4,305,132
Prop. retire't res. approp	83,333	125,833	1,042,500	953,333
Net oper. revenues	\$219,899	\$214,374	\$2,879,313	\$3,012,286
Other income (net)	637	642	9,676	5,967
Gross income	\$220,536	\$215,016	\$2,888,989	\$3,018,253
Int. on mtge. bonds	140,542	140,542	1,686,500	1,686,500
Other interest	2,608	2,512	31,543	19,483
Net income	\$77,386	\$71,962	\$1,170,946	\$1,312,270
Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the period, whether paid or unpaid			375,678	375,678
Balance			\$795,268	\$936,592

—V. 147, p. 3471.

Texas Mexican Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$66,564	\$118,119	\$99,789	\$95,974
Net from railway	3,972	28,755	16,199	20,021
Net after rents	def6,622	14,398	3,337	10,803
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	885,971	1,373,807	1,166,121	1,099,449
Net from railway	112,750	390,248	294,987	296,910
Net after rents	13,623	248,770	159,347	182,778

—V. 147, p. 3471.

Texas & New Orleans RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$3,631,321	\$3,878,572	\$4,082,282	\$3,353,333
Net from railway	942,926	865,508	1,382,553	991,206
Net after rents	505,709	403,910	1,040,072	726,924
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	38,168,383	43,051,199	37,560,468	31,463,868
Net from railway	8,219,266	10,014,158	8,753,854	5,856,640
Net after rents	2,826,098	4,449,181	4,514,272	2,414,138

—V. 147, p. 3471.

Texas & Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937	1938—11 Mos.—	1937
Operating revenues	\$2,319,636	\$2,492,898	\$24,074,688	\$27,925,378
Operating expenses	1,559,146	1,814,934	16,700,200	19,090,356
Railway tax accruals	169,776	197,501	1,801,692	2,108,758
Equip. rentals (net)	102,079	138,329	1,215,909	1,423,263
Joint facilities (net)	7,734	11,650	60,997	47,631
Net ry. oper. income	\$480,901	\$330,484	\$4,295,890	\$5,255,365
Other income	231,824	435,083	59,723	837,050
Total income	\$712,725	\$765,567	\$4,892,613	\$6,092,415
Miscell. deductions	3,954	9,481	106,116	93,442
Fixed charges	325,813	326,828	3,621,155	3,624,468
Net income	\$382,958	\$429,258	\$1,165,342	\$2,374,505

—V. 147, p. 3925.

Third Avenue Ry. System—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937	1938—5 Mos.—	1937
Operating revenues	\$1,171,917	\$1,133,925	\$5,787,500	\$5,688,283
Operating expenses	879,283	867,083	4,441,274	4,431,554
Net oper. revenue	\$292,634	\$266,842	\$1,346,227	\$1,256,730
Taxes	140,833	127,028	709,280	644,390
Operating income	\$151,799	\$139,813	\$636,947	\$612,340
Non-operating income	23,238	25,902	121,834	129,140
Gross income	\$175,037	\$165,715	\$758,781	\$741,480
Deductions	215,333	216,050	1,086,029	1,094,034
Net loss	\$40,296	\$50,334	\$327,247	\$352,554

—V. 147, p. 3472.

Title Insurance & Trust Co. (Los Angeles)—Extra Div.

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in addition to a quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 22. Similar payments were made on Dec. 31, 1937. An extra dividend of 50 cents in addition to a quarterly dividend of 50 cents was paid on Jan. 2, 1937.—V. 146, p. 4130.

307 West 79th Street Realty Corp.—Trustee—

Sterling National Bank & Trust Co. has been appointed trustee of \$375,000 mortgage certificates on premises of the 307 West 79th Street Realty Corp., in connection with reorganization of an issue of the Prudence-Bonds Corp. known as the Book Realty Corp.

Tobacco Securities Trust Co., Ltd.—Final Dividend—

Company paid a final dividend of 4 1/2 cents per share on the American depository receipts for ordinary stock and a dividend of 3 3/5 cents per share on the defrred shares on Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 1.—V. 146, p. 3527.

Toledo & Ohio Central Ry.—Abandonment—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 16 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the company of a line of railroad in Meigs County, Ohio, and abandonment of operation thereof by the New York Central RR., lessee. The line in question extends from Rockville in a general northerly direction to Calvin, approximately 2.5 miles, all in the Township of Salisbury.—V. 147, p. 283.

Toledo Peoria & Western RR.—Earnings—

November—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$177,000	\$228,035	\$209,624	\$180,045
Net from railway	56,707	88,033	70,243	62,926
Net after rents	28,998	39,397	31,590	37,196
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,997,610	2,238,142	2,214,690	1,682,497
Net from railway	635,958	693,074	695,664	421,089
Net after rents	293,946	291,125	308,233	193,388

—V. 147, p. 3473.

Trusteed Industry Shares—Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of seven mills per share, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 21.—V. 147, p. 284.

Twin State Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937	1938—12 Mos.—	1937
Operating revenues	\$221,172	\$219,087	\$2,496,676	\$2,472,835
Operating expenses	147,804	132,019	1,682,763	1,650,524
State & municipal taxes	16,290	12,974	177,582	164,624
Social security taxes	1,391	778	15,347	10,231
Fed. (incl. income) taxes	9,740	9,413	122,574	98,986
Net operating income	\$45,947	\$63,903	\$498,410	\$548,470
Non-oper. income (net)	Dr295	815	36,578	14,671
Gross income	\$45,652	\$64,718	\$534,988	\$563,141
Bond interest	11,161	11,161	133,936	133,936
Other interest (net)	7,222	8,496	91,318	109,421
Other deductions	2,724	3,094	32,666	36,871
Net income	\$24,545	\$41,967	\$277,068	\$282,913
Pref. div. requirements	20,790	20,790	249,475	249,475

—V. 147, p. 3324.

250 Beacon Street Co.—Earnings—

Earnings for Period Sept. 1, 1937 to Aug. 31, 1938	Total
Total income	\$45,944
Expenses	47,342
Net loss	\$1,399

Balance Sheet Aug. 31, 1938			
Assets—	Liabilities—		
Cash	\$42,650	Accounts payable	\$647
Accounts receivable—tenants	x1,375	Rents collected in advance	464
Fixed assets	x387,171	Items accrued	17,289
Deferred charges	6,215	Cap. stk.—53,362 shs. no par val	459,418
		Deficit	40,385
Total	\$437,412	Total	\$437,412

x After reserve for doubtful accounts of \$867. y After reserve for depreciation of \$78,108.—V. 122, p. 2814.

Union Bag & Paper Corp.—To Sell \$4,600,000 4 1/2% Notes Maturing 1941-1951 to Metropolitan Life and Prudential Life Insurance Companies—Also Files Registration on 210,455 Shares of Capital Stock—

It was announced Dec. 29 that the company proposes to issue 4 1/2% serial promissory notes in the principal amount of \$4,600,000 under agreement with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and the Prudential Life Insurance Co. of America which will buy the notes for investment purposes. The notes are to mature serially from 1941 to 1951 as follows: \$150,000 on each Jan. 1 from Jan. 1, 1941 to Jan. 1, 1943, incl.; \$300,000 on Jan. 1, 1944; \$500,000 on each Jan. 1 from Jan. 1, 1945 to Jan. 1, 1949, incl.; \$674,000 on Jan. 1, 1950; and \$676,000 on Jan. 1, 1951. The notes are to be made in 11 series, A to K, one-half the notes of each series to be bought by each of the insurance companies.

Corporation on Dec. 29 also announced the filing of a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington covering

210,455 shares of capital stock without par value. E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., and Blyth & Co., Inc., are named as principal underwriters of the new issue.

Upon the registration statement becoming effective, the new stock is expected to be offered to stockholders of the company of record about Jan. 21, 1939, at the rate of one share of new stock for each five shares of the company's present stock held. Subscription rights, evidenced by transferable subscription certificates, will then expire about Feb. 4, 1939.

Net proceeds of the sales of the new stock together with the proceeds of the sale of the notes will be used to retire all the company's presently outstanding indebtedness with the exception of a small amount of purchase money mortgages on southern timberlands of which there will remain less than \$500,000 outstanding, in which the company has no right to repayment, due before Jan. 31, 1943. Indebtedness which it is proposed to retire total \$6,268,527, including equipment and miscellaneous notes of \$2,378,585, and bank loans of \$3,735,141, incurred chiefly in the construction of the company's Savannah plant, and timberland notes of \$154,801. The result of the new financing will be to reduce materially the company's debt and place all except current indebtedness on a long-term basis.

On completion of the new financing the company's capitalization will consist of less than \$500,000 timber notes, \$4,600,000 notes payable to insurance companies, and 1,272,437 40-88 shares of no par capital stock. See also list given on first page of this department.—V. 147, p. 3172.

United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp.—Officials Resign—

This corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange of the resignation of H. J. Moffett as Vice-President, of Harry Rubenoff as Treasurer and of Wallace Groves as a director.

Edward E. Cody recently was elected Vice-President and Treasurer. Mr. Rubenoff remained as Secretary. Mr. Moffett resigned as Vice-President and L. G. Ott and H. H. Hadley were elected Vice-Presidents four months ago. Mr. Groves, Chairman of the Phoenix Securities Corp., resigned to give more time to other interests.—V. 147, p. 3325.

United Corp.—Preferred Dividend—

Directors on Dec. 23 declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the \$3 cumulative preference stock payable Jan. 18, to holders of record Jan. 3. This was in furtherance of the policy indicated by the company in seeking to pay as soon as it properly could the arrearages on such stock.

Payment is first since April 1, 1938, when a regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents was paid.—V. 147, p. 3473.

United Gas Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$9,429,677	\$11,004,152	\$41,152,430	\$47,040,925
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	5,540,098	5,424,016	22,225,326	22,761,391
Property retirement and depl. res. appropriations	2,042,752	2,181,775	8,701,690	8,638,358
Net oper. revenues	\$1,846,827	\$3,398,361	\$10,225,414	\$15,641,176
Other income	60,932	212,377	268,210	645,028
Other income deductions	69,929	137,770	588,720	838,524
Gross income	\$1,837,830	\$3,472,968	\$9,904,904	\$15,447,680
Int. on mortgage bonds	77,670	125,708	398,429	577,119
Int. on coll. trust bonds	50,000	50,000	200,000	219,581
Int. on debentures	405,063	405,063	1,620,250	1,620,250
Other interest (notes, loans, &c.)	491,795	487,023	1,949,198	1,951,823
Other deductions	14,530	243,742	279,703	264,488
Int. charged to construc.	C75,793	C79,683	C726,945	C761,093
Balance	\$804,565	\$2,171,115	\$5,484,269	\$10,875,512
Preferred dividends to public—subsidiaries	212	3,607	847	39,244
Portion applicable to minority interests	37,228	14,395	95,108	46,958
Balance carried to consolidated earned sur.	\$767,125	\$2,153,113	\$5,388,314	\$10,789,310

x Includes non-recurring charges for reorganization expenses of subs. *z* Figures previously published for prior periods have in certain cases been rearranged in the above statement.

Statement of Income (Corporation Only)

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Oper. revs.—natural gas	\$1,659,483	\$1,683,747	\$8,391,546	\$8,212,462
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	1,503,542	1,551,326	6,648,969	6,190,857
Property retirement reserve appropriations	131,900	110,000	633,300	614,000
Net oper. revenues	\$24,041	\$22,421	\$1,109,277	\$88,395
Natural gas	2,184,242	1,855,902	6,909,624	6,782,021
Other income	46,057	112,788	488,980	733,093
Gross income	\$2,162,226	\$1,765,535	\$7,529,921	\$6,404,533
Int. on debentures	501,525	139,313	2,006,100	1,339,313
Int. on notes and loans	438,696	438,696	1,759,604	1,759,604
Other interest	14,069	8,056	40,756	10,742
Other deductions	1,461	—	5,405	—
Int. charged to construc.	—	C795	—	C795
Net income	\$1,206,475	\$1,179,565	\$3,718,056	\$4,130,969

x Items so marked represent operations of natural gas distribution properties acquired on and subsequent to July 28, 1937. *y* Represents interest on United Gas Public Service Co. 6% debentures from Nov. 5, 1937, on which date said debentures were assumed by this company.

Summary of Surplus for the 12 Months Ended Nov. 30, 1938

	Total	Capital	Earned
Surplus, Dec. 1, 1937	\$38,071,193	\$14,290,697	\$23,780,496
Adjustment upon liquidation of subsidiaries (net)	104,282	163,639	Dr59,357
Miscellaneous	13,815	13,483	332
Total	\$38,189,290	\$14,467,819	\$23,721,471
Deduct miscell. adjustments (net)	36,446	—	36,446
Balance	\$38,152,843	\$14,467,819	\$23,685,025
Net inc. for 12 mos. end. Nov. 30, '38	3,718,056	—	3,718,056
Total	\$41,870,899	\$14,467,819	\$27,403,081
Deduct divs. on \$7 pref. stock	3,148,754	—	3,148,754
Surplus Nov. 30, 1938	\$38,722,145	\$14,467,819	\$24,254,327

—V. 147, p. 3777.

United Gas Improvement Co.—Weekly Output—

Week Ended—	Dec. 24, '38	Dec. 17, '38	Dec. 25, '37
Electric output of system (kwh.)	104,496,815	102,015,473	90,099,332

Director Resigns—The resignation of Morris L. Clothier as a director of this company was accepted on Dec. 28 by the Board.

Director Resigns—The resignation of Morris L. Clothier as a director of this company was accepted on Dec. 27 at the December meeting of the board of directors.—V. 147, p. 3925.

United States Cold Storage Corp.—Accumulated Div.—

The company paid a dividend of \$1.50 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cumulative class A preferred stock, par \$100, on Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 23. Dividend of \$3 was paid on Sept. 30, 1937 and one of \$2.50 was paid on June 30, 1937.—V. 147, p. 3030.

United States Foil Co.—No Preferred Dividend—

Directors at their meeting on Dec. 23 decided to omit the dividend ordinarily due at this time on the 7% cumulative preferred stock. A regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share was paid on Oct. 1, last.—V. 147, p. 588.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. (Balt.)—Initial Div.— Directors have declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 16 to holders of record Dec. 31.—V. 147, p. 2550.

United Stockyards Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Years Ended Oct. 31—	1938	1937
Subsidiary Operating Companies—		
Operating income	\$2,559,710	\$2,476,728
Yardage and weighing	799,193	941,090
Gross profit on sales of feed and bedding	414,622	415,764
Other yard income (net)	—	—
Total operating income	\$3,773,526	\$3,833,582
Operating expenses	2,527,786	2,550,684
Net operating income	\$1,245,740	\$1,282,898
Other income	109,585	102,077
Net income before int. paid inc. taxes, &c.	\$1,355,325	\$1,384,976
Int. paid on bonds and notes, &c.	110,477	111,616
Amort. of settlement on leased stock-car contract	22,500	—
a Prov. for Fed., Canadian & State income taxes	209,468	219,578
Net income before insurance gain	\$1,012,879	\$1,053,782
Excess of recovery on fire over deprec. ledger values of property destroyed	—	91,877
Total net income of sub. oper. cos.	\$1,012,879	\$1,145,660
Equity of minority stockholders therein	242,293	354,110
Equity of United Stockyards Corp. in total net income of subsidiaries		
Common stock	\$770,586	\$791,550
United Stockyards Corp.—Exps. & int. deducts.—		
General and administrative expenses	92,833	88,221
Interest on bonds of United Stockyards Corp.	263,435	224,235
Bond discount and expense amortized	27,409	22,671
Canadian income taxes, &c.	4,804	17,232
Net income	\$382,105	\$439,190
Dividends paid in cash:		
Preferred stock	301,715	250,062
Common stock	140,258	170,540
Avg. no. of shs. of com. stk. outstgd. (\$1 par)	374,000	341,000
Earnings per share on common	\$0.21	\$0.55

a Includes \$248 in 1938 and \$3,328 in 1937 surtax on undistributed profits. **Notes—**(1) No provision has been made in the foregoing consolidated statement for the year ended Oct. 31, 1938 for Federal income taxes in the amount of approximately \$20,000 representing the tax applicable to disputed deductions made in 1937 and comparable items to be claimed in 1938 by a subsidiary company.

(2) The provisions for depreciation for the year ended Oct. 31, 1938, including charges to other expense accounts, amounted to \$369,920 (\$351,007 in 1937). No depreciation was provided during the year on railway property of the St. Paul Bridge & Terminal Co., leased to the Chicago Great Western RR. Co. under an agreement which provides that the lessee bears the expense and cost of maintenance and replacements.

(3) No provision has been made in foregoing consolidated summary of income and expenses for year ended Oct. 31, 1937 for disputed Iowa money-and-credits taxes. The amount involved for the year is approximately \$26,000 in the event of an adverse court decision.

Consolidated Balance Sheet as of Oct. 31

1938		1937		1938		1937	
Assets—	\$	\$	Liabilities—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash	1,082,299	x580,769	Notes pay. to bks. & others	—	—	117,004	—
Marketable secur.	238,372	751,808	Accounts payable	40,744	—	103,872	—
y A/cts. & notes receivable	174,322	167,553	Divs. pay. to min. stkhldrs. of sub.	—	—	14,599	—
Inventories	261,746	338,860	Accrued expenses	549,913	—	556,117	—
Investments, &c.	2,563,764	2,614,678	L/g-term indebtedness	8,549,000	—	8,571,408	—
z Property, plant & equipment	14,792,088	15,026,321	Res. for conting.	—	—	27,875	—
Def. chgs. & prepd. expenses	693,860	676,843	Equity of min.ints. in subs.	4,021,732	4,039,024	4,652,500	4,652,500
Total	19,806,453	20,134,829	a Preferred stock	4,652,500	4,652,500	374,000	374,000
			Com. stk. (\$1 par)	374,000	374,000	19,080	18,588
			Earned surplus	1,696,234	1,756,594	—	—
			b Paid-in surplus	—	—	1,696,234	1,756,594
			b Pref. stk. held by sub., 9,000 shs., at cost	Dr96,750	Dr96,750	—	—
Total	19,806,453	20,134,829	Total	19,806,453	20,134,829	—	—

x Less freight collections for railroads of \$150,312. *y* After reserve for doubtful accounts and notes of \$4,730 in 1938 and \$4,341 in 1937. *z* After reserve for depreciation of \$5,945,522 in 1938 and \$5,631,770 in 1937 and excess of underlying book value at time of acquisition of equity in sub. companies over cost thereof (net) \$145,391 in 1938 and \$172,046 in 1937. *a* Represented by 440,000 no par shares. *b* 9,000 shares at cost.

Statement of Income Year Ended Oct. 31, 1938 (Company Only)

Dividends received from subsidiary stockyards companies	\$753,011
Amount represented by divs. from earns. of subs. prior to acquis. credited to investment account	12,817
Net dividend income	\$740,195
Interest received on bonds and note of subsidiaries	1,282
Management charges to subsidiaries	33,250
Total income from subsidiaries	\$774,726
General and administrative expenses	92,833
Net operating income	\$681,893
Interest charges and other deductions	295,648
Net income	\$386,245
Preferred dividends (70 cents per share)	308,015
Common dividends (37 1/2 cents per share)	140,268
<i>x</i> Includes amount allocated to paid-in surplus as authorized by board of directors Dec. 14, 1938, amounting to \$60,359.	
Net income	\$386,245
Note—No provision for Federal normal tax or surtax on undistributed net income is required for the year ended Oct. 31, 1938.	

Balance Sheet Oct. 31, 1938 (Company Only)

1938		1937		
Assets—	\$	\$	Liabilities—	
Cash in bank & on hand	\$199,404	—	Accounts payable	\$2,249
Account receivable	7,406	—	Accrued expenses	24,963
Inv. in stocks of sub. stockyards, cos., at cost	a12,200,236	—	Collateral trust 4 1/2 %s.	6,200,000
Furniture & fixtures	4,476	—	Preferred stock	4,652,500
Deferred charges	538,424	—	Common stock	374,000
Total	\$12,949,946	—	Paid-in surplus	1,696,233
Total	\$12,949,946	—	Total	\$12,949,946

a Pledged with the trustee under the trust indenture to secure 15-year collateral trust 4 1/2 % bonds.—V. 147, p. 2257.

United States Life Insurance Co. in the City of New York—Stock Issue Oversubscribed—

Subscription lists for the new issue of 70,000 additional shares of \$5 par value capital stock offered by the company closed on Dec. 10 with a substantial oversubscription. Paul R. Danner, Secretary and Treasurer, in making this announcement, said, "There has been considerable interest in the insurance and financial world as to the progress of the reorganization of the capital structure of the company. I am particularly happy in being able to state that the entire amount of \$350,000 of new capital was received by the company prior to the close of business on Dec. 15, thus increasing the paid-up capital to a total of \$500,000. The ready response both of stockholders and others to this investment opportunity furnishes concrete evidence of confidence in the progressive program and spirit of The United States Life."

The issue was underwritten by S. E. Levy & Co., 40 Wall St., N. Y. City. Company was created May 28, 1935, by the merger and consolidation, as of Jan. 1, 1935, of The United States Life Insurance Co. in the City of New York and the Brooklyn National Life Insurance Co., under Section 80a of the New York Insurance Law. The United States Life Insurance Co. in the City of New York was incorporated under the laws of New York Feb. 25, 1850; the Brooklyn National Life Insurance Co. was incorporated under the laws of New York April 9, 1925.

Under the plan of merger and consolidation the capital of the combined company was reduced from \$500,000 to \$300,000, and the combined surplus was increased \$200,000. The capital stock of \$300,000 of the company consisted of 30,000 shares of \$10 par value. Each of the old Brooklyn National Life stockholders received five shares of the \$10 par value of the company for each \$100 par value share of the Brooklyn National Life; and each of the stockholders of the old U. S. Life Insurance Co. in the City of New York received two of the \$10 par value shares of the company for each of the old \$30 par value shares. The company took over all the assets and liabilities of both of the constituent companies.

The company is authorized to do the business of life insurance, and is writing insurance, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, the District of Columbia, the Panama Canal Zone, the Territory of Hawaii, the Philip pine Islands, the Republic of Colombia, the Netherlands East and West Indies, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, the Crown Colony of Victoria (Hongkong), the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and the unfederated Malay States.

Capitalization—As of Sept. 30, 1938, the capital stock of the company consisted of an authorized issue of 30,000 shares of capital stock (par \$10), all of which were issued and outstanding.

In October, 1938, by amendments of the certificate of incorporation, the par value of each of the 30,000 outstanding shares was reduced from \$10 to \$5, thus reducing the capital stock represented by all the outstanding shares to \$1,500,000 and creating an additional paid-in surplus of \$150,000. The capital stock was also increased to \$500,000 and 70,000 additional shares of a par value of \$5 each were authorized.

Purpose—The net proceeds to be derived by the company from the sale of the issue are estimated at \$339,000 after the deduction of the underwriting fee of \$1,500 and after the deduction of expenses estimated at approximately \$9,500.

The entire proceeds will be used for additional working capital, to be invested in securities and mortgages permitted by the laws of the State of New York.—V. 147, p. 3030.

United States Plywood Corp.—Admitted to Dealings

The company's common stock, par \$1, and the \$1.50 cum. conv. preferred stock, par \$20, have been admitted to dealings on the New York Curb Exchange.—V. 147, p. 3778.

U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co.—To Pay \$1 Div.

The directors on Dec. 23 declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, par \$50, payable Jan. 14 to holders of record Jan. 3. A like amount was paid on Oct. 15, July 15, April 15 and on Jan. 15, 1938; a dividend of \$3 was paid on Dec. 22, 1937, and a regular quarterly of \$2 per share was paid on Oct. 15, last. See V. 144, p. 2153, for detailed record of previous dividend payments.

The present declaration and other declarations which have been made during the year on the common stock have been in view of current earnings and are not to be considered as establishing any regular dividend rate," the company announced.

11 Months Ended Nov. 30—

	1938	1937	1936
Gross earnings	\$5,846,418	\$8,698,508	\$7,953,972
Property reserves	2,333,141	2,424,791	2,710,607
Net earnings	\$3,513,277	\$6,273,717	\$5,243,365
Preferred dividend requirements	1,501,333	1,501,333	1,501,333
Balance	\$2,011,944	\$4,772,384	\$3,742,032
Earnings per share on 528,765 shares of common stock outstanding	\$3.80	\$9.02	\$7.07

* After deducting all charges and taxes, including Federal income taxes, but before deducting property reserves. y 1937 earnings include quotational gains of \$326,208.—V. 147, p. 1941.

Utah Power & Light Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937—Month—	1938—12 Mos.—	1937—12 Mos.—
Operating revenues	\$1,130,294	\$1,152,567	\$12,686,499	\$13,164,334
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	632,366	650,411	7,482,592	7,786,302
Property retirement reserve appropriations	91,000	63,942	1,065,268	765,632
Net oper. revenues	\$406,928	\$438,214	\$4,138,639	\$4,612,400
Other income (net)	129	477	3,369	3,681
Gross income	\$407,057	\$438,691	\$4,142,008	\$4,616,081
Int. on mortgage bonds	193,026	195,622	2,338,629	2,350,293
Int. on debenture bonds	25,000	25,000	300,000	300,000
Other int. & deductions	15,627	15,490	195,666	200,274
Net income	\$173,404	\$202,579	\$1,307,713	\$1,765,514
Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid			1,704,761	1,704,761
Balance			def\$397,048	\$60,753

* Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Nov. 30, 1938, amounted to \$6,819,044 after giving effect to dividends of \$1.16 2-3 a share on \$7 preferred stock and \$1 a share on \$6 preferred stock, declared for payment on Dec. 21, 1938. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.—V. 147, p. 3325.

Utah Ry.—Earnings

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$92,462	\$113,700	\$119,034	\$156,209
Net from railway	27,966	35,625	42,159	73,475
Net after rents	8,204	22,228	24,899	54,645
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	582,064	1,121,756	964,411	931,176
Net from railway	42,393	236,104	279,980	289,457
Net after rents	def70,615	118,374	177,326	148,480

—V. 147, p. 3778.

Virginian Ry.—Earnings

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$788,032	\$1,767,837	\$1,600,999	\$1,252,225
Net from railway	1,003,266	1,000,828	919,601	677,220
Net after rents	820,052	869,938	886,770	577,223
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	17,311,952	18,313,698	16,006,070	14,358,635
Net from railway	8,529,680	9,993,903	8,800,488	7,772,847
Net after rents	6,979,014	8,617,473	8,129,836	6,545,938

—V. 147, p. 3779.

Wabash Ry.—Earnings

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$3,602,920	\$3,611,069	\$3,991,671	\$3,525,776
Net from railway	855,422	774,241	1,238,107	978,768
Net after rents	290,518	248,122	710,223	563,345
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	36,765,648	42,550,047	41,914,653	37,744,754
Net from railway	7,071,260	9,462,830	10,515,651	9,127,743
Net after rents	852,531	3,839,394	5,069,131	4,372,821

Interest

Under the terms of an order entered in the Federal Court at St. Louis, Mo., on Dec. 14, 1938, the receivers have been authorized to pay the balance of 20% of the face amount remaining unpaid on:

Coupons series No. 97, due Nov. 1, 1937, appertaining to the Wabash RR. first mortgage 5% bonds;

Coupons series Nos. 92 and 93, due July 1, 1937, and Jan. 1, 1938, respectively, appertaining to the Wabash RR., Detroit and Chicago extension first mortgage 5% bonds; and

Coupons series Nos. 73 and 74, due Sept. 1, 1937, and March 1, 1938, respectively, appertaining to the Wabash RR. Toledo and Chicago division first mortgage 4% bonds.

Such final payments of 20% will be made on and after Dec. 29, 1938, at the office of the Treasurer for receivers, 33 Pine St., New York, upon surrender of the coupons.—V. 147, p. 3779.

Weeden & Co.—Dividend Resumed

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 20. This will be the first dividend paid since Sept. 30, 1937 when a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share was distributed.—V. 147, p. 2551.

Western Maryland Ry.—Earnings

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937—Month—	1938—11 Mos.—	1937—11 Mos.—
Operating revenues	\$1,229,387	\$1,301,287	\$12,309,901	\$16,317,640
Operating expenses	803,739	871,223	8,480,638	10,701,080
Net operating revenue	\$425,648	\$430,064	\$3,829,263	\$5,616,560
Taxes	61,621	61,621	772,835	1,082,835
Operating income	\$364,027	\$368,443	\$3,056,428	\$4,533,725
Equipment rents	Cr43,952	Cr17,580	Cr231,657	Cr239,307
Joint facility rents (net)	Dr11,689	Dr13,605	Dr124,030	Dr144,012
Net ry. oper. income	\$396,290	\$372,418	\$3,164,055	\$4,629,020
Other income	8,471	8,637	112,689	92,611
Gross income	\$404,761	\$381,055	\$3,276,744	\$4,721,631
Fixed charges	280,364	279,024	3,033,842	3,932,377
Net income	\$124,397	\$102,031	\$242,902	\$1,689,254

—V. 147, p. 3926.

Week Ended Dec. 21—

1938	1937	
Gross earnings (est.)	\$300,486	\$329,491
	\$13,215,925	\$17,331,453

Western Pacific RR.—Earnings

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$1,418,538	\$1,363,272	\$1,333,688	\$1,291,043
Net from railway	465,966	67,687	326,222	349,729
Net after rents	289,024	def106,656	145,911	184,667
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	13,322,183	15,331,843	13,507,210	11,857,787
Net from railway	610,818	1,054,259	1,590,379	2,093,094
Net after rents	df1,216,353	def595,686	def200,220	603,594

—V. 147, p. 3780.

Western Ry. of Alabama—Earnings

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$144,993	\$136,226	\$148,521	\$125,912
Net from railway	26,674	9,056	28,358	17,137
Net after rents	10,801	def2,954	11,210	13,218
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,493,152	1,557,326	1,443,201	1,243,872
Net from railway	181,260	179,909	137,626	def12,157
Net after rents	51,644	85,155	37,220	def53,976

—V. 147, p. 3474.

Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc.—New Officers

This company announced on Dec. 21 that, effective Jan. 1, Joseph L. Egan, who has been in charge of its contracts and railroad relations, will become Vice-President in Charge of Public Relations and Contracts. Chester McKay, who has been Comptroller, will be made Vice-President & Comptroller with headquarters in New York City.—V. 147, p. 3926.

Westinghouse Air Brake Co.—Smaller Dividend

Directors have declared a dividend of 12½ cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 31 to holders of record Dec. 31. This compares with a dividend of 25.9169 cents paid on Oct. 31 last and regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share previously distributed.—V. 147, p. 3175.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry.—Earnings

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$1,093,559	\$1,095,301	\$1,384,968	\$1,144,442
Net from railway	325,754	202,875	466,645	342,975
Net after rents	279,190	161,812	415,729	277,321
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	9,879,587	15,103,857	14,004,064	12,239,666
Net from railway	2,579,967	4,754,405	4,086,760	3,132,147
Net after rents	1,905,198	4,244,433	3,186,482	2,244,236

—V. 147, p. 3926.

Winchendon Electric Light & Power Co.—Div. Doubled

The directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on the capital stock, par \$100, payable Dec. 28, to holders of record Dec. 21. This compares with \$1 paid on July 29, last; \$2 on April 29, last; \$1 on Jan. 31, 1938; \$2.50 paid on Oct. 29, 1937; \$1.50 paid on July 30, 1937; \$2 paid on April 30, 1937; \$1 paid on Jan. 29, 1937 and \$1.50 per share distributed on Oct. 31, 1936.—V. 146, p. 2875.

Winnipeg Electric Co.—Earnings

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937—Month—	1938—11 Mos.—	1937—11 Mos.—
Gross earnings	\$592,120	\$582,453	\$5,956,890	\$6,108,343
Oper. exps. & taxes	330,058	330,423	3,505,880	3,613,191
Net earnings	\$262,062	\$252,030	\$2,451,010	\$2,495,152

—V. 147, p. 3475.

Wisconsin Central Ry.—Earnings

Period End. Nov. 30—	1938—Month—	1937—Month—	1938—11 Mos.—	1937—11 Mos.—
Freight revenue	\$838,608	\$698,783	\$8,808,391	\$10,718,694
Passenger revenue	19,702	25,684	296,391	358,213
All other revenue	63,786	66,598	726,935	832,234
Total revenues	\$922,097	\$791,065	\$9,831,716	\$11,909,114
Main. of way & struct. expenses	112,245	102,146	1,386,636	1,411,491
Maint. of equipment	158,092	160,623	1,689,016	1,816,151
Traffic expenses	26,284	26,889	282,383	285,374
Transportation expenses	389,385	401,081	4,344,234	4,560,765
General expenses	32,854	49,357	426,758	487,591
Net railway revenues	\$203,236	\$50,968	\$1,762,690	\$3,347,004
Taxes	78,814	70,382	916,135	591,550
Net after taxes	\$124,422	\$19,413	\$846,554	\$2,755,453
Hire for equipment—Dr	34,849	44,764	396,883	613,137
Rental of terminals—Dr	34,559	46,704	484,534	466,624
Net after rents	\$55,013	\$110,881	\$334,863	\$1,675,692
Other income (net)	Dr64,440	Dr74,767	Dr756,116	Dr819,078
Int. on funded debt	137,027	138,736	1,520,663	1,531,763
Net deficit	\$146,454	\$324,384	\$2,311,642	\$675,149

* Indicates loss.
 Note—As there is no taxable income to date, no provision is necessary for the surtax on undistributed profits imposed under the Revenue Act of 1936.—V. 147, p. 3475.

Wisconsin Electric Power Co.—Listing

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of first mortgage bonds, 3½% series due 1968, due Oct. 1, 1968.—V. 147, p. 3031, 2880.

Yazoo & Mississippi Valley RR.—Earnings

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$1,447,832	\$1,556,801	\$1,819,407	\$1,322,417
Net from railway	605,099	666,980	889,513	488,722
Net after rents	378,278	477,658	657,015	279,214
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	13,346,531	15,065,255	14,509,111	11,599,515
Net from railway	4,401,469	5,167,797	4,884,448	3,019,624
Net after rents	2,015,349	2,909,288	2,385,857	863,332

—V. 147, p. 3926.

The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON—SUGAR—COFFEE—GRAIN

PROVISIONS—RUBBER—HIDES—METALS—DRY GOODS—WOOL—ETC.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Dec. 30, 1938

Coffee—On the 27th inst. futures closed 2 to 4 points net lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 62 lots. The Rio contract closed 1 to 3 points lower, with the sale of only one lot. Activity was largely against actuals, it was believed, but a fair amount of the business was accounted for by switches among the operators. In all, there were 28 lots done in that way. Havre today was $\frac{1}{4}$ franc lower to $\frac{1}{2}$ franc higher compared with Friday's closing prices. Rio 7s on the spot in Brazil were down 300 reis at 13.300 milreis per 10 kilos. Brazil's clearances last week were 391,000 bags, of which 226,000 were for the United States, 145,000 for Europe and 20,000 for all other destinations. On the 28th futures closed 1 point net lower on all deliveries in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 13 lots. The Rio contract closed 1 point off, with only one contract sold. The cold wave which swept the country was welcome news to the coffee trade as it spelled increased consumption of the beverage. Nevertheless the futures market failed to emerge from its sluggishness. Little was done in actuals. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were about the same with Santos 4s at 6.80c. to 7.30c. Medelins, January shipment, were available at 13c. In Havre futures were unchanged to $\frac{1}{2}$ franc lower.

On the 29th inst. futures closed 8 to 10 points net higher in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 48 contracts. The Rio contract closed 4 points net higher, with sales of only 2 contracts. Trading in coffee futures continued dull. During early afternoon Santos contracts were unchanged to 2 points lower after opening 3 to 4 points lower. Rio contracts were 5 points lower at the opening, with Sept. at 4.21c., but were neglected thereafter. Futures at Havre were unchanged. Actuals were quiet and little changed, with a disposition to do nothing because of the approaching 3-day holiday and the usual year end inventory. Today futures closed 2 points up to 1 point down in the Santos contract with sales totaling 57 contracts. There were no sales reported in the Rio contract. Coffee futures demonstrated their recuperative powers when they rallied after an opening fall of 3 to 7 points. During early afternoon the market in Santos contracts was unchanged to 1 point higher, with Sept. selling at 6.67c. Nothing was done in Rios. Cables from Rio de Janeiro announced that decrees covering extension of the farmers' moratorium had been signed. In Havre futures were $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 francs lower. Actual coffee was steady, but quiet. Most roasters are awaiting the new year before buying more coffees.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

March	4.22	September	4.30
May	4.26	December	4.30
July	4.30		

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

March	6.49	September	6.67
May	6.59	December	6.73
July	6.64		

Cocoa—On the 27th inst. futures closed 4 points to 1 point lower. Trading was exceptionally dull. Opening trades of nine lots went at a 2 point loss to no change. January was the weak spot, its discount under March widening to 20 points. Sales were only 131 lots, or 1,775 tons. London markets remained closed another day. Hedging sales proved light, but on the other hand there was only a scattered manufacturer interest. Local closing: Jan., 4.20; March, 4.40; May, 4.50; July, 4.59; Sept., 4.70; Oct., 4.75; Dec., 4.85. On the 28th inst. futures closed 5 points up to 1 point down. Transactions totaled 440 contracts. Hedge selling and liquidation of January contracts caused prices to slip off 3 to 4 points into new low ground during early afternoon. Tomorrow is first notice day for January. While the long position is believed to be small, some liquidation took place today. Trading was fairly active, totaling 340 lots to early afternoon. Warehouse stocks continued to increase. The overnight gain was 4,500 bags, bringing the total to 941,387 bags, against 1,102,232 bags a year ago. The Board will be closed next Saturday for an extra holiday. Local closing: Jan., 4.25; March, 4.41; May, 4.49; July, 4.59; Sept., 4.70; Dec., 4.85.

On the 29th inst. futures closed 13 to 15 points net higher. The supply of cocoa contracts at recent low prices was less plentiful today, with the result that the market advanced 9 to 10 points with considerable ease when manufacturers continued their accumulation. This afternoon Jan. was selling at 4.34c. Transactions to early afternoon totaled 427 lots, an unusually large volume for current trading. A broadening

of Wall Street commission house interest was reported. Warehouse stocks increased 8,900 bags over night. They now total 950,207 bags against 1,104,100 bags a year ago. Local closing: Jan., 4.38; March, 4.54; May, 4.64; July, 4.74; Sept., 4.83; Dec., 4.98. Today futures closed 1 to 3 points net lower. Liquidation in Jan. positions caused that option to sell off 3 points to 4.35c. Other positions were 3 points higher as a result of switching out of Jan. into later months. Trading to early afternoon totaled 200 lots. Short covering and some new Wall Street buying were reported. London was steady. Warehouse stocks increased 7,600 bags. They now total 957,836 bags against 1,102,591 bags a year ago. Local closing: Jan., 4.37; March, 4.51; May, 4.61; July, 4.71; Sept., 4.80; Oct., 4.86; Dec., 4.96.

Sugar—On the 27th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher. The holiday feeling still persists in the sugar market. In the domestic department only 12 lots were traded today, but the undertone was steady. While the New York market was quiet, reports from the West indicated a storm is gathering which is likely to break on Jan. 3 in Washington with the opening of the hearings on the proposed Cuban duty change. From the West one faction of beet growers started to clamor for elimination of the processing tax. Another faction wants the Government to fix a minimum price per ton of beets and still another group of domestic growers is opposing any tariff change for Cuba. The only definite offering in the raw sugar market today was a cargo of Cubas for January arrival at 1.98c. That price should be shaded on a bid, but refiners were not interested at better than 1.95c. for February arrival. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to 1 point lower, with 71 lots transacted. The London market was closed. On the 28th inst. futures closed 1 point down to unchanged in the domestic contract with sales totaling 135 contracts. The world sugar contract closed 1 to 2 points up, with distant May unchanged. World contract sales totaled 96 contracts. Trading was fairly active with the world sugar market attracting most attention and displaying a much firmer tone than the domestic contract. Rumors of peace moves in the Far East accounted for some of the buying. London after the four-day holiday was steady, while raws were unchanged at the equivalent of 1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for Cubas f.o.b. In the domestic market trading was listless and prices showed little change. Nothing was done in raws as the market awaited Washington developments. January and February Cubas were offered at 1.98c. to 2c. a pound. Refiners showed no sign of reaching for raws. The movement of refined sugar was reported as slow.

On the 29th inst. futures closed unchanged to 3 points higher. Premiums widened between the near and far months as an active switching business developed in domestic sugar futures today. The Wall Street house with the leading Cuban producing connection actively sold March and May against purchases of September. The sales of March were absorbed by trade houses and some of the September selling was believed to be hedging. In the market for raws an offering of 1,000 tons of Philippines for January arrival appeared today at 2.88c., although it was believed to be available on a bid of 2.85c. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to $\frac{1}{2}$ point higher. Sales were only 84 lots. In London sellers of raws were asking 6s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d., equal to 1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. f.o.b. with freight at 15s. 6d. Refined there was advanced 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and futures were $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. higher. Today futures closed unchanged to 1 point down in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 181 contracts. The world sugar contract closed $\frac{1}{2}$ point up to unchanged, with sales totaling 151 contracts. Sales in the domestic department totaled 181 contracts. Traders generally took the sidelines, not caring apparently to make commitments over the holidays. In the raw sugar market offers were more or less withdrawn. Hearings on proposed revision of the treaty with Cuba will open next Tuesday. Refined sugar continued quiet. The world sugar market was firm. In London futures were unchanged to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. higher. Raw sugar was offered at 1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound f.o.b. Cuba.

Prices were as follows:

January	1.81	July	2.00
March	1.92	September	2.05
May	1.97		

Swedish Sugar Beet Yield Lower Than Last Year

Owing to excessive planting in 1937, the cultivated sugar beet area in Sweden this year was reduced from slightly more than 55,000 to about 50,000 hectares, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from the office of the American Commercial Attache at Stockholm. (One hectare equals 2.471 acres). The Commerce Department's announcement, issued Dec. 10, stated:

The less favorable growing conditions during this season resulted in a lower yield estimated by the Swedish Sugar Beet Corporation at 35,500 kilos of beets per hectare as against 37,500 kilos in 1937. On this basis the total yield for the year will be nearly 1,800,000 metric tons of sugar beets compared with about 2,000,000 metric tons last year, the report stated.

The sugar content also is expected to be lower than last year at about 17% on the average for the entire country. The Corporation estimates the grinding to yield about 290,000 metric tons of raw sugar compared with approximately 300,000 tons in 1937, according to the report.

Statement of Sugar Statistics Department of Agriculture for 10 Months of 1938—Deliveries Below Last Year

The Sugar Division of the United States Department of Agriculture on Dec. 5 issued its monthly statistical statement covering the first 10 months of 1938, consolidating reports obtained from cane refiners, beet sugar processors, importers, and others. In issuing the statement, the Sugar Division said:

Total so-called visible deliveries of direct-consumption sugar by manufacturers and importers of sugar (which are not the same as total deliveries by wholesalers and retailers) during the first 10 months of 1938 amounted to 5,478,774 short tons, raw value. Such deliveries during the same period, in terms of raw sugar value, totaled 5,728,753 short tons in 1937; 5,495,898 tons in 1936 and 5,670,394 tons in 1935. (The total refiners' deliveries for domestic consumption during 1938 are converted to raw value by using the factor 1.059 which is the ratio of refined sugar produced to meltings of raw sugar during the year 1936 and 1937).

Distribution in the continental United States of direct-consumption sugar by manufacturers and importers of sugar during the period January-October, 1938, was as follows: by refiners, 3,630,361 short tons (deliveries shown in Table 2, less exports, by beet sugar factories, 971,416 short tons (Table 2); by importers, 492,600 short tons (Table 3), and by continental cane sugar mills, 63,294 short tons (Table 4). These deliveries, converted to raw value, total 5,478,774 short tons. The primary distribution of sugar for local consumption in the Territory of Hawaii for the first 10 months of 1938 was 24,634 tons, and for Puerto Rico it was 55,396 tons (Table 5).

The so-called visible stocks of sugar on hand Oct. 31 were as follows: Raw sugar held by refiners, 283,091 short tons; refined sugar held by refiners, 381,307 short tons; refined sugar held by beet factories, 744,015 short tons; and direct consumption sugar held by importers (in terms of refined sugar) 91,857 short tons. These stocks, converted to raw value, equal 1,581,278 short tons as compared with 1,155,505 short tons on the same date last year. Such stocks do not include raws for processing held by importers other than refiners, or stocks of sugar held by continental cane factories.

The data which cover the first 10 months of 1938 were obtained in the administration of the Sugar Act of 1937 which requires the Secretary of Agriculture to establish quotas for the various sugar producing areas. The statement of charges against the 1938 sugar quotas during the period January-October was released on Nov. 8. (This statement given in "Chronicle" of Nov. 12, page 2937.—Ed.)

TABLE 1—RAW SUGAR: REFINERS' STOCKS, RECEIPTS, MELTINGS AND DELIVERIES FOR DIRECT CONSUMPTION FOR JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1938 a
(In Short Tons, Raw Sugar Value)

Source of Supply	Stocks on Jan. 1, 1938	Receipts	Meltings	Deliveries for Direct Consumption	Lost by Fire, % c.	Stocks on Oct. 31, 1938
Cuba	41,607	1,502,345	1,461,901	2,000	625	79,426
Hawaii	28,747	775,186	782,247	3,462	---	18,224
Puerto Rico	54,296	705,628	628,318	2,699	699	128,208
Philippines	3,878	824,078	799,213	426	89	28,228
Continental	62,436	143,458	178,286	385	---	27,223
Virgin Islands	3,911	3,482	---	---	---	429
Other countries	10,627	85,279	94,553	---	---	1,353
Misc. (sweepings, &c.)	---	670	670	---	---	---
Total	201,591	4,040,555	3,948,670	8,972	1,413	283,091

a Compiled by the Sugar Division from reports submitted on Forms SS-15A by 18 companies representing 23 refineries. The companies are: American Sugar Refining Co.; Arbuckle Brothers; J. Aron & Co., Inc.; California & Hawaiian Sugar Ref. Corp., Ltd.; Colonial Sugar Co.; Godechaux Sugars, Inc.; William Henderson; Imperial Sugar Co.; W. J. McCahan Sugar Ref. & Molasses Co.; National Sugar Refining Co. of New Jersey; Ohio Sugar Co.; Pennsylvania Sugar Co.; Levee Sugar Refinery; South Coast Corp.; Savannah Sugar Refining Corp.; Sterling Sugars, Inc.; Sucrest Corp. and Western Sugar Refinery.

TABLE 2—STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF CANE AND BEET SUGAR BY UNITED STATES REFINERS AND PROCESSORS JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1938
(In Terms of Short Tons Refined Sugar as Produced)

	Refiners	Domestic Beet Factories	Refiners and Beet Factories
Initial stocks of refined, Jan. 1, 1938	354,810	1,007,951	1,362,761
Production	3,708,072	707,480	4,415,552
Deliveries	3,681,575	971,416	4,652,991
Final stocks of refined, Oct. 31, 1938	381,307	744,015	1,125,322

Compiled by the Sugar Division from reports submitted by refiners and beet sugar factories.

a Deliveries include sugar delivered against sales for export. The Department of Commerce reports that exports of refined sugar amounted to 51,214 short tons during the first 10 months of 1938. b Larger than actual deliveries by a small amount representing losses in transit, through reprocessing, &c.

TABLE 3—STOCKS, RECEIPTS AND DELIVERIES BY IMPORTERS OF DIRECT-CONSUMPTION SUGAR FROM SPECIFIED AREAS JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1938
(In Terms of Short Tons of Refined Sugar)

Source of Supply	Stocks on Jan. 1938	Receipts	Deliveries or Usage	Stocks on Oct. 31, '38
Cuba	a30,708	346,226	297,536	a79,398
Hawaii	---	11,477	11,477	---
Puerto Rico	14,708	99,263	111,760	2,211
Philippines	6,127	54,191	51,100	9,218
England	342	137	479	---
China and Hongkong	---	27	27	---
Other foreign areas	a7,428	13,823	20,221	a1,030
Total	59,313	525,144	492,600	91,857

Compiled by the Sugar Division from reports and information submitted on Forms SS-15B and SS-3 by importers and primary distributors of direct-consumption sugar. a Includes sugar in bond and in customs' custody and control.

TABLE 4—DELIVERIES OF DIRECT-CONSUMPTION SUGAR FROM CONTINENTAL CANE SUGAR MILLS

Deliveries of direct-consumption sugar by Louisiana and Florida mills amounted to 63,294 short tons, in terms of refined sugar, during the first 10 months of 1938.

TABLE 5—DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO, JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1938
(Short Tons, Raw Value)

Territory of Hawaii	24,634
Puerto Rico	55,396

Lard—On the 27th inst. futures closed 2 to 7 points net lower. There was little of interest in the lard market today, with transactions at a low ebb, and fluctuations narrow. Trading interest in outside markets was also very slow. Export shipments of lard from the Port of New York today totaled only 5,600 pounds, destined for Antwerp. The undertone of the hog market was steady to strong today, due to reports of freezing temperatures and snowstorms throughout the Midwest, which are expected to delay marketing of hogs. Western hog receipts were quite heavy and totaled 83,000 head, against 58,500 head for the same day a year ago. Hog sales ranged from \$7.15 to \$8. On the 28th inst. futures closed 2 to 5 points net higher. Trading was light and without special feature. Liverpool lard futures were steady, with prices closing unchanged to 6d. higher. Lard shipments reported today from the Port of New York were very heavy and totaled 480,456 pounds destined for Cardiff, Bristol and Hamburg. Hog prices at Chicago were 10c. higher. The continued cold weather throughout the country is no doubt responsible for the upturn in prices the past few days. Snowfall was reported in many sections of the country and this is expected to curtail hog marketings. Western hog receipts today totaled 82,800 head, against 65,800 head for the same day a year ago.

On the 29th inst. futures closed 10 to 12 points net lower. There was nothing in the news to encourage any buying and values remained around the lows of the session. For the past few days export shipments of American lard have been running quite heavy. Today clearances totaled 365,456 pounds, scheduled to be shipped to Liverpool and Antwerp. Liverpool lard futures closed unchanged to 3d. lower. Hog receipts at the leading Western packing centers totaled 101,200 head against 80,200 head for the same day a year ago. Hog sales at Chicago ranged from \$7.20 to \$8. Today futures closed 2 to 3 points net lower. Trading was very light and featureless. Hogs scaling 200 pounds or less met with an active demand at steady to 10c. higher, while heavier weights were weak to 15c. lower. The top was 5c. higher at \$7.90 per cwt. The supply of 24,000 head was slightly bigger than expected and 5,000 larger than a week ago.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
January	6.67	H	6.62	6.65	6.52	6.50
March	7.27	O	7.22	7.22	7.12	7.10
May	7.42	L	7.35	7.40	7.30	7.27
July	---	---	7.52	7.57	7.47	7.45

Pork—(Export), mess, \$25.37½ per barrel (per 200 pounds): family (40-50 pieces to barrel), \$20 per barrel. (Beef export), steady. Family (export), \$22 per barrel (200 pounds), nominal. Cut Meats: barely steady. Pickled Hams: picnic, loose, c.a.f.—4 to 6 lbs., 12¼c.; 6 to 8 lbs., 12¾c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 12¼c. Skinned, loose, c.a.f.—14 to 16 lbs., 17½c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 17½c. Bellies: clear, f.o.b. New York—6 to 8 lbs., 16c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 15½c.; 10 to 12 lbs., 15c. Bellies: clear, dry salted, boxed, N. Y.—20 to 25 lbs., 11½c.; 16 to 18 lbs., 12½c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 11½c.; 25 to 30 lbs., 11½c. Butter: creamery, firsts to higher than extra and premium marks, 24½ to 28¼c. Cheese: State, held '37, 19½ to 20c. Eggs: mixed colors, checks to special packs, 21 to 30c.

Oils—Linseed oil was relatively quiet, but firm at 7.9c. in tanks. Quotations: China Wood—nearly, 15 to 15¼. Coconut: crude, tanks, nearby, .03½c. bid; Pacific Coast, .02½c. bid. Corn: crude, West, tank, nearby, .06½. Olive: denatured, drums, carlots, shipment, 92½ offered, no bid. Soy Bean: crude, tanks, West, .05¼ bid; L.C.L., N.Y., 6.8 bid. Edible: coconut, 76 degrees, .08¼ offered. Lard: extra winter, prime, 9c.; strained, 8½c. Cod: crude, Norwegian light filtered, no quotation. Turpentine: 28½ to 30½. Rosins: \$5.00 to \$7.80.

Cottonseed Oil sales, including switches, 152 contracts—Crude, S. E. 6¼. Prices closed as follows:

January	7.35@	May	7.57@	7.59
February	7.30@	June	7.57@	n
March	7.47@	July	7.67@	n
April	7.47@	August	7.67@	n

Rubber—On the 27th inst. futures closed 3 to 13 points net higher. Sales totaled only 1,530 tons, including 60 tons which were exchanged for physical rubber in the outside market. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the trade advanced ½c. to 16½c. With the December position expiring at noon tomorrow, the trade covered in the month during the day. There was also trade and commission house buying in the forward positions. Transferable notices for December now amount to 552, with 14 more being added today. Activity in the outside market was generally quiet as a result of both foreign rubber markets being closed today. Local closing: Dec., 16.60; Jan., 16.52; March, 16.58; May, 16.48; July, 16.51; Sept., 16.49; Nov., 16.60. On the 28th inst. futures closed 14 to 8 points net lower. Scattered selling caused heaviness in the rubber futures market, but the undertone was steady in small trading. Sales to early afternoon totaled only 490 tons. March then was selling around 16.58c., unchanged, while May, at 16.45c., was off 3 points. The London market on reopening was about 1-16d. higher. It was reported that United Kingdom rubber stocks had decreased 455 tons. They now total 87,624 tons. Singapore was a fraction higher. Local closing: Jan., 16.38; March, 16.53; May, 16.40; July, 16.40; Sept., 16.40.

On the 29th inst. futures closed 6 to 12 points net lower. Transactions totaled 173 contracts. Mixed trading in

rubber futures brought little change in the early trading. Up to early afternoon 1,090 tons had been sold, of which 80 tons were exchanged for physicals. The market then was unchanged to 3 points lower, with March selling at 16.48c., off 3 points. Trade reports that manufacturers were predicting a 15% increase in tire sales next year over 1938 figures attracted attention, but were unconfirmed. London closed quiet and unchanged. Singapore also was unchanged. Local closing: Jan., 16.32; March, 16.44; May, 16.30; July, 16.28; Sept., 16.30; Oct., 16.32. Today futures closed 1 point down to 5 points net higher. Sales totaled 115 contracts. Trading in rubber futures slowed down materially and prices were steady. Sales to early afternoon totaled 850 tons, of which 30 were exchanged for physicals. The London market closed steady and unchanged. It was estimated that United Kingdom rubber stocks had decreased 450 tons this week. The Singapore market was unchanged. Local closing: March, 16.43; May, 16.35; Sept., 16.35.

Hides—On the 27th inst. futures closed 8 points lower to 4 points higher, this range covering both the old and new contracts. The opening range was 12 to 20 points lower in the old and from 5 to 18 points down in the new contract. Buying power increased as the session progressed, and while a fair volume of selling was also in evidence, most of the early losses were recovered towards the close. Transactions in the old contract totaled 40,000 pounds, while business in the new contract totaled 4,600,000 pounds. There was little of importance in the domestic spot hide situation to report. Local closing: Old contract: March 11.96; June 12.31; Sept. 12.46; Dec. 12.86. New contract: March 12.82; June 13.24; Sept. 13.60; Dec. 13.95. On the 28th inst. futures closed 4 points up to 7 points down in the new contract with sales of 157 contracts. The old contract closed unchanged with sales totaling 14 contracts. Liquidation in the March position both old and new caused early losses of 6 to 13 points but demand improved after the stock market firmed up. During early afternoon March new was selling at 12.86c. up 4 points but June new at 13.17 was 7 points lower. Sales to that time totaled 40,000 pounds in the old contract and 1,720,000 pounds in the new one. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the Commodity Exchange increased 6 823 pieces. They now totaled 895 881 hides. Local closing: Old contract: March 11.96. New contract: March 12.86; June 13.17.

On the 29th inst. futures closed 12 to 15 points net higher in the old contract. The new contract closed 15 to 8 points net higher, with sales totaling 290 contracts. Sales in the old totaled 16 contracts. Broad commission house buying advanced raw hide futures to new high prices for the current movement. During early afternoon the market stood 21 to 22 points higher on active positions, with March new at 13.08c. and June new at 13.38c. Sales of 360,000 pounds were reported on old contracts and 6,560,000 pounds on new contracts to that time. Activity at steady prices was reported in the spot Chicago market. Local closing: March, 12.08; June, 12.42. New contract: March, 13.00; June, 13.32; Sept., 13.65; Dec., 13.97. Today futures closed 4 points down to unchanged. Sales totaled 115 contracts. Trading in raw hide futures was centered in the new contract where 2,920,000 pounds were sold this morning. Prices during that time were 1 to 15 points net higher. Sales in the domestic spot markets totaled 46,100 hides. In the Argentine market 4,000 frigorifico steers sold at 12 7-16c. and 2,000 frigorifico light steers at 11 9-16c. Local closing: March, 12.96; June, 13.28; Sept., 13.65.

Ocean Freights—The market for charters was moderately active the past week, with the undertone reported firm. Charters included: Grain Booked: 16 loads, New York to Marseilles, December-January, 14c. 14 loads, Baltimore to Marseilles, December-January, 14c. 5 loads, Norfolk to Liverpool, December, 2s. 11d. 5 loads, Baltimore to Avonmouth, January, 2s. 10d. 2½ loads, New York to Antwerp, December, 14c. 17 loads, Baltimore to United Kingdom ports, schedule rates. Scrap: Atlantic range to Far East, February, 18s. Atlantic range to Japan, January, 18s. 3d.; Gulf loading, 19s. 3d. Trip: trip across, delivery north of Hatteras, redelivery United Kingdom-Continent, December 27, \$2. Round trip Canadian trade, early January, \$1.05. Trip up, delivery River Plate, January, \$1.30. Sugar: Santo Domingo to United Kingdom-Continent, January-February, 14s. 6d. Time: Three to four months, delivery and re-delivery, United Kingdom-Continent, January, 80c. Two years, delivery north of Hatteras, February-March, \$1.15.

Coal—Reports indicate that the demand for retail and wholesale anthracite coal in metropolitan area of New York continues to move out fairly good. According to reports from the various weather bureaus in the country a cold wave from the North is expected to hit the eastern seaboard shortly. Some wholesale operators state that they have received orders on the strength of the weather forecast for frigid temperatures. Coal schedules for both retail and wholesale anthracite are unchanged. According to figures furnished by the Association of American Railroads, the shipments of anthracite into eastern New York and New England for the week ended Dec. 10, have amounted to 2,769 cars, as compared with 1,560 cars during the same

week in 1937, showing an increase of 1,209 cars, or approximately 60,450 tons.

Metals—The report of Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Steel and Pig Iron, usually appearing here, will be found in the articles appearing at the end of the department, headed "Indications of Business Activity," where they are covered more fully.

Wool—Dullness continues to prevail in the wool markets generally. Further, there seems nothing ahead to warrant any real feeling of optimism concerning future values. As a matter of fact, woolen goods manufacturers regard with some concern the outlook for the next fall season, which will open in February. The Anglo-American trade agreement becomes effective at the turn of the year and its effects will become apparent for the first time. In addition to the reductions provided in the trade treaty, the course of sterling exchange will be a complicating factor. If sterling declines further, manufacturers are fearful that they will have to keep prices at an unprofitable level to maintain volume against foreign competition. In general, prices are steady to slightly lower on Territory, Texas and fleece wools, but the several scoured wools remain comparatively firm. Federal financed wool has an appropriate market value of 65c. for fair to good Class 3 wool. No wool in volume can be obtained here below this price, while the fine staple wools of Texas, Ohio and Western origin are fully firm at 70c. Dealers view the market as proof against any radical change in values. Consumer pressure for lower prices has been exerted for several weeks, but the firm front of dealers and the optimistic attitude of Western growing interests have been so effective that the net decline has been small.

Silk—On the 27th inst. futures closed 1½c. lower to 1c. higher. The market ruled steady during most of the session. The 1½c. loss was registered by July No. 2, while the rest of the No. 2 contract was unchanged. Trade switching and new long buying were witnessed on the floor. December closed out at noon. There were 26 transferable notices issued. Volume was fair with 820 bales sold, including 170 bales on the old contract, 650 bales on the No. 1 contract and none on No. 2 contract. Futures at Yokohama ranged from unchanged to 3 yen off, while Kobe was 2 to 5 yen lower. Grade D dropped 2½ yen at Yokohama to 832½ yen, and declined 5 yen to 835 yen at Kobe. Spot sales in both primary centers totaled 625 bales, while transactions in futures totaled 2,675 bales. Local closing: Old contract—Jan., 1.77; Feb., 1.78. No. 1 contract—March, 1.76½; May, 1.76½; July, 1.75½; Aug., 1.74. No. 2 contract—March, 1.75½; May, 1.72; July, 1.70; Aug., 1.68. On the 28th inst. futures closed 1½c. to unchanged in the old contract, with sales of 7 contracts. The No. 1 contract closed ½c. up to ½c. down, with sales totaling 31 contracts. Although there was some trade covering in the silk futures market, prices were a little lower in sympathy with the soft tone of the Japanese bourses. Trading was light, totaling only 20 bales in the old contract and 110 bales in the new No. 1 contract up to early afternoon. Crack double extra silk in the uptown market was 1½c. lower at \$1.82½. The Yokohama Bourse closed 3 to 6 yen lower. Grade D silk was 5 yen lower at 827½ yen a bale. Local closing: Jan., 1.78½; Feb., 1.78. No. 1 contract—April 1.77; May, 1.77; June, 1.76; July, 1.75; Aug., 1.75.

On the 29th inst. futures closed ½c. lower to ½c. higher. Trading in silk futures lacked feature. Prices were firm in the early trading in sympathy with the Japanese market which closed 7 to 10 yen higher. This afternoon Feb. old contracts were selling at \$1.79, up 1c. June No. 1 was selling at \$1.77, also 1c. higher. Transactions in the old contract up to early afternoon totaled 80 bales, while sales of the No. 1 contract totaled 240 bales. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot silk market advanced 2c. to \$1.84½. Local closing: Jan., 1.78; Feb., 1.77½. No. 1 contract: March, 1.76½; May, 1.76; June, 1.75½; July, 1.75½. No. 2 contract: March, 1.75½. Today futures closed 1c. up to 1½c. down. Firmness characterized the raw silk futures market. During early afternoon the market was 1½c. higher, with Feb. old selling at \$1.79 and August new No. 1 at \$1.75 a pound. Sales of the old contract totaled 40 bales to that time, while sales of No. 1 contracts amounted to 390 bales. The price of crack double extra silk on the New York spot market was unchanged at \$1.84½. The Yokohama Bourse was closed, but grade D silk in the outside market advanced 2½ yen to 840 yen a bale. Local closing: Old contract: Jan., 1.79; Feb., 1.78½. No. 1 contract: March, 1.77½; April, 1.77; May, 1.77; June, 1.76; July, 1.75; Aug., 1.75.

COTTON

Friday Night, Dec. 30, 1938.

The Movement of the Crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South tonight, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 44,595 bales, against 54,236 bales last week and 64,534 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1938, 2,781,569 bales, against 5,493,921 bales for the same period of 1937, showing a decrease since Aug. 1, 1938, of 2,712,352 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total
Galveston	5,430		8,835	1,322	554	1,853	17,994
Houston	1,204	289	91	2,519	68	4,397	8,568
Corpus Christi			570	150			720
New Orleans	2,129	3,062		5,788	1,082	1,825	13,886
Mobile			526	365	298	36	1,225
Pensacola, &c						614	614
Jacksonville						2	2
Savannah	2		54	8	73	30	167
Charleston						28	28
Lake Charles						268	268
Wilmington						675	675
Norfolk			22	34	91		147
Baltimore						501	501
Totals this week	8,765	3,351	10,098	10,186	2,166	10,029	44,595

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1933, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

Receipts to Dec. 30	1938		1937		Stock	
	This Week	Since Aug 1, 1938	This Week	Since Aug 1, 1937	1938	1937
Galveston	17,794	836,964	47,574	1,499,058	797,987	906,907
Houston	8,568	870,669	37,956	1,423,382	898,810	865,950
Corpus Christi	720	274,276	318	386,079	67,771	65,566
Beaumont		16,678		8,643	31,859	16,127
New Orleans	13,886	620,374	47,994	1,527,858	721,252	891,037
Mobile	1,225	38,770	2,337	164,081	64,415	69,333
Pensacola, &c	614	1,741		63,594	6,131	13,801
Jacksonville		1,741		3,489	2,113	3,466
Savannah	167	26,971	911	115,429	148,870	154,337
Charleston	28	15,495	1,288	167,842	38,982	71,686
Lake Charles	268	38,471	181	74,197	32,055	35,222
Wilmington	675	10,117	1,983	10,117	17,895	13,061
Norfolk	147	9,988	921	38,977	28,498	31,523
New York					2,400	100
Boston					100	3,402
Baltimore	501	11,926	100	11,175	1,150	925
Totals	44,595	2,781,569	141,563	5,493,921	2,840,338	3,142,443

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Galveston	17,794	47,574	30,836	26,087	18,918	35,602
Houston	8,568	37,956	19,724	39,146	14,254	31,629
New Orleans	13,886	47,994	55,252	25,437	20,585	20,244
Mobile	1,225	2,337	5,933	5,209	2,025	3,527
Savannah	167	911	1,701	637	1,341	435
Brunswick						
Charleston	28	1,228	558	501	2,342	1,566
Wilmington	675	1,983	850	1,110	950	209
Norfolk	147	921	227	40	387	287
Newport News						
All others	2,105	599	2,424	1,538	1,569	7,507
Total this wk.	44,595	141,563	117,505	99,705	62,371	101,016
Since Aug. 1.	2,781,569	5,493,921	4,956,916	5,352,477	3,250,192	5,487,981

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 58,536 bales, of which 7,877 were to Great Britain, 6,711 to France, 3,839 to Germany, 1,218 to Italy, 22,361 to Japan, 2,898 to China and 13,632 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 106,307 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 1,872,054 bales, against 3,228,691 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

Week Ended Dec. 30, 1938 Exports from—	Exported to—							Total
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	China	Other	
Galveston	2,202	554	2,760		12,979	1,973	1,782	22,250
Houston		192					7,747	7,939
Corpus Christi		3,192					466	3,653
Brownsville		355					215	570
New Orleans	4,714	2,418		1,218	3,213	925	2,347	14,835
Lake Charles							450	450
Mobile							167	682
Savannah	515							395
Norfolk	395							58
Los Angeles	51		60					300
San Francisco			1,019		3,350			2,819
Total	7,877	6,711	3,839	1,218	22,361	2,898	13,632	58,536
Total 1937	41,615	12,075	16,520	16,761	4,499		14,837	106,307
Total 1936	53,426	26,365	10,711	3,867	6,655		17,705	118,729

Aug. 1, 1937 to Dec. 30, 1938 Exports from—	Exported to—							Total
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	China	Other	
Galveston	45,120	82,710	83,325	44,532	159,708	6,537	116,893	538,825
Houston	67,144	62,491	77,554	62,469	112,663	11,506	100,701	494,528
Corpus Christi	22,146	58,868	54,851	23,952	21,671	1,965	50,162	233,615
Brownsville	2,214	26,642	12,606	1,240			6,960	49,662
Beaumont	173						866	1,039
New Orleans	63,319	60,573	26,577	31,464	30,047	3,700	59,216	274,896
Lake Charles	8,926	4,284	5,752	883			10,661	30,506
Mobile	21,316	796	4,230		1,147		3,592	31,081
Jacksonville	610		98				61	769
Pensacola, &c	6,728	265	8	100			171	7,272
Savannah	6,112		6,428	468	1,100		735	14,843
Charleston	1,932		3,475				500	5,907
Norfolk	511	110	3,379	33			457	4,490
Gulfport	150	564					155	869
New York	288	66				600	3,790	4,750
Boston	56		47				1,841	1,944
Philadelphia		29						29
Los Angeles	13,643	7,150	2,336	1,936	104,723	1,216	2,759	133,793
San Francisco	2,179	2,221			37,950		886	43,236
Total	262,567	306,769	280,666	167,077	469,009	25,524	360,442	1,872,054
Total 1937	1,046,634	556,967	582,296	286,831	132,030	28,596	595,337	3,228,691
Total 1936	636,739	494,819	405,790	160,507	798,230	13,447	371,449	2,880,981

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

Dec. 30 at—	On Shipboard Not Cleared for—						Leaving Stock
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Other Foreign	Coastwise	Total	
Galveston	1,000	2,400	3,500	18,200	3,000	28,100	769,887
Houston	8,721	2,024	1,200	11,438	1,220	23,503	875,307
New Orleans	2,000	1,272	616	3,276	8,387	15,551	705,701
Savannah							148,870
Charleston							38,982
Mobile	737					737	63,678
Norfolk							28,498
Other ports							141,524
Total 1938	12,458	5,696	5,316	32,914	11,507	67,891	2,772,447
Total 1937	38,864	22,083	12,669	50,265	2,775	126,656	3,015,787
Total 1936	50,602	22,661	15,121	91,700	22,890	202,974	2,503,037

Speculation in cotton for future delivery during the past week was moderately active, with price trend decidedly irregular. There is so much uncertainty hanging over the market that traders appear loath to take a position on either side of the market. The spot position, of course, is steady, but the bearish statistical position is not being lost sight of by the trade. What will happen during the coming session of Congress as concerns farm legislation is another source of serious concern on the part of the trade.

On the 27th inst. futures closed 3 to 7 points net lower. The opening range was 2 to 5 points off from the previous finals, with fluctuations confined to extremely narrow limits the rest of the day. There was a fair amount of hedging, especially for Southwestern account, and contracts were taken largely by trade houses. The Liverpool market was closed for the holiday season. Bombay was steadier. Foreign orders were small. Bombay interests sold moderately in the final operations. There were little or no developments of interest over the two days' adjournment, and the market lacked new incentives. Spot cotton was steadily held, with the demand quiet, while textiles were slow. Traders were awaiting new developments in Washington and were particularly interested in expressions from agricultural interests which might be construed as an indication whether there will be any new farm legislation at the next session. Average price of spot cotton at the 10 designated spot markets declined 3 points to 8.51c. In the local market interest was centered in January liquidation and exchanging from January to later months. There were 93 January notices issued, and as these circulated, they resulted in considerable selling and exchanging. Spot houses and leading cooperative associations were good buyers of January and also stopped most of the notices. On the 28th inst. prices closed 12 to 15 points net higher. Though the market was not especially active, the undertone was firmer. Hedge selling by the South was small, and with contracts scarce, prices worked up easily on trade and foreign buying as well as price-fixing. January liquidation was less active, with good demand from trade shorts. The January price advanced to 8.43c., or 8 points above the level at which the December contract went off the board Dec. 16th. The market opened steady and 2 points lower to 2 points higher, with an early mixed trade. There were only three January notices issued, and the renewed stability in this position, following Tuesday's liquidating movement, imparted a steadier tone to the entire list. Bombay was a fairly good early buyer and bought actively toward the close. Otherwise foreign orders were small, although there was some early buying for Far Eastern account. Average price of middling cotton at the 10 designated spot markets advanced 10 points to 8.61c.

On the 29th inst. prices closed 4 to 9 points net lower. The cotton market was inactive today, and in the absence of an aggressive demand from the mills, prices lost part of Wednesday's advance. There was no particular new development to account for the decline, and the action of values appeared to be due more to a hesitation on the part of buyers to follow the previous upward movement than to any change in the general situation. In fact, it was thought that the market had advanced too rapidly on Wednesday when values ran up on late covering and foreign buying. Offers from the South were not large, and there were no evidences of any change in the Southern holding movement, and the continued tendency on the part of producers to place their cotton in the Government loan. Mills, however, were not buying spot cotton freely, and the export demand also was slow. The average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets declined 5 points to 8.56c.

Today prices closed 7 to 3 points net higher. A firmer tone developed in prices for cotton futures today in a moderate volume of sales. A short time before the close of business active positions showed an advance of 2 to 6 points above the closing levels of the previous day. Around midday the market was 5 to 6 points higher. Futures ignored the decline at Liverpool, and prices opened 2 to 5 points above yesterday's last quotations. Although the volume was not heavy on the opening of dealings, there were some fair-sized buying orders in the March and October contracts. Brokers with Bombay connections bought the October delivery, while a leading spot house bought March. Wall Street liquidation in the July option and some hedging in October also were features of the early trading. Local support balanced scattered hedging and profit-taking in the Liverpool market today.

Premiums and Discounts for Grade and Staple—The table below gives the premiums and discounts for grade and staple in relation to the base grade, Middling 1/8, established

for deliveries on contract on Jan. 6, 1938. Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quotations of 10 markets, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and staple premiums represent 60% of the average premiums over 1/8-inch cotton at the 10 markets on Dec. 29.

The Visible Supply of Cotton tonight, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks as well as afloat are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. To make the total show the complete figures for tonight (Friday) we add the item of exports from the United States, for Friday only.

Table showing cotton grades and prices: 1/4 Inch, 15-16 Inch, 1 In. & Longer, Spotted, Good Mid., St. Mid., etc.

Table showing cotton supply by region: Dec. 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Includes Liverpool, Manchester, Great Britain, etc.

*Not deliverable on future contract.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Table showing cotton prices for Dec. 24 to Dec. 30, with columns for Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.

Futures—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

Table showing futures prices for cotton from Jan. 1939 to Dec. 1938, with columns for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

n Nominal.

Range for future prices at New York for week ending Dec. 30, 1938, and since trading began on each option:

Table showing range for future prices at New York for week ending Dec. 30, 1938, and since trading began on each option.

Volume of Sales for Future Delivery—The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture makes public each day the volume of sales for future delivery and open contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, from which we have compiled the following table. The figures are given in bales of 500 lb. gross weight.

Table showing volume of sales for future delivery for New York and New Orleans from January 1939 to May 1940.

Total visible supply 9,651,722 9,066,149 8,002,244 7,767,610

Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

Table showing American and other descriptions of cotton supply: Liverpool stock, Manchester stock, Bremen stock, etc.

Total American 7,477,722 7,441,149 6,038,244 6,362,610

Table showing East India, Brazil, &c. supply: Liverpool stock, Manchester stock, Bremen stock, etc.

Total East India, &c. 2,174,000 1,625,000 1,964,000 1,405,000

Table showing total visible supply and various cotton types: Middling uplands, Liverpool, Egypt, good Sakel, etc.

Continental imports for past week have been 120,000 bales. The above figures for 1938 shows a decrease from last week of 19,607 bales, a gain of 585,573 over 1937, an increase of 1,649,478 bales over 1936, and an increase of 1,884,112 bales from 1935.

At the Interior Towns the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year—is set out in detail below:

Table showing movement at interior towns: Receipts, Shipments, Stocks for Dec. 30, 1938 and Dec. 31, 1937. Lists towns like Ala., Birm'am, Eufaula, etc.

*Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma. a San Antonio.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 13,256 bales and are tonight

776,622 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 56,303 bales less than the same week last year.

New York Quotations for 32 Years

1938	8.88c	1930	10.00c	1922	26.60c	1914	7.80c
1937	8.35c	1929	17.30c	1921	19.45c	1913	12.60c
1936	13.00c	1928	20.55c	1920	14.60c	1912	13.20c
1935	12.10c	1927	20.10c	1919	39.25c	1911	9.25c
1934	12.85c	1926	13.05c	1918	32.30c	1910	15.00c
1933	10.30c	1925	20.45c	1917	31.85c	1909	16.15c
1932	6.10c	1924	24.65c	1916	17.25c	1908	9.35c
1931	6.55c	1923	36.45c	1915	12.30c	1907	11.80c

Market and Sales at New York

	Spot Market Closed	Futures Market Closed	SALES		
			Spot	Contr'd	Total
Saturday	HOLI	DAY.			
Monday	HOLI	DAY.			
Tuesday	Nominal	Barely steady			
Wednesday	Nominal	Very steady	300		300
Thursday	Nominal	Barely steady	200		200
Friday	Nominal	Steady	1,100		1,100
Total week			1,600		1,600
Since Aug. 1			33,155	60,000	93,155

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1—We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

	1938		1937	
	Week	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1
Dec. 30—Shipped				
Via St. Louis	6,319	83,677	3,755	86,954
Via Mounds, &c	2,375	91,421	4,775	72,520
Via Rock Island	---	1,160	90	1,974
Via Louisville	151	5,317	161	2,543
Via Virginia points	3,892	81,625	3,295	83,086
Via other routes, &c	12,344	353,255	4,198	420,663
Total gross overland	25,081	616,455	16,274	667,740
Deduct Shipments—				
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c.	501	12,237	100	11,175
Between interior towns	198	4,719	174	4,413
Inland, &c., from South	12,191	210,568	2,907	110,408
Total to be deducted	12,890	227,524	3,181	125,996
Leaving total net overland *	12,191	388,931	13,093	541,744

* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 12,191 bales, against 13,093 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 152,813 bales.

	1938		1937	
	Week	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1
In Sight and Spinners' Takings				
Receipts at ports to Dec. 30	44,595	2,781,569	141,563	5,393,921
Net overland to Dec. 30	12,191	388,931	13,093	541,744
Southern consumption to Dec. 30	301,200,000	2,548,000	105,900	2,515,000
Total marketed	176,786	5,718,500	259,656	8,551,665
Interior stocks in excess	*13,256	1,482,047	5,594	1,847,801
Excess of Southern mill takings over consumption to Dec. 1	---	513,362	---	408,315
Came into sight during week	163,530	---	265,160	---
Total in sight Dec. 30	---	7,713,909	---	10,806,781
North. spinn's' takings to Dec. 30	31,181	662,478	37,587	709,662

* Decrease.

Movement into sight in previous years:

Week—	Bales	Since Aug. 1—	Bales
1936—Dec. 31	244,533	1936	10,173,064
1936—Jan. 3	201,921	1935	9,765,337
1935—Jan. 4	154,009	1934	6,484,413

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other Markets—

Below are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

Week Ended Dec. 30	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Galveston			8.33	8.46	8.40	8.43
New Orleans			8.55	8.66	8.62	8.65
Mobile			8.30	8.42	8.35	8.38
Savannah	HOLI-DAY.	HOLI-DAY.	8.78	8.92	8.85	8.88
Norfolk			8.85	8.95	8.91	8.95
Montgomery			8.40	8.51	8.45	8.50
Augusta			8.93	9.06	9.00	9.03
Memphis			8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
Houston			8.40	8.52	8.45	8.48
Little Rock			8.35	8.45	8.40	8.45
Dallas			8.09	8.22	8.16	8.19
Fort Worth			8.09	8.22	8.16	8.19

New Orleans Contract Market—The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday Dec. 24	Monday Dec. 26	Tuesday Dec. 27	Wednesday Dec. 28	Thursday Dec. 29	Friday Dec. 30
Jan. (1939)			839b-841a	851b-853a	848b-851a	8.50b-8.53a
February			8.45	8.58	8.52-8.53	8.55
March			8.26	8.37	8.33	8.37
April						
May						
June	HOLI-DAY.	HOLI-DAY.	7.97	8.08-8.10	8.07	8.10
July						
August						
September						
October			7.64	7.77	7.73	7.75
November						
December			766b-768a	7.80	776b-778a	7.78b-7.80a
Jan. (1940)						
February			770b-772a	783b-785a	779b-781a	7.81b-7.83a
March						
Options			Quiet. Steady.	Quiet. Very stdy.	Quiet. Steady.	Quiet. Steady.

Three New Members of New York Cotton Exchange—

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of The New York Cotton Exchange held Dec. 29, the following were elected to membership in the Exchange: Karl Strauss of N. V. Ledeboer & Van Derheld's Katoen Campagnie of Rotterdam, Holland, who do a cotton merchandising business; Richard H. Bewick of Beer & Co., Atlanta, Ga., who do a general brokerage business; and W. E. Hutton Miller of Stout & Co., New York City, who do a brokerage business. Mr. Strauss is also a member of the Dallas Cotton Exchange, and Mr. Miller is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

CCC Loans on Cotton Through Dec. 22 Aggregated \$164,796,854 on 3,583,115 Bales—

On Dec. 23 the Commodity Credit Corporation announced that "Advices of Cotton Loans" received by it through Dec. 22, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and lending agencies of \$164,796,853.83 on 3,583,115 bales of cotton. The loans average 8.84 cents per pound.

Figures showing the number of bales on which loans have been made by States are given below:

State—	Bales.	State—	Bales
Alabama	278,433	New Mexico	32,314
Arizona	30,731	North Carolina	10,107
Arkansas	630,213	Oklahoma	125,536
California	45,130	South Carolina	42,920
Georgia	148,780	Tennessee	268,872
Louisiana	268,490	Texas	1,069,373
Mississippi	546,488	Virginia	131
Missouri	85,597		

Time for Making Loans Under Wool and Mohair Loan Program Expires Dec. 31—

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced on Dec. 23 that no extension beyond Dec. 31, 1938 would be made of the time within which loans will be available to producers under the current wool and mohair loan program. The announcement added:

Producers' notes submitted to the Corporation for direct loans, to be acceptable, must be postmarked not later than midnight, Dec. 31, 1938, and loans made by banks and other lending agencies must be dated and completed on or before Dec. 31, 1938.

It was stated also that through Dec. 19, 1938, loans aggregating \$13,902,840.69 had been made on 76,737,978 net grease pounds of wool, an average of 18.11 cents. This figure includes repayments of \$2,207,854.91 covering 12,419,564 pounds of wool.

Review of Cotton Trade in 1938 by President Knell of New York Cotton Exchange—

Government Holdings of Cotton Equal to Year's Consumption at Current Rate—Held Responsible for Keeping American Price at High Average Level—Frank J. Knell, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, in his year-end review of the cotton trade, made public Dec. 31, pointed out that the outstanding new record in the past year is in the Government holdings of cotton. "The year is drawing to a close," President Knell said, "with the Government of this country financing an amount of the domestic staple practically equal to one year's consumption at the current rate. It is a situation that would have been almost beyond imagination even a few years ago. World trade in American cotton has been vitally affected throughout the year by the tremendous and growing accumulation of cotton in the hands of the Government. That accumulation has undoubtedly held the price of American cotton at a somewhat higher average level than would have otherwise prevailed, but in consequence world trade in the American staple has continued to shrink." Continuing his review, President Knell said:

It is thought in many quarters that exports of cotton by this country during the current season will be smaller than in any season for about half a century. Another result of the impounding of a large portion of the supply has been the development of wide premiums on nearby deliveries over distant deliveries, which has made it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for merchants in this country and abroad to carry stocks of the domestic staple.

As the year ends, it appears that the world is using American cotton at a rate of around 11,000,000 bales per season. This is about the same as consumption during last season, but with that exception it is the lowest rate in 15 years. With domestic production during the past year totaling around 11,850,000 in terms of running bales, present prospects are that the world will have a larger carryover of American cotton at the end of the current season than at any previous time in the history of the industry. The failure of consumption to balance production which is in prospect for this season is due entirely to the decrease in the use of American cotton abroad, since the present outlook is that this country will use about an average quantity of the staple.

Meanwhile, foreign countries are producing a very large volume of cotton in the aggregate, although not so much as that produced last season and the season previous. The total production of foreign cottons this season is currently estimated at about 16,000,000 bales, compared with a peak of 18,476,000 bales two seasons ago. The decrease is due primarily to a great decline in the output of China because of the war in that country and to a short crop in India because of unfavorable growing conditions. Six years ago foreign countries were producing about 10,000,000 bales a year.

It is encouraging to find that notwithstanding the factors that are tending to reduce world consumption of cotton—such as increased use of rayon, nationalistic policies of totalitarian countries, and wars in Spain and the Orient—the world is using cotton at a very high rate although not at so high a rate as in a few recent seasons. It is probable that world use of the staple is now running on a basis of about 27,500,000 bales per season. The largest consumption in any one season was recorded in the season before last, when the total was 30,689,000 bales. Prior to the last three seasons, a world consumption of all cottons of 25,000,000 to 26,000,000 bales was considered good. It seems clear that if Europe could solve its political problems without war and if the wars now being waged should be terminated world use of cotton would rise to a new record high level.

World prices of cotton are currently lower than any season-average in nearly 40 years with the exception of those for low-priced years in the middle of the last world trade depression. It has become increasingly evident in recent years that cotton growers of foreign countries are prepared to grow cotton at a much lower price level, in terms of American currency, than formerly. As has been stated, the United States Government loan programs have held the price of American cotton somewhat higher than the level that would otherwise have prevailed, but prices for the domestic staple have nevertheless gone below loan values and have stayed below loan levels for extended periods of time. It is that which has resulted in large quantities of cotton going into Government hands.

The price outlook is obscured by the Government holdings, for they naturally create uncertainties as to what would be the price if the loan cotton were released. It seems evident that Congress will resurvey the cotton problems of this country in the coming session, and it is generally expected that it will make some change in the Government cotton programs.

Returns by Telegraph—Telegraphic advices to us this evening indicate that there have been numerous light rains over the cotton belt. Temperatures have averaged normal to a little below normal.

Table with columns: Rain Days, Rainfall Inches, Thermometer High, Low, Mean. Lists data for various locations including Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, and Mississippi.

The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

Table showing river heights at various points for Dec. 30, 1938 and Dec. 31, 1937. Locations include New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Shreveport, and Vicksburg.

Receipts from the Plantations—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

Table with columns: Week End, Receipts at Ports (1938, 1937, 1936), Stocks at Interior Towns (1938, 1937, 1936), Receipts from Plantations (1938, 1937, 1936). Lists data from Sept. 30 to Dec. 30.

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1938, are 4,371,644 bales; in 1937 were 7,192,938 bales and in 1936 were 5,902,830 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 44,595 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 3,1339 bales, stock at interior towns having increased 13,256 bales during the week.

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton—The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings or amounts gone out of sight for the like period:

Table with columns: Cotton Takings, Week and Season (1938, 1937), Visible supply Dec. 23, Visible supply Aug. 1, American in sight to Dec. 30, Bombay receipts to Dec. 29, Other India ship's to Dec. 29, Alexandria receipts to Dec. 28, Other supply to Dec. 28 * b. Total supply, Deduct, Visible supply Dec. 30, Total takings to Dec. 30 a, Of which American, Of which other.

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. a This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, 2,548,000 bales in 1938 and 2,515,000 bales in 1937—takings not being available—and the aggregate amount taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 5,319,928 bales in 1938 and 5,536,854 bales in 1937, of which 3,152,328 bales and 3,268,054 bales American. b Estimated.

India Cotton Movement from All Ports—The receipts of Indian cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Aug. 1 as cabled, for three years, have been as follows:

Table with columns: Dec. 29 Receipts, 1938 (Week, Since Aug. 1), 1937 (Week, Since Aug. 1), 1936 (Week, Since Aug. 1). Includes sub-tables for Exports from Bombay and Other India.

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 7,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record an increase of 5,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show an increase of 399,000 bales.

Alexandria Receipts and Shipments—We now receive weekly a cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years:

Table with columns: Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 28, 1938, 1937, 1936. Includes sub-tables for Receipts (cantars) and Exports (bales).

Note—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weight about 750 lbs. This statement shows that the receipts for the week ended Dec. 28 were 190,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 19,000 bales.

Manchester Market—Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Demand for cloth is improving. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

Table showing Manchester Market prices for 1938 and 1937. Columns include 32s Cop Twist, 8 1/2 Lbs. Shirts, Cotton Midd'l'g Upl's, 32s Cop Twist, 8 1/2 Lbs. Shirts, Cotton Midd'l'g Upl's.

Shipping News—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 58,536 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:

Table listing shipping news with columns: Location, Date, Ship Name, Bales. Includes entries for GALVESTON, HOUSTON, and various international ports.

	Bales
SAN FRANCISCO—To Holland, (?), 100	100
To Japan, (?), 2,819	2,819
NEW ORLEANS—To Guatemala, Dec. 19, Santa Marta, 52	52
To Antwerp, Dec. 22, Ostende, 607; Dec. 23, Indiana, 400	1,007
To Havre, Dec. 22, Ostende, 102; Dec. 23, Indiana, 1,616	1,718
To Dunkirk, Dec. 23, Indiana, 700	700
To Trieste, Dec. 22, Maria, 50	50
To Venice, Dec. 22, Maria, 377	377
To Genoa, Dec. 22, Maria, 791	791
To Liverpool, Dec. 20, Cripple Creek, 1,533	1,533
To Manchester, Dec. 20, Cripple Creek, 3,181	3,181
To Gdynia, Dec. 20, Vasaholm, 963	963
To Gothenburg, Dec. 20, Vasaholm, 325	325
To Japan, Dec. 27, Ermland, 3,213	3,213
To China, Dec. 27, Ermland, 925	925
LAKE CHARLES—To Ghent, Dec. 23, Ethan Allen, 450	450
LOS ANGELES—To Bremen, (?), Donau, 300; Seattle, 719	1,019
To Riga, (?), Donau, 100; Seattle, 200	300
To Japan, (?), Sandsam, 899; Chichibu Maru, 1,451; Yamazuki Maru, 1,000	3,350
CORPUS CHRISTI—To Ghent, Dec. 25, Florida, 366	366
To Antwerp, Dec. 25, Florida, 100	100
To Havre, Dec. 25, Florida, 1,554	1,554
To Dunkirk, Dec. 25, Florida, 1,638	1,638
BROWNSVILLE—To Ghent, Dec. 22, Florida, 215	215
To Havre, Dec. 22, Florida, 250	250
To Dunkirk, Dec. 22, Florida, 105	105
MOBILE—To Liverpool, Dec. 16, City of Alma, 317	317
To Manchester, Dec. 16, City of Alma, 198	198
To Antwerp, Dec. 15, Warrior, 167	167
NORFOLK—To Manchester, Dec. 24, Arizgas, 51	51
To Hamburg, Dec. 30, McKeesport, 60	60
To Sweden, Dec. 30, McKeesport, 58	58
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, Dec. 28, Shickshinny, 154	154
To Manchester, Dec. 28, Shickshinny, 241	241
Total	58,536

Cotton Freights—Current rates for cotton from New York, as furnished by Lambert & Barrows, Inc., are as follows, quotations being in cents per pound:

	High Stand-Density ard	Trieste d.45c .80c	Flume d.45c .80c	Piraeus .85c 1.00
Liverpool .45c .80c				Salonica .85c 1.00
Manchester .45c .80c				Venice d.85c 1.00
Antwerp .46c .81c				Copenhagen .56c .71c
Havre .45c .80c				Naples d.55c .80c
Rotterdam .46c .81c				Leghorn d.55c .80c
Genoa d.55c .80c				Gothenb'g .56c .71c
Oslo .56c .71c				
Stockholm .61c .76c				

* No quotation. x Only small lots. d Direct steamer.

Liverpool—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's imports, stocks, &c., at that port:

	Dec. 9	Dec. 16	Dec. 23	Dec. 30
Forwarded	47,000	46,000	58,000	23,000
Total stocks	1,091,000	1,086,000	1,071,000	1,082,000
Of which American	518,000	511,000	502,000	506,000
Total imports	87,000	44,000	35,000	36,000
Of which American	24,000	15,000	13,000	13,000
Amount afloat	130,000	141,000	142,000	135,000
Of which American	49,000	45,000	40,000	34,000

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

Spot	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Market, 12-15 P. M.				Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
Mid. up'rs	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday	5.22d.	5.27d.	5.25d.
Futures Market opened				Quiet at 1 to 4 pts. decline	Steady at 2 to 3 pts. advance	Steady, unchanged
Market, 4 P. M.				Very st'dy, 2 to 3 pts. adv.	Quiet, unchgd. to 2 pts. adv.	Steady, unch'd to 1 pt. adv.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

Dec. 24 to Dec. 30	Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.	
	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon
New Contract	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
December 1938												
January 1939												
March												
May												
July												
October												
December												
January 1940												
March												
May												

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night Dec. 30 1938

Flour prices were firmer during the latter part of the week, influenced somewhat by the firmer wheat markets and bullish weather and crop reports. However, leading mill offices noted no real buying interest in flour. A dull trade is expected over the holiday, and perhaps for some time after the first of the year unless some untoward development should arise in the European political situation that would bring about a sudden drastic change.

Wheat—On the 27th inst. prices closed 3/8c. to 5/8c. net higher. Likelihood of damage to winter crops that have not had necessary snow covering to protect them from sudden arctic temperature lifted wheat values 1 cent today. Also having its influence on values were reports of increased European tension especially word that Italy was massing troops on the frontier of French Somaliland. Other stimulating factors included advices of violent winds carrying dust over portions of Kansas Nebraska and Oklahoma. Much of the day's fairly liberal buying of wheat futures was credited to Eastern sources and was suspected in some quarters to have been done for United States Government agencies. A

decrease of 1,154,000 bushels in the domestic visible supply total was likewise given considerable notice. Something of an offset came from virtually a complete dearth of North American export business and from the fact that the Liverpool market was still closed and would not reopen until tomorrow. On the 28th inst. prices closed 3/8c. to 3/4c. net higher. British weather predictions were largely responsible for the firmness shown in wheat values today. Predictions that a second cold wave would overspread the United States grain belt by tomorrow night moved Chicago wheat values up nearly a cent today. Transatlantic purchasing both of United States and Canadian wheat assisted the market to mount. About 3,000 tons from Canada were bought for shipment to Palestine and 2,000 tons from the United States to go to Norway. Helping the upward trend of values on the Chicago Board was the fact that the Liverpool market on reopening after an extended holiday made more than a full response to advances scored this side of the Atlantic. Persistent failure of offerings to increase from the Southern Hemisphere acted as an additional spur so too, did drought reports from India.

On the 29th inst. prices closed 1/2 to 3/8c. net higher. Uneasiness over chances of cold wave damage to United States winter crops, together with reported tense European political conditions, hoisted wheat about 1c. today. In this advance prices reached the topmost point since the war scares of last September. Somewhat of a drawback, however, resulted from the fact that new export business in North American wheat totaled only 300,000 bushels, all of it Canadian. Particular significance was attached to Kansas official advices that severe low temperatures and high winds were affecting wheat crop prospects. Moisture was reported as totally inadequate, with the fields devoid of snow covering and with the top soil dry and powdery in almost all sections. Contributing further to an upward trend were positive denials of widely circulated rumors that the Argentine Government would reduce its wheat price minimum.

Today prices closed 1/4 to 3/8c. net lower. Nearly 1c. recession of Chicago wheat prices took place late today, influenced by pre-holiday adjustment of accounts. Lack of evidence of any fresh buying connected with United States Government business served as a market drag. Another handicap was failure of temperatures to reach very low levels in the domestic Southwest. Predictions of warmer weather in domestic winter crop areas, together with Liverpool quotations lower than due, promoted reactions here. Helping to steady the market on downturns was word of overnight North American wheat export business totaling about 650,000 bushels. Of this amount, 400,000 bushels was United States winter wheat. Open interest in wheat on Thursday reached 98,489,000 bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK

No. 2 red	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	81 1/2	HOL.	83 1/4	83 1/4	84 1/2	84

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO

March	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
		H	67 3/4	67 3/4		
May	67 1/2	O	68 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2
July	67 3/4	L	67 3/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 3/4
September	67 3/4		68 3/4	69	69 3/4	69 3/4

Season's High and When Made	Season's Low and When Made
March 73 1/2 July 23, 1938	March 62 1/2 Sept. 8, 1938
May 74 1/2 July 23, 1938	May 62 1/2 Sept. 7, 1938
July 69 1/2 Sept. 24, 1938	July 62 1/2 Oct. 5, 1938
September 69 1/2 Dec. 29, 1938	September 67 3/4 Dec. 29, 1938

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

December	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	60 1/2	H	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 3/4	60 3/4
May	62 1/2	O	62 3/4	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 3/4
July	62 1/2	L	63 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4

Corn—On the 27th inst. prices closed 1/8c. to 5/8c. net higher. The firmness of wheat had a wholesome effect on corn values. Another favorable influence on corn were the reports of bitter cold weather in many parts of the country, indicating that farm feeding of corn will be heavier. Meanwhile, there were persistent advices of hot dry conditions in Argentina pointing to corn crop damage. Nothing was heard, however, of any new corn export business. On the 28th inst. prices closed 1/8c. to 1/2c. net higher. Adverse domestic weather also stimulated demand for corn, and there were more complaints of scorching temperatures in Argentina, where moisture is urgently needed by the new crop. About 400,000 bushels of United States corn were taken for export to Europe. Besides low temperatures in the United States were expected to necessitate heavier feeding of corn. Simultaneously, receipts at Chicago dwindled to only 22 cars today.

On the 29th inst. prices closed 1/8 to 3/8c. net higher. Corn market gains were associated not only with enlarged export business and with unfavorable Argentine crop prospects, but also with the belief that wintry weather in the United States corn belt would increase feeding demand. Price advances, however, met with broadened selling from commission houses. Some observers ascribed much of this selling to Government agencies that simultaneously were purchasing wheat. Today prices closed 1/4 to 5/8c. net lower. Export purchases of 500,000 to 600,000 bushels of corn from this country were announced, but corn as well as rye and oats averaged a little lower in price during much of the time. Sympathy with wheat market action was an evident factor. Only slight rainfalls with continued extremely high temperatures in Argentina were reported. Open interest in corn on Thursday reached 65,622,000 bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK

Table with columns for No. 2 yellow, Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. and sub-headers for Season's High and When Made, Season's Low and When Made.

Oats—On the 27th inst. prices closed 1/4c. to 3/8c. net higher. This market appeared to be influenced entirely by the firmness of wheat and corn.

On the 29th inst. prices closed unchanged to 1/8c. higher. There was little of interest in this market. Today prices closed unchanged to 3/8c. off.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO

Table with columns for May, July, September and sub-headers for Season's High and When Made, Season's Low and When Made.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

Table with columns for December, May, July and sub-headers for Season's High and When Made, Season's Low and When Made.

Rye—On the 27th inst. prices closed 1/4c. to 5/8c. net higher. There were no spectacular features to this market.

On the 29th inst. prices closed 5/8c. to 3/4c. net higher. The firmness of rye was attributed to the bullish weather reports and the firmness of wheat and corn markets.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO

Table with columns for May, July, September and sub-headers for Season's High and When Made, Season's Low and When Made.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

Table with columns for December, May, July and sub-headers for Season's High and When Made, Season's Low and When Made.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

Table with columns for December, May, July and sub-headers for Season's High and When Made, Season's Low and When Made.

Closing quotations were as follows: FLOUR Rye flour patents 3.60@3.70 Spring patents 4.60@4.80

GRAIN

Table listing prices for Wheat, New York (No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic; Manitoba No. 1, f.o.b. N.Y.) and Corn, New York (No. 2 yellow all rail).

All the statements below regarding the movement of grain—receipts, exports, visible supply, &c.—are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange.

Receipts at—

Large table showing monthly and weekly receipts for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley at various ports from 1937 to 1938.

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 24, 1938, follow:

Table showing Receipts at various ports (New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.) for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley.

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 24, 1938, are shown in the annexed statement:

Table showing Exports from various ports (New York, Baltimore, Texas City, etc.) for Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oats, Rye, and Barley.

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1938, is as below:

Table showing Exports for Week and Since July 1 for various destinations (United Kingdom, Continent, etc.) for Flour, Wheat, and Corn.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Dec. 24, were as follows:

Table showing GRAIN STOCKS in United States (Boston, New York, Philadelphia, etc.) for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley.

Total Dec. 24, 1938—116,522,000 bushels of wheat, 47,719,000 bushels of corn, 16,488,000 bushels of oats, 8,333,000 bushels of rye, and 11,113,000 bushels of barley.

Canadian—

Table showing Canadian grain stocks for Lake, bay, river & seab'd; Ft. William & Pt. Arthur; and Other Can. & other elev.

Table showing Total Dec. 24, 1938 and Total Dec. 24, 1937 for American and Canadian grain stocks.

Total Dec. 24, 1938—277,658,000 bushels of wheat, 47,719,000 bushels of corn, 25,258,000 bushels of oats, 10,348,000 bushels of rye, and 18,907,000 bushels of barley.

The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended Dec. 23, and since July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1937, are shown in the following:

Table showing Exports for Week Dec. 23, 1938 and Since July 1, 1938 for various countries (No. Amer., Black Sea, Argentina, etc.) for Wheat and Corn.

Wheat Loans of CCC Aggregated \$36,199,728 on 61,622,201 Bushels Through Dec. 22—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced on Dec. 23 that "Advices of Wheat Loans" received by it through Dec. 22, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and held by lending agencies on 61,622,201 bushels of wheat, aggregating \$36,199,728, averaging 0.5864 cents per bushel.

Figures showing the number of bushels on which loans have been made by States are:

State—	Form A Bushels	Form B Bushels	State—	Form A Bushels	Form B Bushels
Arkansas	8,006	835	New Mexico	2,350,143	6,401,005
California	473,259	1,009	North Dakota	141,610	959
Colorado	1,614,795	2,768,105	Oklahoma	434,084	3,775,554
Idaho	138,425	743,761	Oregon	313,247	6,379,281
Illinois	86,762	51,175	South Dakota	1,456,136	1,206,948
Indiana	111,094	207,755	Tennessee	—	130,787
Iowa	3,016,076	3,615,356	Texas	168,024	1,701,046
Kansas	91,924	211,561	Utah	595,972	391,800
Kentucky	1,479,159	10,221	Virginia	—	29,462
Michigan	43,236	2,799,774	Washington	631,024	2,729,957
Minnesota	3,875,323	148,801	Wisconsin	838	232,201
Missouri	2,131,699	7,140,052	Wyoming	156,984	256,090
Montana	—	1,182,235	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—

Corn Loans of CCC Under 1938-1939 Program Aggregated \$7,317,938 on 12,841,519 Bushels Through Dec. 22—Announcement was made on Dec. 23 by the Commodity Credit Corporation that, through Dec. 22, loans made by the Corporation and lending agencies under the 1938-39 corn loan program aggregate \$7,317,938.18 on 12,841,519 bushels. The loans by States are as follows:

State	Amount	Bushels	State—	Amount	Bushels
Colorado	\$861.84	1,512	Missouri	\$456,042.31	800,459
Illinois	1,437,847.26	2,523,399	Nebraska	190,224.86	333,904
Indiana	531,509.78	932,647	Ohio	21,816.12	38,273
Iowa	3,990,400.84	7,001,844	Pennsylvania	1,134.87	1,991
Kansas	40,355.59	70,799	South Dakota	170,249.85	299,057
Minnesota	477,494.86	837,634	—	—	—

In addition to the foregoing, loans were made of \$15,240,877.32 on 26,791,803 bushels of 1937 corn prior to Nov. 26, 1938, the major portion of which represents corn transferred from the 1937-1938 loan program. Such loans by States are as follows:

State—	Amount	Bushels	State—	Amount	Bushels
Illinois	\$3,222,927.23	5,659,374	Missouri	\$579,533.74	1,018,929
Indiana	250,778.85	440,001	Nebraska	802,651.56	1,410,405
Iowa	8,670,117.55	15,255,505	Ohio	39,932.94	70,088
Kansas	29,886.75	52,555	South Dakota	438,719.71	759,556
Minnesota	1,205,857.60	2,114,563	Wisconsin	471.39	827

Weather Report for the Week Ended Dec. 23—The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Dec. 23, follows:

Abnormally mild weather continued in the interior States and northwestern area until near the close of the week when the first severe and most extensive cold wave of the winter overspread the Northwest. By Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, freezing temperatures had advanced southward nearly to the west Gulf Coast and eastward to the Appalachian Mountains, with the subzero line reaching central Iowa and Nebraska. In North Dakota the minima ranged from 14 degrees to more than 20 degrees below zero; in South Dakota from 4 to 8 degrees, and Minnesota 8 to 16 degrees below zero, as reported from first-order stations. The lowest was -22 degrees at Devils Lake, N. Dak. Farther north, in the Canadian Provinces, a minimum of -34 degrees was reported from Battleford, Saskatchewan, and Edmonton, Alberta. Up to now for the present winter the lowest reported temperature was -12 degrees at Canton, N. Y., on Dec. 15.

At the close of the week, 7:30 a. m., Dec. 27, the cold wave had not passed eastward over the Appalachian range and abnormally warm weather prevailed in central and south Atlantic sections. For example, the lowest temperature reported for the week at Raleigh, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., was 50 degrees, at Jacksonville, Fla., 60 degrees, and at Miami, Fla., 70 degrees. Thus we have a temperature range for the week of nearly 100 degrees between northeastern North Dakota and southern Florida.

The week, as a whole, notwithstanding the low temperatures near its close, was abnormally warm over a large northwestern and midwestern area, especially from the central Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys northward, where the weekly mean temperatures ranged mostly from 4 to 8 degrees above normal. In fact the week was warmer than normal everywhere, except locally in a few widely scattered areas. In the southeast and far Northwest the plus departures ranged mostly from 2 to 5 degrees. Generally, however, from the Mississippi Valley eastward, and in a large southwestern area the period had nearly normal warmth, moderate to substantial precipitation occurred throughout most of the South and in nearly all sections from the middle and upper Mississippi Valley eastward. The amounts were mostly from 1 to 2 inches or more from eastern Texas eastward, ranging up to 6 inches in parts of southern Texas. The extreme Southeast and the Plains States continued dry. West of the Rocky Mountains there was substantial precipitation along the north Pacific coast and considerable in the eastern Great Basin and southern California; elsewhere the weekly totals were generally small, except for heavy falls in northern Arizona.

Substantial rains during the week brought beneficial moisture for truck crops and winter grains throughout most of the South. In Texas, where large areas had been extremely dry for a long time, good rains were widespread, improving the outlook materially. Also, under the influence of warm weather and ample moisture, winter crops made good advance in south Atlantic areas.

An outstanding feature of the week's weather was the cold wave that was spreading eastward and eastward at its close, bringing abnormally low temperatures. The cold weather was especially noticeable because of the long-continued previous mildness rather than for extremely low temperatures. Only one previous week, the last one in November, had been unseasonably cold. An unfavorable feature of the cold wave was the lack of snow protection for winter crops over large interior areas where a snow cover usually prevails at this season of the year.

Surface-soil moisture is mostly ample for present needs from the Mississippi Valley eastward, although there are a few dry areas, such as parts of northern Illinois, and dry weather continues in the Florida Peninsula. Between the Mississippi Valley and Rocky Mountains rains in the south were highly beneficial, but droughty conditions are still unrelieved in central and northern sections; dust storms were reported from parts of the southwestern Plains. Heavy snows were favorable in Minnesota and some adjoining sections, but the snow drifted badly, blocking many highways. Also, substantial precipitation in the eastern Great Basin, much of Arizona, and southwestern New Mexico was helpful.

Small Grains—East of the Mississippi River conditions continued favorable, as a rule, for winter-grain crops, although there was complaint of some lifting of wheat in the southern Ohio Valley by the quick freeze on wet surface soil. Precipitation in the Southeast was timely and helpful for grain crops.

In the western wheat belt conditions were mostly unfavorable. There was some local, beneficial precipitation in southwestern Kansas, eastern South Dakota, and a few other places, but, in general, droughty conditions continue throughout the western wheat belt, except in southern districts. Another unfavorable feature is a rather general lack of snow protection against the current cold wave. In fact, only the more northern sections of the country are snow mantled.

In Kansas from 1 to 4 inches of snow fell in the extreme southwest, but elsewhere conditions continued unfavorable with a further decline in

prospects; dust storms prevailed in the west near the close of the week. In Oklahoma light to moderate precipitation occurred and wheat has shown some slight improvement, but abundant rain is still urgently needed in most of this State. In Texas rainfall of the week has generally improved the situation. North of Kansas the winter-wheat area is mostly bare, including an inadequate cover in Montana. In the eastern Great Basin precipitation was helpful. There is some snow cover in the moisture areas of the Pacific Northwest, but it is scanty in the drier sections.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Dec. 30, 1938

Favorable weather conditions helped to offset to some extent the usual post-holiday lull in consumer buying, and the total volume of sales during the week under review made a fairly good showing, although depleted retail assortments continued to prove an impediment. Frigid winter weather prevailing in many parts of the country, stimulated interest in seasonal apparel lines. Department store sales the country over, for the week ended Dec. 17, according to the Federal Reserve Board, were 2% above the corresponding week of last year, with the St. Louis and Boston districts making the best showings. Stores in New York and Brooklyn recorded a loss in sales amounting to 1.9%, while Newark establishments revealed a gain of 5.2%.

Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets continued to be retarded by holiday interruptions and inventory activities. Sentiment, however, turned quite optimistic, as it was felt that the depleted condition of stocks in retailers' hands will cause an early rush of buying orders, both for January promotions and for early spring requirements. A continued tight delivery situation in sheets and pillow cases was reported, with predictions that available supplies will prove insufficient to meet the demand of merchants. Business in silk goods turned quiet, but prices continued steady, reflecting the sound statistical position of the industry. Trading in rayon yarns was inactive, chiefly owing to holiday and inventory influences. The outlook for the new year, however, continued to be regarded optimistically, inasmuch as surplus stocks have been reduced to moderate levels, and prospects for increased consumption are believed to be bright.

Domestic Cotton Goods—Trading in the gray cloths markets during the early part of the week came to a virtual standstill, owing to the usual holiday and pre-inventory influences. Later in the week, however, a sudden revival in buying activities developed, due, on the one hand, to the firmer tone of the security markets, and the further improvement in raw cotton values, and, on the other hand, to the growing realization on the part of converters and other users that inventories of goods are out of line with the expected demand. While most orders were for January and February shipment, some purchases for March delivery were reported, and earlier requests for price concessions disappeared quickly, opening the way for a steadier trend in quotations. Business in fine goods continued dull, although during the latter part of the week inquiries for lawns increased perceptibly. Few actual sales were consummated, however, as mills declined to accede to the lower price bids. Pigmented taffetas moved in fair volume, and some interest existed in slub yarn combed broadcloths. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39-inch 80s, 6 1/2c.; 39-inch 72-76s, 5 1/2 to 6c.; 39-inch 68-72s, 5 1/2c.; 38 1/2-inch 64-60s, 4 3/4c.; 38 1/2-inch 60-48s, 3 13-16 to 3 3/4c.

Woolen Goods—Trading in men's wear fabrics was inactive. While holiday and year-end influences had their share in retarding business activities, a determining factor continued to be the inability of mills to accept any further orders for nearby deliveries. Requests for accelerated shipment of goods were again numerous, with wholesalers, too, reported as being unable to fill rush orders for fabrics, because of depleted stocks. Contrasting with the current shortage of spot goods were the fears of foreign competition later in the year, due to the enactment of the British trade agreement and the recent decline in the sterling rate. Reports from retail clothing centers gave a satisfactory account as frigid temperatures caused a rush in consumer purchases of overcoats and other cold-weather apparel items. Business in women's wear goods slowed down, although a considerable number of fill-in orders for winter coat fabrics came into the market. While interest in spring fabrics broadened somewhat, the total volume of incoming orders remained below expectations.

Foreign Dry Goods—Trading in linens continued seasonally quiet, but preparations for a resumption of activities following the turn of the year were under way. Reports from foreign primary centers indicated that any sudden rush of buying orders would tend to raise prices appreciably. Business in burlap remained dull, but prices ruled steady, partly under the influence of Calcutta reports concerning production control in the jute industry. Domestically lightweights continued to be quoted at 3.70c., heavies at 4.95c.

State and City Department

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RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Current Municipal Bond Holdings Listed—A detailed tabulation has been received from George R. Cooksey, Secretary of the above Corporation, giving a complete outline of the large number of municipal obligations in the portfolio of that Federal agency as of Dec. 5, 1938.

The list is presented in two parts, one of which embraces securities purchased from the Public Works Administration and the other securities acquired direct from the issuer. Both lists are arranged alphabetically by States and give, as to each issue, name of issuer, description of issue, interest rate, maturity, and amount.

Among the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's major holdings, as they appear in this new list, are \$73,000,000 California Toll Bridge Authority 4s and 4½s, and \$95,856,000 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California 4s, 4½s and 5s.

News Items

Maryland—*Security Income Tax Validated*—The following report was carried in the "Wall Street Journal" of Dec. 24 under a Baltimore by-line:

In the first court decision involving the constitutionality of an income tax in Maryland, Chief Judge Samuel K. Dennis held valid the State's 6% levy on incomes from securities.

The case involved an appeal from an assessment by the State Tax Commission on \$7,221 income received by Henrietta Blaustein, beneficiary under eight deeds of trust created by the late Louis Blaustein.

The State tax places the 6% levy on incomes from securities held by non-resident trustees for Maryland residents. In this instance, the trustees were several New York trust companies.

Elimination of State Property Tax Advocated—The Baltimore Realty Board will urge on the Legislature passage of an act to permit a referendum on the question of eliminating the State property tax, with provisions to protect all outstanding obligations for which property taxes have been dedicated, according to C. Philip Pitt, Secretary to the Board.

New Jersey—*Five-Year Summary of Municipal Defaults Prepared*—An interesting folder entitled "A Five-Year Summary of New Jersey Municipal Defaults" has been prepared by Stern & Co., of Newark. The tabulated summary shows the date and type of defaulted obligations of each municipality in New Jersey. The folder also contains abstracts of recent legislation bearing on investments by savings banks and fiduciaries in New Jersey municipal bonds.

Municipal Bills Enacted—The following bills were recently passed by both Houses of the Legislature and approved by the Governor:

A. 733, permitting municipalities, with assent of Local Government Commissioner, to include in 1939 budgets as anticipated miscellaneous revenue utility franchise and gross receipts taxes provided items are not carried in excess of 1939 budgetary figure. Chapter 413, Laws of 1938.

S. 463, extending for one month the date for adoption of 1939 county and municipal budgets. Chapter 417, Laws of 1938.

New York, N. Y.—*Estimate Board Approves Renewal of Cigarette Tax*—The Board of Estimate at a special meeting held on Dec. 22, gave its approval to the extension until July 1, 1939, of the 1 cent per pack tax on cigarettes.

It followed the same action taken by the City Council the previous day. The tax had been due to expire at the end of the year. It will now continue in force until July 1, next. It is expected to raise about \$7,000,000 to be devoted to relief purposes.

Before the Board approved a renewal of the tax several protests were made by representatives of the retail tobacco industry.

W. A. Hollingsworth, Chairman of the Retail Tobacco Merchants' Association, said that the tax placed an unfair burden on retail tobacco merchants in meeting the competition from dealers outside the city where there is no such tax. The tax, he contended, constituted a 7½% levy on the dealer.

Council Rejects Veto on Budget—The City Council, meeting in special session at the call of Mayor LaGuardia, on Dec. 28, by a vote of 16 to 8, adopted a resolution "respectfully rejecting the alleged veto message of the Mayor transmitted to the City Council," and directed the clerk to return the message to the Mayor. The resolution was offered by Councilman Joseph Kinsley of the Bronx.

The resolution had reference to a veto by Mayor LaGuardia of items involving \$375,000, which the Council had eliminated from the \$140,000,000 1939 capital outlay budget, which it recently adopted. The money was intended for an unloading plant and garbage dumps in Brooklyn and Queens, to which both boroughs were opposed.

In the preamble of the resolution it was said that the charter governing the capital outlay budget gave no power to the Mayor to veto "all or any part of the budget finally adopted," and further that the time within which the Council could rightfully act in respect to the matter, had expired.

As the meeting adjourned President of the City Council Newbold Morris remarked, "then the veto stands," to which Councilman Abner C. Surpluss of Brooklyn retorted: "No, the veto is not sustained," pointing out that the Council refused to act on the ground that the charter did not give the Mayor the power of the veto.

New York State—*Unlimited Tax Provision on Municipals for Savings Banks Goes into Effect*—A change in the Banking Law of the State which goes into effect on Jan. 1 will have the effect of removing from the list of eligible investments for savings banks and trust funds those bonds issued by municipalities outside New York State which do not carry a pledge of unlimited taxing power.

Under Section 235 of the New York State Banking Law, as amended by Chapter 352 of the laws of 1938, savings banks are prevented from investing in limited tax obligations issued after the current year. Another subsection of that law bars limited tax obligations issued prior to 1939 by cities of less than 45,000 population.

Other provisions of the law stipulate that cities eligible for investment must have population of not less than 30,000 and be incorporated at least 25 years prior to the investment and must not have been in default within 25 years for more than 120 days on principal or interest.

Application of the ban on future issues of tax limited bonds to trust funds is contained in Chapter 413 of the general laws of 1938 which provides that investment of trust funds must be governed by the same provisions as those affecting savings banks.

The law will have the effect of restricting a large section of the institutional market from investment in bonds payable from limited taxes.

Texas—*Road Debt Refunding Plan Being Studied*—A refunding program which would affect the entire \$182,564,000 district and county road debt of Texas is now under consideration by the State Highway Commission and the Board of County and District Road Indebtedness. The boards, by a joint resolution of the Texas Legislature were appointed to work out a program. They were assisted by Norman S. Taber & Co., New York municipal finance consultants.

The proposed refunding program is outlined in a 100 page booklet, which analyzes the debt position of the State and suggests measures designed to strengthen the position of the bonds and at the same time reduce the total service charges of the outstanding indebtedness.

Under the program the State would reimburse the counties for the entire principal amount of road indebtedness. State highway refunding bonds would be issued to provide funds for this reimbursement. Motor vehicle registration fees would be reallocated to the extent that counties pay over to the State annually up to 4% of the principal amount of such road debt as is now supported by them. This amount, it is estimated, will be \$3,800,000 annually.

The program also provides for the payment of the annual debt service charges of \$13,000,000 on the new State refunding bonds—figured at a 3% coupon—through pledging 1 cent of the gasoline tax and the State share of the motor vehicle registration fees as reallocated. The excess of these revenues above debt service requirements would be released to the highway fund.

The municipal consultants anticipate that through the program the State would improve its entire credit structure and that of its sub-divisions, insuring lower interest rates on any necessary future financing by them. The bondholders' security would be enhanced, and there would be a more rapid retirement of highway indebtedness of the entire State.

New Refunding Plan Introduced—In connection with the above report we give herewith the text of a special dispatch from Austin to the "Wall Street Journal" of Dec. 30:

Under a new plan for county refunding of bonds ineligible for State aid and payment from the gasoline tax allotted to State highway bond retirement, approved at a recent joint session of county judges, the Road Bond Indebtedness Board and the State Highway Commission, counties would effect their retirement of bonds, without involving credit of the State of Texas.

Approval of this program was construed by some as indicating abandonment of the widely discussed Taber plan providing for issuance of refunding bonds by the State, pledging credit of the highway department, as a basis for recommendations to the Legislature. The Taber plan would require a constitutional amendment, the other would not.

Under the new plan, counties and districts would be promised the surplus of the gasoline tax allocation over the amount needed to service the State-assured bonds. Bonds issued before Jan. 1, 1939, would be eligible. It was estimated \$19,750,000 would be available in 1940, effective date of the plan, through a balance of \$9,250,000 and an annual income of \$10,500,000.

United States—*Assessment by State Proposed for Several Types of Property*—Transfer of assessment of several types of property from local officials to State tax departments may be one means of improving assessments a report issued by a special committee of the National Association of Assessing Officers declared on Dec. 27.

The report by the Association's committee on assessment administration and personnel points out that local assessors are frequently required to assess such non-local property as public utilities, forest lands, rolling stock of transportation companies and in tangibles, although with their limited facilities they face "a well-nigh impossible task."

The committee recommends that local assessors continue to assess privately owned real estate and tangible personal property not appropriate for assessment by State agencies. The transfer of the other types of property to State agencies would give local assessors the opportunity to devote "time and energy now dissipated in the assessment of properties better adapted by nature to State assessment," the report declares.

Among the advantages of State assessment for such properties as utilities, mines and forests, and intangibles, the report points out, are that State governments have greater access to necessary records, and greater resources in personnel. State assessment of types of property recommended will also make it easier to adopt uniform standards and practices, which will result in greater uniformity of assessment on a State-wide basis, it maintains.

Among the principles recommended by the committee for division of assessment between local and State agencies are: that the division of jurisdiction between State and local agencies should be clear to both taxpayers and assessors, and that the agency assessing a property tax should be the agency which depends most heavily upon the proceeds of the tax.

Also, all property which lies in more than one local assessment district and which could more equitably be assessed as a unit should be assessed by a State agency.

Other classes of property which the committee found should be assessed by State agencies include migratory property constantly moving in and out of the State, property inventoried by State or Federal agencies such as intangibles, and property found in relatively small numbers and requiring highly trained persons for appraisal.

Cities Study Boundary Changes Under Differing State Laws—Many cities planning to change their boundaries by annexation, detachment or consolidation during 1939, before the next decennial census, must meet a variety of legal provisions, a survey by the American Municipal Association shows:

The survey pointed out that annexation has slackened in the last decade, after a heavy period of activity. Since April, 1930, there have been 344 annexations and 105 detachments in all cities over 10,000. During a previous 15-year period, 14 of the larger cities alone made 99 annexations.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations

ALABAMA

ANNISTON, Ala.—BOND SALE—The \$50,000 issue of 5% coupon semi-annual water revenue bonds offered for sale on Dec. 21—V. 147, p. 3794—was awarded to Marx & Co. of Birmingham, at a price of 117.19, a basis of about 3.47%. Dated April 1, 1935. Due from April 1, 1939 to 1967, incl.

Other bids were as follows:

Names of Other Bidders	Price Bid
Cumberland Securities Corp.	\$117.18
Stubbs, Smith & Lombardo	117.07
Milhouse, Gaines & Mays	116.91

AUBURN, Ala.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$12,000 4% semi-annual refunding water and sewer bonds have been purchased jointly by King, Mohr & Co., and George M. Wood & Co., both of Montgomery, at a price of 103.17. Due from 1939 to 1951.

CLANTON, Ala.—BONDS SOLD—We are advised by Steiner Bros. of Birmingham that on Dec. 20 they purchased \$16,000 4% water bonds at a price of 99.73, a basis of about 4.04%. Due \$1,000 annually from 1939 to 1954 incl. The next highest bidder was King, Mohr & Co., Inc. of Montgomery, offering 99.72.

GADSDEN, Ala.—BOND SALE—The \$166,000 issue of coupon public improvement bonds offered for sale on Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3941—was awarded jointly to the Well, Roth & Irving Co., and Walter, Woody & Heimerdinger, both of Cincinnati, as 4s, paying a premium of \$95, equal to 100.057, a basis of about 3.99%. Due from Jan. 1, 1940 to 1949 incl.

HOMEWOOD, Ala.—BOND TENDERS REJECTED—It is stated that all tenders of improvement refunding 3%-5% Second Series, dated Jan. 1, 1938, bonds, were rejected.

ROANOKE, Ala.—WARRANTS SOLD—It is said that \$15,000 3 1/4% semi-annual Board of Education warrants were purchased recently by King, Mohr & Co. of Montgomery and Stubbs, Smith & Lombardo of Birmingham at a price of 100.17. Due from 1939 to 1946.

SELMA, Ala.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by R. M. Watters, City Clerk, that he will receive bids until noon on Jan. 23, for the purchase of an issue of \$165,000 high school building, series B bonds. Due Feb. 1, as follows: \$4,000 in 1942 to 1945, \$5,000 in 1946 to 1949, \$6,000 in 1950 to 1957, \$7,000 in 1958 to 1964, and \$8,000 in 1965 to 1968. Bidder to name rate of interest. No bid of less than par will be accepted.

TALLADEGA COUNTY (P. O. Talladega), Ala.—WARRANTS SOLD—It is reported that \$166,000 3% semi-annual school warrants have been purchased jointly by King, Mohr & Co. of Montgomery; Stubbs, Smith & Lombardo of Birmingham, and the Cumberland Securities Corp. of Nashville at a price of 99.85. Due from 1940 to 1956.

ALASKA

JUNEAU, Alaska—HIGH BIDDER—E. M. Adams & Co. of Portland submitted the best bid for the \$93,000 coupon or registered municipal impt. bonds offered Dec. 20—V. 147, p. 3641—naming a price of 100.276 for 3 1/2s. City Council was expected to act in the matter on Dec. 27. The bonds are dated Oct. 1, 1938 and mature Oct. 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1939; \$4,000, 1940 to 1944 incl.; \$5,000 from 1945 to 1958 incl. Next highest bid of 100.53 for 2 1/2s was made by Blyth & Co. and Jaxtheimer & Co., in joint account.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of—CHANGES IN HIGHWAY REFUNDING ACT OPPOSED—Any effort during the legislative session convening Jan. 9, to repeal or revise Act 11 of 1934, the Highway Debt Refunding Act, will be opposed by Gov. Carl E. Bailey. His policy will be to adhere to the Refunding Act until it is possible to refinance the debt, now at \$142,000,000, at lower interest rates.

DE VALLS BLUFF, Ark.—REVENUE BONDS TO BE ISSUED—A news report from Little Rock to the "Wall Street Journal" of Dec. 30 had the following to say:

City of DeValls Bluff, Prairie County, will proceed with issuance of \$411,000 revenue bonds for construction of White River barge terminal, following delivery of opinion by Arkansas Supreme Court to sustain Act 231 of 1937. In a taxpayer's suit, municipal attorneys argued that proposed river facilities are necessary because of "need of readjustment of freight rate structure in the South, particularly in Arkansas." Act 231 of 1937 authorizes issuance of revenue bonds for river navigation facilities, but specifically bans bonds payable out of general property taxation.

FORREST CITY, Ark.—PURCHASER—It is now reported by the City Clerk that the \$35,000 city hall and library bonds sold recently, as noted here—V. 147, p. 3942—were purchased, by the Public Works Administration.

NEWTON COUNTY (P. O. Jasper), Ark.—BOND SALE—The \$10,000 issue of 5% semi-ann. court house bonds offered for sale on Dec. 23—V. 147, p. 3942—was purchased by the Newton County Bank of Jasper, at par, according to the County Clerk. Due from 1940 to 1944, incl.

ST. FRANCIS LEVEE DISTRICT (P. O. West Memphis), Ark.—REPORT ON BOND REDEMPTION—In connection with the notice given in our issue of Dec. 24 on the sale of the \$500,000 refunding bonds—V. 147, p. 3942—the following news item is given as it appeared in the "Wall Street Journal" of Dec. 24:

"Following sale of \$500,000 of 3% bonds, board of directors of St. Francis Levee District will proceed with redemption of \$710,000 of 5% bonds on which call has been made. Board's offer is \$1,019.10 plus accrued interest at 1%. Refunding issue was purchased by Federal Securities Co., Memphis on bid of par plus premium of \$8,190. Proceeds will be supplemented by cash on hand. Maturities of refunding issue include \$75,000 payable Jan. 1 from 1940 through 1944 and \$25,000 annually from 1945 through 1949.

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State of—WARRANTS SOLD—It is reported by Harry B. Riley, State Controller, that an issue of \$2,349,480 registered unemployment relief warrants was sold on Dec. 23 to R. H. Moulton & Co. of Los Angeles, paying a premium of \$6,369.44 on 2%. Dated Dec. 28, 1938. Due on or about May 29, 1939.

It is also stated that an issue of \$2,949,341.49 revolving fund warrants was purchased on Dec. 27 by R. H. Moulton & Co. of Los Angeles, at 2%, plus a premium of \$10,675. Dated Dec. 27, 1938. Due on or about July 28, 1939.

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—A banking group headed by The Chase National Bank offered on Dec. 28 an issue of \$13,556,000 4% Colorado River water works refunding bonds due Aug. 1, 1946 to 1986, incl., at prices to yield from 2.50% to 3.55%, according to maturity.

Other members of the offering group are Bankers Trust Co., the National City Bank of New York; R. H. Moulton & Co., Inc.; Lehman Brothers; The First Boston Corp.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; Dean Witter & Co.; Weeden & Co., Inc.; the Northern Trust Co.; Chicago; Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.; Phelps & Co.; Union Securities Corp.; Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles; Bankamerica Co.; San Francisco; the Anglo California National Bank; American Trust Co. Bond Department, San Francisco; F. S. Moseley & Co.; A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; R. W. Pressprich & Co.; Hallgarten & Co.; Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc.; Chicago; Paine, Webber & Co.; Eastman, Dillon & Co.; Roosevelt & Weigold, Inc.; Kean, Taylor & Co.; B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc.; Tucker, Anthony & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.; Schwabacher & Co.; Kelley, Richardson & Co., Inc.; Chicago; Wells-Dickey Co., Minneapolis, and Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., Boston.

The bonds are, in the opinion of counsel, exempt from personal property taxes in California and the interest thereon is exempt from present Federal income and California State income taxes. They are legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in California, according to the bankers.

All but 11 States provide some general method by which one or more classes of municipalities can add or detach territory, according to the survey. In the 11 States—Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Rhode Island—cities must seek special acts of the Legislature for the purpose.

In the other 37 States cities are neither granted the privilege of taking action through their councils, petitioning for the change in territory, or they can make the move by ordinance. Elections are held for final approval of the annexation or detachment in a majority of the cases. In a few States courts act upon such proposals after holding hearings for interested property owners.

Although boundary changes frequently have a decided effect on financial obligations of the units of government involved, only about 20 States make definite provisions for dividing the debts of governmental units in the annexation or detachment process.

A substitute for annexation in some cases has been devised by several States which grant municipalities control over property outside their boundaries for such regulation as lot size and street arrangement. Michigan cities, for example, can exercise such control for three miles beyond their limits, while Minnesota municipalities have a 2-mile control. Most cities, also, permit their municipalities to own lands outside city limits when they are utilized for recreation or public utility purposes.

United States—Proposals Voted Upon in City Elections, 1938—The following is the text of a press release made public on Dec. 27 by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, from Washington:

Local measures submitted to voters in the recent elections in large cities were chiefly concerned with bond issues, but most of the proposals for new borrowings were defeated, according to an analysis released today by William L. Austin, Director of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The study was based on replies from 138 of the 190 cities of over 50,000 population, exclusive of the District of Columbia. Of the cities responding, 78 reported that no local measures were submitted to the voters, but the remaining 60 cities reported a total of 222 such measures proposed to their respective electorates. Of the total number of proposed measures, 129 were defeated and 93 were approved. Further, 131 measures concerned the issuance of bonds and 91 concerned other subjects. Charter amendment was the objective of 59 of the 222 proposals.

Most of the elections at which these measures were submitted were held on Nov. 8, 1938, although 15 other dates were used for the recent elections by cities included in this survey. These other election dates were in each month from April to November, inclusive, the latest election occurring on Nov. 15.

Bond-issue proposals constituted 59% of the number of local measures submitted to the voters in the cities covered, although 100 cities reported either that no proposals were voted upon or that no bond-issue questions were included on their recent ballots. Electorates in the remaining 38 cities voted upon bond issues totaling \$97,402,315, of which an amount equal to \$63,703,000, or approximately 65% of the total, was defeated, while \$33,699,315 was approved. The purpose of these proposed issues and the number of proposals approved and defeated are shown in Table 1.

In addition to the bond-issue proposals, the elections permitted the voters to express their approval or disapproval of a variety of other measures, of which 57 were defeated and 34 were approved. These 91 measures, classified by major subject, are shown in Table 2 below, which shows also the number of proposals approved and defeated. Thirteen of the measures related to two subjects each, and, to this extent, the total number of measures is less than the total number of subjects.

The number of local questions that the voters of any one city were asked to decide at one election ranged from 1 to 29 in the cities covered by this study. In a few of the cities reporting more than one measure voted upon during the year, such measures were not necessarily submitted to the voters on the same date, as 15 cities reported two election dates. This, however, was not the case in the three cities in which 11, 13, and 29 measures, respectively, were proposed, as in each such instance the total number was submitted on a single ballot. In one city, four defeated measures were resubmitted at an election held three months later, when three of the proposals were approved, leaving one again defeated.

TABLE 1—BOND-ISSUE PROPOSALS VOTED UPON IN 38 CITIES, 1938*

Purpose of Bond Issue	Number of Proposals		
	Total Submitted	Approved	Defeated
Buildings and equipment:			
Schools	18	11	7
Administration	10	5	5
Police and fire	10	2	8
Assembly halls, &c.	8	3	5
Libraries and art galleries	8	2	6
Hospitals and sanatoriums	7	2	5
Other	11	6	5
Public service enterprises:			
Airports	9	5	4
Water	5	3	2
Street railways and buses	2	—	2
Sewers and incinerators	14	9	5
Street improvement and city yards	12	6	6
Playgrounds and parks	9	1	8
Waterways	3	—	3
General improvements	5	3	2
Total	131	59	72

* In 100 other cities reporting, no bond issues were submitted to the electorate.

TABLE 2—SUBJECTS PROPOSED (OTHER THAN BOND ISSUES) AND NUMBER APPROVED AND DEFEATED

Subjects of Proposals	Number of Subjects		
	Total Proposed	Approved	Defeated
1. Organization and personnel:			
General government organization	7	1	6
Boards and commissions	11	5	6
Officers and employees:			
Terms of office and title	4	—	4
Additional offices created	8	—	8
Salaries	7	—	7
Appointment and removal	3	—	3
Hours of labor	4	—	4
Civil service	11	7	4
Pensions	3	—	3
2. Financial:			
Taxes	8	3	5
Fund investment or use	3	2	1
3. Regulatory:			
Picketing	2	1	1
Alcoholic beverages	2	1	1
Traffic	1	1	—
Sunday sales, a	4	—	4
4. Public service enterprises, b			
Elections	13	7	6
6. Miscellaneous			
	6	4	2
Total	104*	36	68

* Thirteen proposals relating to two subjects each have been counted twice in this table. Two of these proposals were approved and 11 were defeated. a One of the defeated measures had the effect of revoking an ordinance closing grocery stores and meat markets on Sunday. b Proposals affecting operation of utilities and liquor stores and creation of housing authority.

They were purchased by the group from the RFC and were issued to refund a part of a total of \$208,500,000 of bonds which were purchased or are committed for by the RFC. To date, the RFC has disposed of \$75,056,000 of these bonds.

The district, a separate and independent corporate political entity, comprises approximately one-third of the population of the State. It was organized in 1928 for the purpose primarily of impounding and supplying water from the Colorado River to its member cities, which, at present include Los Angeles, Long Beach, Pasadena, Glendale, Santa Monica, Santa Anna, Beverly Hills, Burbank, Compton, Anaheim, Fullerton, San Marino and Torrance. Construction of the project was initiated in January 1933 and, with 90% of the entire aqueduct project now completed, it is expected that the project will be put into operation by July 1, 1939. The only major remaining work on the main aqueduct is the completion of pumping plant equipment installations. It is reported, and by Dec. 1, all of this work will be past the 90% mark. Intake plant will be placed in operation in January and the other four plants will follow within a period of a few months.

RFC REPORT ON BOND SALE—The following is the text of the statement released by the RFC on the above public bond offering:

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION
Washington

Dec. 28, 1938.

Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced that RFC today had sold \$13,556,000 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California 4% Colorado River waterworks refunding bonds to a group headed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York at 108 and accrued interest representing a premium of \$1,084,480.

These bonds represent part of a \$207,000,000 loan authorized by RFC to the Metropolitan Water District to finance the construction of an aqueduct for carrying water from the Colorado River in Arizona to Los Angeles and 12 other cities in lower California.

(The official advertisement of this bond offering appears on page IV of this issue.)

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY (P. O. San Luis Obispo), Calif.—BONDS NOT SOLD—In connection with the offering held on Oct. 17, of the \$110,000 4% semi-ann. court house bonds, the sale of which was deferred—V. 147, p. 2566—it is stated by Gwen Marshall, County Clerk, that the bids are being held awaiting the approval of an application for a \$90,000 Public Works Administration grant.

COLORADO

FORT COLLINS, Colo.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received by the City Clerk until 5 p. m. on Jan. 13, for the purchase of a \$55,000 issue of street railway bonds.

LARIMER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Fort Collins), Colo.—BOND OFFERING CONTEMPLATED—We are informed that an offering will be made in the near future of \$148,000 refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 5%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated March 1, 1939.

PUEBLO, Colo.—WARRANTS TO BE ISSUED—We understand that this city will issue in the near future a total of \$145,000 warrants to pay off that amount of past due interest, accrued on old special improvement district obligations.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—BOND SALE—The \$600,000 coupon or registered general public improvement bond issue (No. 6) offered Dec. 29 was awarded to an account composed of Lehman Bros., Phelps, Fenn & Co., Inc., both of New York, and Watling, Lerchen & Hayes of Detroit as 148, at 100.062, a basis of about 1.24%. Dated Dec. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$60,000 annually on Dec. 15 from 1939 to 1948, incl. Principal and interest (J-D 15) payable at the City Treasurer's office. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the city and have been approved as to legality by Storrs, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston. The bankers re-offered the bonds to yield from 0.20% to 1.45%, according to maturity. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler	1 1/2%	100.955
The Chemical Bank & Trust Co.; R. L. Day & Co.; Equitable Securities Corp.; Edw. M. Bradley & Co., Inc., and Bridgeport City Co.	1 3/4%	100.909
The First Boston Corp.; Day, Stoddard & Williams, Inc., and Cooley & Co.	1 3/4%	100.8999
Smith, Barney & Co., and Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co.	1 3/4%	100.8599
Shields & Co.	1 3/4%	100.793
Blyth & Co., Inc.; Kean, Taylor & Co., and Coburn & Middlebrook	1 3/4%	100.72
Lazard Freres & Co., and Hemphill, Noyes & Co.	1 3/4%	100.679
Chase National Bank of N. Y., and Chas. W. Scranton & Co.	1 3/4%	100.6299
Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., and F. S. Moseley & Co.	1 3/4%	100.6099
Estabrook & Co., and Putnam & Co.	1 3/4%	100.607
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; First of Michigan Corp., and The R. F. Griggs Co.	1 3/4%	100.578
The National City Bank of N. Y.; Bank of the Manhattan Co., and Palne, Webber & Co.	1 3/4%	100.42
Bankers Trust Co.; Newton Abbe & Co., and Washburn & Co.	1 3/4%	100.269

FLORIDA BONDS
Clyde C. Pierce Corporation
Barnett National Bank Building
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA
Branch Office: TAMPA
First National Bank Building T. S. Pierce, Resident Manager

FLORIDA

ALACHUA COUNTY SPECIAL ROAD AND BRIDGE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Gainesville), Fla.—BOND SALE—The following issues of coupon bonds, aggregating \$2,994,000, offered for sale on Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3942—were purchased by a group composed of Seedy, Wheeler & Co. of Orlando, the Clyde C. Pierce Corp. of Jacksonville, and John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago, paying a price of 97.50, according to report;

\$1,500,000 4% semi-annual refunding, series of 1938 bonds. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$100,000 in 1940 to 1944, \$125,000 in 1945 to 1948, \$150,000 in 1949 to 1951 and \$50,000 in 1952.
1,494,000 4 1/2% refunding, series of 1938 bonds, payable J-J. Due Jan. 1, as follows: \$100,000 in 1952, \$150,000 in 1953 and 1954, \$200,000 in 1955, \$250,000 in 1956 to 1958 and \$144,000 in 1959. Bonds maturing from 1953 to maturity shall be redeemable on any interest payment date on and after Jan. 1, 1952, at the option of the Board of Bond Trustees upon 30 days' published notice and upon payment therefor at 102.50% of the par thereof plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.
Dated July 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money at the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York.

FLORIDA, State of—CURRENT MUNICIPAL SITUATION DISCUSSED—The following statements are taken from the December bulletin issued by A. B. Morrison & Co. of Miami:

In our December, 1937 bulletin we predicted a stiffening in prices in Florida municipalities generally during 1938. That prediction has come true. Practically all issues, with very few exceptions and those mainly drainage bonds, have registered substantial gains. Perhaps the most convincing proof of this is in the case of city bonds where refunding has been effected, and where prices are on a rate, and not a yield basis. These bonds do not participate in the gas tax but must depend mainly on ad valorem taxes for debt service. Taking 10 representative cities of this class and figuring weighted

average prices for their bonds we find an average appreciation of nearly eight points over a year ago, or approximately 17% percentage-wise. In only one of these 10 is the price practically the same as a year ago. In some cases the market is 15 to 20 points higher.

There may be price recession in a few cases, but we believe the prices of Florida bonds are not yet at their high points, speaking again of the average and not of individual issues. We base this statement on the intrinsic value of the bonds themselves, which value is too often obscured by a poor financial statement. Space does not permit of a discussion of this phase, but (and we have always stressed this point) a beautiful financial statement isn't what counts. It is the ability to collect taxes that is the real test and in the case of many situations, this ability is easily demonstrated.

The private investor, looking for security and yield and not bound by hard and fast rules nor concerned primarily with broad markets, can still find splendid opportunities for investments in Florida municipalities.

Possibly what may be the most important recent development in the municipal situation in Florida, is covered in an opinion expressed by the Federal District Court Judge in Miami, on the application of Vero Beach to go under the Municipal Bankruptcy Act. The important part of the opinion is in effect, that judgments already rendered against a municipality do not constitute "vested rights" but the holders of such judgments are bound by the terms of the proposed refunding and possess no greater rights than do other bondholders. If sustained by the higher courts this opinion will have far-reaching effects on refunding programs, since it will effectually stop the imposition of special levies to satisfy judgments.

Alachua County Road District No. 1, in connection with a refunding program calling for new bonds at lower interest rates, recently sent out a call to redeem all outstanding bonds, (totaling approximately \$2,967,000), for payment on Jan. 1, 1939. Inasmuch as 60 days' notice to call the bonds is required and we are advised the call did not go out until late in November, it appears that those holders who desire can continue to receive interest at the present prevailing rates until July, which is the first date the bonds can legally be called. It seems to us the district and the refunding agents are open to criticism for attempting to stampede bondholders into surrender of their old bonds before it is legally possible to call them.

GAINESVILLE, Fla.—LIST OF BIDS—The following is an official list of the other bids received for the \$70,000 3 1/2% coupon water works certificates awarded to the Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville, as reported in detail in our issue of Dec. 24—V. 147, p. 3943:

Names of Other Bidders	Price Bid
First National Bank, Tampa	\$71,407
John Nuveen & Co.	70,763
Welsh, Davis & Co.	70,648
Wheeler & Co.	70,742
Wolding, Rogers & McKee	71,134
Kuhn, Morgan & Co.	71,449

KEY WEST, Fla.—FLOATING DEBT TO BE FUNDED—First step toward putting the city on a cash basis was taken by the City Council recently when the finance committee was instructed to prepare a plan for issuing bonds for all the city's floating obligations. A complete audit of the city's accounts will be necessary.

It is estimated that the floating debt is between \$250,000 and \$300,000. Whatever decision is reached for refunding the obligations will have to be validated by the Legislature.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received until Jan. 18, by the City Commission, for the purchase of a \$250,000 issue of water revenue certificates.

MIAMI, Fla.—BOND DEBT REFUNDING PLAN AWAITING COURT HEARING—Hornblower & Weeks, syndicate managers for the refunding of Miami's \$28,808,000 bond debt, are ready to carry out the first step in the refinancing "as soon as validation proceedings have been completed," according to Robert H. Cook, Inc. of Miami, member of the syndicate. Refinancing has been tied up in litigation by a group of private citizens through Mitchell D. Price, and a hearing now is pending, but no date set, before Circuit Judge Paul D. Barnes.

"It was learned recently," Mr. Cook said, "that when the new bonds have been validated by the Florida courts the refunding agents plan to make an offer of exchange to all present holders of Miami bonds. The new bonds are serials, and the maturities of the \$14,000,000 authorized for the first step in the refinancing plan run from 1939 to 1961, with coupon rates ranging from 3% for early maturities to 4 1/2% for the late maturities."

The refunding plan calls for the orderly serial retirement of the city's entire indebtedness by 1962, with estimated savings to taxpayers of approximately \$18,000,000 in interest charges over the life of the bonds. Principal objection to the refunding plan as set out in Mr. Price's answer to the validation application, is that it will work too great a hardship on the taxpayers during the first 10 years of the program.

OSCEOLA COUNTY (P. O. Kissimmee), Fla.—BOND OFFERINGS RECEIVED—In connection with the call for tenders of county-wide Special Road and Bridge Districts Nos. 2 and 4 refunding bonds, dated May 1, 1936, it is reported by W. V. Knott, State Treasurer, that offerings were received from five parties.

VOLUSIA COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 (P. O. Deland), Fla.—BONDS SOLD TO PWA—The \$92,000 issue of school bonds offered for sale on Dec. 15—V. 147, p. 3795—was purchased by the Public Works Administration, as 4s. Due from Jan. 1, 1947 to 1966 incl.

The \$9,000 issue of school bonds offered for sale at the same time, was purchased by the Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville. Due \$1,000 from Jan. 1, 1946 to 1954 incl.

IDAHO

FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Preston) Idaho—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Jan. 7, by C. L. Swenson, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, for the purchase of a \$20,000 issue of coupon county bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4%, payable J-J. Dated July 1, 1938. Due in two to 20 years. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. Enclose a certified check for 5% of bid, payable to the County Treasurer.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT, Ill.—BOND SALE—The \$406,000 2 3/4% funding bonds offered Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3795—were awarded to John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago at 104.088, a basis of about 2.02%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1, 1948. District reserves the right to call and redeem all bonds prior to maturity at par and accrued interest on June 1 as follows: \$28,000 in 1940; \$30,000 in 1941 and 1942; \$40,000 in 1943 and 1944; \$50,000 in 1945 and \$188,000 in 1946.

Other bids:	Rate Bid
First National Bank of Chicago	102.563
Illinois Company of Chicago	102.409
Harris Trust & Savings Bank	102.159
Chase National Bank of New York	102.11
Northern Trust Co. of Chicago	102.058

FAIRBURY, Ill.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$10,000 3 3/4% sewer system bonds has been sold subject to result of election to take place on Jan. 24. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 on Jan. 1 from 1947 to 1956 incl. Principal and interest (J-J) payable at the First National Bank, Chicago.

La SALLE, Ill.—BOND SALE—John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago purchased \$35,900 3% coupon, registerable as to principal only, swimming pool construction bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1940 to 1944 incl.; \$2,000 from 1945 to 1956 incl. and \$3,000 in 1957 and 1958. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at City Treasurer's office. Legality to be approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

INDIANA

BOONE COUNTY (P. O. Lebanon), Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$60,000 county jail and heating plant construction bonds offered Dec. 22—V. 147, p. 3490—were awarded to John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago as 2s at par plus \$281.90 premium, equal to 100.469, a basis of about 1.92%. Dated Dec. 22, 1938 and due \$3,000 on June 15 and Dec. 15 from 1940 to 1949 inclusive. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Prem.
Harris Trust & Savings Bank	2%	\$89.40
Fletcher Trust Co.	2 1/4%	618.00
Kenneth S. Johnson	2 1/4%	610.00
Indianapolis Bond & Share Corp.	2 1/4%	414.00
Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis	2 1/4%	318.00
Central Securities Corp.	2 1/4%	310.00
City Securities Corp.	2 1/4%	202.00
Boone County State Bank	2 1/4%	112.00

BOONEVILLE, Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$28,000 school aid bonds offered Dec. 21—V. 147, p. 3490—were awarded to the City Securities Corp., Indianapolis, as 2 1/2%, at par plus \$306 premium, equal to 101.09, a basis of about 2.35%. Dated Aug. 15, 1938 and due \$1,000 on Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1940 to 1953 incl. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Bryan R. Slade & Co.	2 1/2%	\$297.50
Indianapolis Bond & Share Corp.	2 1/2%	118.00
Fletcher Trust Co.	2 1/2%	311.00
McNurlen & Huncilman	2 1/2%	211.00
Booneville National Bank	4%	None

DELAWARE COUNTY (P. O. Muncie), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Gus August Meyers, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Jan. 31 for the purchase of \$115,000 not to exceed 2 1/2% interest series B of 1939 advancement fund (poor relief) bonds. Dated Jan. 21, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$12,000 on June 1 and Dec. 1 from 1940 to 1943 incl.; \$12,000 June 1 and \$7,000 Dec. 1, 1944. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Interest J-D. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the Board of County Commissioners, is required. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder. Bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the county and proceeds will be turned over to the townships for poor relief requirements.

DYER, Ind.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$15,700 waterworks plant addition bonds awarded to McNurlen & Huncilman of Indianapolis—V. 147, p. 3943—were sold as 3s, at par plus \$22.5j premium, equal to 100.15. Several other bids were submitted for the issue.

GARY SANITARY DISTRICT, Ind.—BONDS OFFERED—Harry Long, City Comptroller, received sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Dec. 30 for the purchase of \$2,652,000 not to exceed 4% interest coupon series of 1938 bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due in equal annual instalments on Jan. 1 from 1941 to 1966 incl. Bidder was required to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Right was reserved to reject all bids in event of failure to receive Public Works Administration grant previously mentioned.

GUILFORD TOWNSHIP (P. O. Plainfield), Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$13,000 community building bonds offered Dec. 22—V. 147, p. 3643—were awarded to the Fletcher Trust Co., Indianapolis, as 2 1/2%, at par. Dated Dec. 1, 1938 and due \$1,000 on Jan. 1 from 1941 to 1953 incl. Offering attracted several other bids.

INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—WARRANT SALE—The \$250,000 time warrants offered Dec. 27 were awarded at 1% interest, plus \$6 premium, to the following group of Indianapolis institutions: Indiana Trust Co., Fidelity Trust Co., Union Trust Co., American National Bank, Indiana National Bank and the Merchants National Bank. Dated Jan. 6, 1939 and due June 30, 1939.

LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Crown Point), Ind.—BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—The syndicate headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., which was awarded \$1,400,000 advancement fund bonds as 2 1/2%, at 100.654—V. 147, p. 3943—re-offered the obligations to yield from 1% to 2.50%, according to maturity. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the county and purpose of the financing is to provide funds for poor relief.

LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Crown Point), Ind.—BOND SALE—John Nuven & Co. of Chicago purchased \$75,000 3% series B refunding bonds. Dated Dec. 31, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due as follows: \$5,000 July 1, 1944; \$5,000 Jan. 1 and July 1, 1945; \$5,000 Jan. 1 and \$10,000 July 1, 1946; \$10,000 Jan. 1 and July 1, 1947 and \$25,000 Jan. 1, 1948. Re-offered to yield from 2% to 2.40%, according to maturity. Principal and interest (J-J) payable at the County Treasurer's office. They are unlimited tax obligations of the county and will be approved as to legality by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

MUNCIE, Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$19,000 series A refunding bonds offered Dec. 23—V. 147, p. 3796—were awarded to the Merchants National Bank of Muncie as 1 3/4%, at par plus \$43.70 premium, equal to 100.23, a basis of about 1.70%. Dated Jan. 1, 1939 and due \$9,500 on Jan. 1 in 1943 and 1944. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Muncie Banking Co.	1 3/4%	Par
McNurlen & Huncilman	2 3/4%	\$30.00

NAPPANEE, Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$10,000 sewer construction bonds offered Dec. 21—V. 147, p. 3796—were awarded to McNurlen & Huncilman of Indianapolis, as 2 1/2%, at par plus \$90 premium, equal to 100.90, a basis of about 2.35%. Dated Dec. 5, 1938 and due as follows: \$500, July 1, 1940; \$500, Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1941 to 1949 incl. and \$500, Jan. 1, 1950. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Fletcher Trust Co.	2 1/2%	\$33.00
State Bank of Nappanee	3%	26.50

SALEM TOWNSHIP (P. O. Franceville), Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$66,000 bonds offered Dec. 23—V. 147, p. 3643—were awarded to the City Securities Corp., Indianapolis, as 2 1/2% as follows:

\$32,500 Civil Twp. bonds were sold at 100.31, a basis of about 2.47%. Due Dec. 15 as follows: \$1,710 from 1940 to 1957 incl., and \$1,720 in 1958.
 33,500 School Twp. bonds were sold at 101.31, a basis of about 2.33%. Due as follows: \$1,100 on June 15 and \$1,200 Dec. 15, 1940; \$1,200 on June 15 and Dec. 15 from 1941 to 1953 incl.
 All of the bonds are dated Dec. 15, 1938. The Fletcher Trust Co. of Indianapolis, second high bidder, named interest rates of 2 3/4% and 3%.

IOWA

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY (P. O. Waukon) Iowa—MATURITY—It is stated by the County Treasurer that the \$105,000 court house bonds sold to Leo Mak, Inc. of Waterloo, as 2 1/2%, at a price of 101.557, as noted here on Dec. 24—V. 147, p. 3944—are due on Dec. 1 as follows: \$6,000 in 1939 to 1942; \$7,000, 1943 to 1949, and \$8,000, 1950 to 1953, giving a basis of about 2.05%.

CALLENDER, Iowa—BOND SALE DETAILS—We are now informed by the Town Clerk that the \$8,800 water works bonds sold on Dec. 20, as noted here—V. 147, p. 3944—were purchased by W. D. Hanna & Co. of Burlington, as 4s, paying a premium of \$120, equal to 101.363. Due as follows: \$3,000 on Feb. 1, 1941; \$500, 1942 to 1958; optional on and after Feb. 1, 1949. Interest payable F-A.

COGON, Iowa—BOND SALE—The \$15,000 issue of sewer bonds offered for sale on Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3944—was awarded to Vieth, Duncan & Wood of Davenport, at a price of 103.506, according to the Town Clerk. The bonds were sold as 3s, payable J-D. Coupon bonds of \$1,000 each. Due from Dec. 1, 1939 to 1953, inclusive.

DAVIS COUNTY (P. O. Bloomfield), Iowa—MATURITY—It is stated by the County Treasurer that the \$33,000 road certificates sold to the Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines, at 1 1/2%, as noted here—V. 147, p. 3944—are due on or before Dec. 31, 1939.

ELKADER, Iowa—BOND SALE—It is now reported that the \$10,000 issue of real estate purchase bonds offered for sale in Nov. 14—V. 147, p. 2729—was purchased by the Central State Bank & Trust Co. of Elkader. Due in 20 years; optional after five years.

GUTHRIE COUNTY (P. O. Guthrie Center) Iowa—CERTIFICATE SALE—The \$38,000 issue of road certificates offered for sale on Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3944—was awarded to the Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines, as 1 1/2%, paying a price of 100.026, according to the County Treasurer. Due on or before Dec. 31, 1939.

LA PORTE CITY, Iowa—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$28,000 3 1/2% semi-annual sewer bonds were purchased recently by Vieth, Duncan & Wood of Davenport, paying a price of 100.21.

LEE COUNTY (P. O. Fort Madison), Iowa—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that bids will be received until Jan. 17 by the County Treasurer for the purchase of \$53,000 poor fund bonds.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$2,100 funding bonds were purchased recently by Jackley & Co. of Des Moines, as 2s, paying a price of 100.23.

OTTESON, Iowa—BOND SALE—The \$5,150 issue of town bonds offered for sale on Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3944—was purchased by the Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines, as 5s at par.

RAKE, Iowa—BOND SALE—The \$11,000 issue of coupon water works bonds offered for sale on Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3944—was awarded to Jackley & Co. of Des Moines, according to the Town Clerk. Dated Jan. 2, 1939. Due from Nov. 1, 1941 to 1953 incl.

The bonds were sold as 3s, for a premium of \$12, equal to 100.109. The Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines offered a premium of \$11 on 3s.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Orient), Iowa—BOND SALE—The \$5,000 issue of building bonds offered for sale on Dec. 23—V. 147, p. 3944—was purchased by the Farmers State Bank of Winterset, as 2s at par, according to the Superintendent of Schools.

SPRINGVILLE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Springville), Iowa—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is stated by the District Secretary that the \$70,000 school bonds purchased by the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, as 2 1/2%, as noted here recently—V. 147, p. 3944—are due \$5,000 from 1941 to 1954, and were awarded at a price of 100.02, a basis of about 2.245%.

WEBB, Iowa—BOND SALE—The \$8,200 issue of water works bonds offered for sale on Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3944—was awarded to the Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines as 3 3/4s, paying a price of 100.73, according to the Town Clerk.

WORTH COUNTY (P. O. Northwood), Iowa—CERTIFICATE SALE—The \$12,000 issue of road certificates offered for sale on Dec. 23—V. 147, p. 3944—was purchased by the First National Bank of Mason City, at 2%.

KENTUCKY

FAYETTE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL CORPORATION (P. O. Lexington), Ky.—BONDS OFFERED—Sealed bids were received until 11 a. m. on Dec. 30, by Laurence K. Shropshire, Secretary of the Board of Education, for the purchase of an \$84,000 issue of 3 1/4% 1st mtge. school bonds. Dated Jan. 15, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due March 15, as follows: \$3,000 in 1941 to 1950, and \$9,000 in 1951 to 1955. These bonds shall be callable as a whole or in part at 101 and accrued interest on March 15, 1944, or any interest payment date thereafter, upon at least 30 days' notice. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money at the Union Bank & Trust Co., Lexington. These bonds are to be issued and sold by the corporation for the following purposes:

Refinancing loan	\$31,000
Repairing the old Pythian home buildings and seven acres of ground	16,000
Linlee School	2,000
Douglass School	35,000

KENTUCKY, State—BRIDGE DEBT TO BE REDUCED—The bonded indebtedness of Kentucky's State-owned bridges will be reduced to \$9,841,000 by payment of \$1,000,000 for bond retirement next month. Outstanding bridge bonds totaled \$10,841,000 after the last payment made in June, highway department records show. The Treasurer's office reported a cash balance of \$1,161,741.40 in the bridge sinking fund at the close of November. A \$172,000 payment will be made in January on the \$13,409,000 indebtedness of the eight grouped intrastate bridges at Paducah, Canton, Egner's Ferry, Smithland, Spottsville, Tyrone, Boonesboro and Burnside. The State will pay \$17,000 to reduce the \$216,000 in outstanding bonds of the only other intrastate bridge owned by the Commonwealth, the span over the Green River at Calhoun. Largest payment on a single bridge will be \$183,000 on the Covington-Cincinnati bridge indebtedness of which was listed as \$1,740,000. The payment on the Newport-Cincinnati bridge, on which \$1,060,000 now is owed, will be \$147,000.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS, La.—CITY'S CREDIT POSITION IMPROVED DURING 1938—The following bulletin (No. 538), was issued on Dec. 20 by Jess S. Caye, Commissioner of Public Finance:

To Friends and Investors in City of New Orleans Securities:
 Robert S. Maestri has made history in the City of New Orleans during the year 1938. For the first time New Orleans owes nothing to the banks, no money has been borrowed, no interest has been paid, except on bonded indebtedness incurred prior to this administration. By Constitutional Amendment, voted by the people, the city was authorized to issue \$18,000,000 public impt. bonds and \$1,000,000 bonds to pay the money owed to the banks. There have been no bond issues. The banks have been paid in full, more public improvements have been made than in any previous 10 years, several hundred miles of streets have been paved or graveled and oiled, many of the streets have been widened and traffic hazards removed, many public buildings, including orphan homes and old folks homes have been improved, and even churches and cemeteries, without regard to race or creed have been repaired. Playgrounds have been purchased and repaired. These results have been accomplished by business management and strict economy, and because the people have seen the results they have been glad to pay their taxes promptly and cheerfully.

Unpaid real estate taxes for 1937 and previous years as of Dec. 31, 1937 \$2,808,067.71
 Paid during 1938 through Dec. 13, 1938 1,915,856.08

Balance 1937 and previous years uncollected Dec. 13, 1938 \$892,211.62
 Real estate taxes for 1938, due Jan. 1, 1938 \$8,797,713.06
 Collected to Dec. 13, 1938 (89%) 7,827,516.29

Balance uncollected as of Dec. 13, 1938 970,196.77
 Personal property taxes 1937 and previous years, uncollected as of Dec. 31, 1937 \$1,120,319.20
 Personal property taxes 1937 and previous years, collected to Dec. 13, 1938 63,827.21

Personal property taxes 1937 and previous years, uncollected Dec. 13, 1938 1,056,491.99
 Personal property taxes 1938, due Jan. 1, 1938 \$3,214,187.32
 Personal property taxes 1938, collected to Dec. 13, 1938 (92%) 2,965,462.10

Personal property taxes 1938 and uncollected Dec. 13, 1938 \$248,725.22

Total 1938 and previous years real estate and personal taxes uncollected Dec. 13, 1938 \$3,167,625.60
 Real estate and personal assessments have been reduced about 20% in the past seven years.

ST. MARTINVILLE, La.—BOND SALE—The two issues of bonds aggregating \$75,000, offered for sale on Oct. 25—V. 147, p. 2426—were purchased by Walton & Jones of Jackson, as 5 1/2s, according to a report. The issues are as follows:
 \$50,000 sewer bonds. Due from Oct. 1, 1939 to 1978.
 25,000 Sewerage District No. 1 bonds. Due from Oct. 1, 1939 to 1968.

SULPHUR, La.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 7 p. m. on Jan. 16, by Mrs. Clyde Ellender, Town Clerk, for the purchase of a \$40,000 issue of 4% coupon semi-ann. tax sewerage bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Nov. 1, as follows: \$1,000 in 1939 to 1948 and \$2,000 in 1949 to 1963. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the Town Treasurer. The bonds are general obligations payable as to both principal and interest from ad valorem taxes which may be levied without limit as to rate or amount upon all the taxable property within the territorial limits of the town. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the par value of the bonds bid for.

An issue of \$50,000 bonds for a like purpose was offered on May 23, for which no bids were received.

THIBODAUX, La.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by Charles J. Coulon, Town Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Jan. 24, for the purchase of a 30,000 issue of not to exceed 6% semi-ann.

Sewerage District No. 1 bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due Dec. 1, 1940 to 1963. The approving opinion of B. A. Campbell of New Orleans, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for not less than \$600, payable to the District.

MAINE

AUBURN, Me.—NOTE OFFERING—City Treasurer will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. on Jan. 3, for the purchase of \$375,000 tax notes, dated Jan. 4, 1939 and payable Nov. 4, 1939.

Notes will be certified as to their genuineness by the Merchants National Bank of Boston and their legality approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston, whose opinion will be furnished the successful bidder. Bidder to state denominations desired.

LEWISTON, Me.—BOND SALE—The \$200,000 coupon bonds offered Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3944—were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons, of Boston, as 2½s, at 100.339, a basis of about 2.21%. Sale consisted of: \$120,000 water and light bonds. Due \$5,000 on Jan. 1 from 1940 to 1963 inclusive. 80,000 deficit funding bonds. Due \$5,000 on Jan. 1 from 1940 to 1955 inclusive.

All of the bonds are dated Jan. 1, 1939. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Frederick M. Swan & Co.	2 3/4 %	100.244
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	2 3/4 %	100.019

PORTLAND, Me.—NOTE SALE—The issue of \$1,000,000 notes offered Dec. 28 was awarded to the Canal National Bank of Portland at 0.24% discount. Dated Jan. 3, 1939 and due Oct. 10, 1939. Payable at First National Bank of Boston or at Centra Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York. Among other bids were these:

Bidder	Discount Rate
National Bank of Commerce, Portland	0.255 %
Merchants National Bank of Boston	0.26 %
Leavitt & Co.	0.263 %
First National Bank of Portland	0.269 %
First Boston Corp.	0.272 %
E. H. Rollins & Sons	0.278 %

MARYLAND

CECIL COUNTY (P. O. Elkton), Md.—BOND SALE—Alex. Brown & Sons of Baltimore purchased an issue of \$400,000 2½% school bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$20,000 from 1940 to 1954, incl. and \$35,000 from 1955 to 1958, incl. Interest J-D. Legality approved by Niles, Barton, Morrow & Yost of Baltimore.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY (P. O. Upper Marlboro), Md.—BOND SALE—The \$192,000 public works bonds offered Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3945—were awarded to Y. E. Booker & Co., Washington, D. C., and W. W. Lanahan & Co., Baltimore, jointly, as 2½s, at 102.069, a basis of about 2.55%. Dated Jan. 1, 1939, and due Jan. 1 as follows: \$6,000, 1941 and 1942; \$8,000, 1943 to 1954, incl.; \$9,000 from 1955 to 1958, incl.; and \$8,000 from 1959 to 1964, incl. Other bids, also for 2½s, were:

Bidder	Rate Bid
John Nuveen & Co.	101.179
Robert C. Jones & Co.	101.127
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and First of Michigan Corp.	101.016
Mercantile Trust Co.; Baker, Watts & Co.; Mackubin, Legg & Co.; Stein Bros. & Boyce, and Strother, Brogden & Co.	100.799
Alex. Brown & Sons	100.345

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The \$4,000,000 notes offered Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3945—were awarded to the First Boston Corp. and Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., both of New York, jointly, at 0.43%, plus \$112 premium. Dated Dec. 30, 1938 and due Nov. 2, 1939. Re-offered on 0.35% interest basis. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	0.44 %	\$85
Chase National Bank and Salomon Bros. & Hutzler	0.47 %	28

DEDHAM, Mass.—NOTE OFFERING—John Gaynor, Town Treasurer, will receive bids until noon on Jan. 4 for the purchase at discount of \$100,000 notes dated Jan. 5, 1939, due Nov. 10, 1939, and subject to certification and legal opinion by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—BOND SALE—The \$100,000 water supply system addition bonds offered Dec. 29—V. 147, p. 3945—were awarded to Tyler & Co. of Boston as 2s, at 101.333, a basis of about 1.85%. Dated Dec. 15, 1938 and due \$5,000 on Dec. 15 from 1939 to 1958, incl. Second high bid of 100.399 for 2s was made by Graham, Parsons & Co. and Bond, Judge & Co., both of Boston.

MALDEN, Mass.—BOND OFFERING—Walter E. Milliken, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Jan. 3 for the purchase of \$197,000 coupon school bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$10,000 from 1939 to 1955 incl. and \$9,000 from 1956 to 1958 incl. Bidder to name rate of interest in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Principal and interest payable at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as to genuineness by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, and legal opinion of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston will be furnished the successful bidder.

SALEM, Mass.—REJECTS \$4,000,000 GRADE ELIMINATION PROGRAM—Acting on Mayor Coffey's recommendation, the City Council has voted to reject a program of grade crossing eliminations the cost of which was estimated at \$4,000,000. It also refused to approve a \$990,000 bond issue, purpose of which was to cover the city's share of the program. Remainder was to be financed by the Federal Government.

WORCESTER, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The \$500,000 revenue notes offered Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3945—were awarded to the Second National Bank of Boston at 0.144% discount. Dated Dec. 29, 1938, and due Sept. 15, 1939. The Merchants National Bank of Boston, second high bidder, named a rate of 0.15% and \$3 premium.

MICHIGAN

BURTON TOWNSHIP, Genesee County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING—Ernest Gillette, Township Clerk, will receive sealed bids at the office of McTaggart & Krapohl, Township Attorneys, 505 Dryden Bldg., Flint, until 10 a. m. on Dec. 31 for the purchase of \$150,000 not to exceed 6% interest special assessment bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Coupon in denoms. of \$1,000 and \$500. Due \$7,500 on Dec. 1 from 1940 to 1959 incl. Bonds maturing after Dec. 1, 1950 are redeemable on any interest date on or after that date. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the Citizens Commercial & Savings Bank, Flint. A certified check for \$2,500, payable to order of the Township Treasurer, is required. The township will pay the cost of printing the bonds and of legal opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone of Detroit.

CLINTON, Mich.—BOND SALE—The \$80,000 1st mtge. electric light plant revenue bonds offered Dec. 19—V. 147, p. 3797—were awarded to Stranahan, Harris & Co. of Toledo on a bid of par plus a premium of \$108.75, equal to 100.135, for the first \$56,000 bonds as 3s and the rest as 3½s. Dated Nov. 1, 1938 and due \$4,000 on Nov. 1 from 1939 to 1958 incl. Wright, Martin & Co. of Detroit offered a \$50 premium for a combination of \$34,000 3½s and \$32,000 3s; State Savings Bank of Clinton bid for the first \$14,000 to bear 3% interest; Charles A. Parcels & Co. of Detroit specified a division of \$14,000 2½s, \$42,000 3s and \$24,000 3½s, at par and \$176 premium.

DETROIT, Mich.—CONSIDER LONG-TERM BOND FINANCING—City Council recently accepted for consideration a proposal to issue long-term bonds upon receipt of City Controller John N. Daley's memorandum advising of a prospective deficit of \$12,642,000 as of June 30, 1939. A message from Mayor Richard W. Reading requested that "united effort" be employed toward the sale of \$5,925,000 sewage disposal bonds, it was said. Mr. Daley's deficit estimate was based on a deficiency of \$4,773,000 brought forward from July 1, 1938, \$3,676,000 in temporary borrowing to finance poor relief and Works Progress Administration costs and a decrease of \$4,193,000 in current budget's estimated income.

FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Farmington), Mich.—BOND SALE—The \$45,000 coupon school bonds offered Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3945—were awarded to McDonald, Moore & Hayes of Detroit as 2½s, at 100.08, a basis of about 2.22%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938 and due Feb. 1 as follows: \$7,000, 1940; \$9,000 from 1941 to 1943 incl. and \$11,000 in 1944. Second high bid of 100.03 for 2½s was made by Shannon, Kenower & Co. of Detroit.

MARCELLUS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9, Cass County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING—S. N. Porter, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Jan. 6 for the purchase of \$20,000 not to exceed 4% interest school bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Coupon in form, registerable as to principal only, and in \$1,000 denoms. Due \$4,000 on March 1 from 1940 to 1944 incl. Rate or rates of interest to be expressed in multiples of ¼ of 1%. Prin. and int. (annually on Mar. 1) payable at the G. W. Jones Exchange Bank, Marcellus. Aside from being payable from ad valorem taxes as provided for in the State Constitution, the bonds are also secured by an additional 10 mills which were voted for the five years 1939-1943. A certified check for 2% of the bonds, payable to order of the District Treasurer, is required. Bids may be subject to legal opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone of Detroit, at bidder's expense. District will pay for printing the bonds.

ST. JOHNS SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$37,500 school building bonds sold as 2s to Paine, Webber & Co. of Chicago—V. 147, p. 3798—brought a price of par plus \$398.70 premium, equal to 101.06, a basis of about 1.65%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500. Due \$7,500 on April 15 from 1940 to 1944 inclusive. Interest A-O 15.

WYANDOTTE, Mich.—BOND SALE—The \$13,000 special assessment (general obligation) bonds offered Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3945—were awarded to Shannon, Kenower & Co. of Detroit as 1½s, at 100.054, a basis of about 1.48%. Dated Jan. 2, 1939 and due Jan. 2 as follows: \$3,000 from 1940 to 1943 incl. and \$1,000 in 1944. Second high bid of 100.31 for 1½s was made by Siler, Carpenter & Roose of Toledo.

MINNESOTA

ORTONVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ortonville), Minn.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$20,000 3% semi-ann. school building bonds approved by the voters on Dec. 20, have been purchased by the State of Minnesota.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Minn.—BONDS NOT SOLD—NEW OFFERING SCHEDULED—We are informed by E. L. Sloan, City Recorder, that the \$528,000 issue of not to exceed 6% semi-ann. coupon sewage treatment plant bonds offered on Dec. 22—V. 147, p. 3645—was not sold as no bids were received. He states that new bids will be received up to Jan. 10. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Aug. 1 as follows: \$10,000 in 1941, \$11,000 in 1942, \$12,000 in 1943 and 1944, \$14,000 in 1945 and 1946, \$15,000 in 1947, \$16,000 in 1948 to 1950, \$17,000 in 1951 and 1952, \$18,000 in 1953 and 1954, \$19,000 in 1955 and 1956, \$20,000 in 1957 and 1958, \$21,000 in 1959, \$23,000 in 1960 and \$25,000 in 1961 to 1968. Bonds maturing in 1954 to 1968 to be redeemable after 30 days' notice published in the official newspaper of the city at the option of the city on any interest payment date up to and including Aug. 1, 1948 at 102% of par, on any interest payment date from and after Aug. 1, 1948 to and including Aug. 1, 1958 at 101% of par and on any interest payment date from and after Aug. 1, 1958 to maturity at par. There will be no auction. Rate of interest to be in multiples of ¼ of 1%. Each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities) and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the city, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all the bonds until their respective maturities, disregarding any redeemable dates.

No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be entertained. Bids are required on forms to be furnished by the city. The city will furnish the approving opinion of Junell, Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker & Colman of Minneapolis, which opinion will be to the effect that such bonds are general obligations of the city. Enclose a certified check for \$10,000, payable to the City Treasurer.

WYKOFF INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 104 (P. O. Wykoff), Minn.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported by Mrs. W. C. Theiss, Clerk of the Board of Education, that she will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Jan. 2 for the purchase of a \$15,000 issue of school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 3%, payable J-D. Dated Dec. 20, 1938. Denom. \$2,000, one for \$1,000. Due June 20, as follows: \$1,000 in 1941 and \$2,000 in 1942 to 1948. Prin. and int. payable at any suitable bank or trust company designated by the purchaser. The district will furnish the bonds and the approving opinion of Lyle Hamlin of Spring Valley. Enclose a certified check for \$500, payable to the district.

MISSISSIPPI

COLUMBIA, Miss.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is stated by the City Clerk that the \$10,000 3½% semi-annual water works bonds sold to Citizens Bank of Columbia, as noted here on Dec. 24—V. 147, p. 3946—were purchased for a price of 100.35, and mature as follows: \$500 in 1939; \$1,000, 1940 to 1947, and \$1,500 in 1948; giving a basis of about 3.43%.

MISSOURI BONDS

Markets in all State, County & Town Issues

SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY

LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

MISSOURI

JACKSON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Jackson), Mo.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by R. O. Hawkins, Superintendent of Schools, that \$75,000 2¾% semi-annual school bonds were purchased by the First National Bank and the Farmers & Merchants Bank, both of Cape Girardeau, paying a price of 101.49. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Legal approval by Charles & Trauernicht of St. Louis.

MACON, Mo.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the City Clerk that \$110,000 water works and electric improvement bonds were purchased on Dec. 27 by the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis as 2½s, at 100.15, as follows: \$5,000, 1941 to 1946, and \$10,000 from 1947 to 1954.

SALEM, Mo.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$50,500 2¾% semi-ann. public improvement bonds have been purchased by Whitaker & Co. of St. Louis. Dated Dec. 1, 1938.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$220,000 sewer bonds have been sold to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, as 2½s, paying a price of 105.389, a basis of about 1.93%. Due on Feb. 1 as follows: \$12,000, 1941 to 1954, and \$13,000 n 1955 to 1958.

MONTANA

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dillon), Mont.—MATURITY—It is reported by the District Clerk that the \$165,000 building bonds sold to a syndicate headed by the First Security Trust Co. of Salt Lake City as 2½s at a price of 100.27, as noted here on Dec. 24—V. 147, p. 3946—are due \$8,250 from Dec. 1, 1939 to 1958, giving a basis of about 2.72%.

FALLON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 20 (P. O. Ollie), Mont.—BOND SALE—The \$6,000 issue of refunding bonds offered for sale on Dec. 14—V. 147, p. 3494—was awarded on Dec. 20 to the State Board of Land Commissioners, as 4s, less a discount of \$90.80, equal to 98.486, according to the District Clerk. Dated Jan. 30, 1939. Due in 1949, optional five years after date of issue. Interest payable J-J 30.

GLASGOW, Mont.—BOND SALE—The \$7,000 issue of park bonds offered for sale on Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3645—was purchased by the State Board of Land Commissioners as 3½s, according to report. Dated Jan. 1, 1939.

NEBRASKA

BEATRICE, Neb.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$124,000 refunding bonds have been sold to Greenway & Co. of Omaha.

NEBRASKA, State of—BANKERS DENY PUBLIC POWER DISTRICT BOND NEGOTIATIONS—The firm of Dillon, Read & Co., N. Y. City investment bankers, in a statement issued on Dec. 27, formally denied any interest in the proposed sale of utility properties in Nebraska. The public statement reads as follows:

"On Dec. 24, 1938, a statement appeared in the press with reference to the proposed sale of certain properties of Iowa-Nebraska Light & Power Co. to Loup River Public Power District and Central Nebraska Public Power & Irrigation District to the effect that Bancamerica-Blair and Dillon, Read & Co. head the syndicate which is expected to finance the purchase of such properties. This statement is incorrect as to Dillon, Read & Co. Dillon, Read & Co. has no interest whatsoever in this proposed transaction."

NEW JERSEY

BEVERLY, N. J.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$28,500 4% refunding bonds was sold to M. M. Freeman & Co. of Philadelphia at a price of 98.32.

CARLSTADT, N. J.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$145,000 sewer bonds offered Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3799—was awarded to Minsch, Monell & Co., New York, and Dougherty, Corkran & Co. of Philadelphia, jointly, as 3½s, at 100.18, a basis of about 3.23%. Dated Jan. 1, 1939 and due Jan. 1 as follows: \$6,000, 1940 to 1947 incl.; \$8,000 from 1948 to 1958 incl., and \$9,000 in 1959. Among other bids were these:

Bidder	No. Bonds Bid for	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
H. B. Boland & Co.	144	3½%	100.88
B. J. Van Ingen & Co.; Van Deventer, Spear & Co., and Colyer, Robinson & Co.	145	3½%	100.339

ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J.—BOND SALE—The \$78,500 sewer assessment bonds offered Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3799—were awarded to J. B. Hanauer & Co. of Newark as 3½s, at 100.81, a basis of about 3.11%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938 and due Dec. 1 as follows: \$8,500, 1940; \$8,000 from 1941 to 1947, incl. and \$7,000 in 1948 and 1949. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Fort Lee Trust Co.	3½%	100.41
H. B. Boland & Co.	3½%	100.197
J. S. Rippel & Co.	4%	100.29

HADDON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Westmont), N. J.—BOND OFFERING—Richard Griffith, Township Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Jan. 5, for the purchase of \$6,000 4½% refunding bonds of 1935. Dated Jan. 1, 1936. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 on Oct. 1 from 1955 to 1957, incl. Interest A.-O.

KEARNY, N. J.—BOND SALE—Adams & Mueller of Newark were the successful bidders at the offering of \$220,000 school bonds offered Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3799—taking \$217,000 principal amount as 2½s and paying a price of \$220,410, equal to 101.57, a basis of about 2.62%. Dated Nov. 1, 1939 and due Nov. 1 as follows: \$7,000 from 1939 to 1958 incl.; \$8,000 from 1959 to 1967 incl., and \$5,000 in 1968. The unsold balance of the issue, maturing from 1953 to 1968 incl., was publicly offered by the bankers at prices to yield from 2.35% to 2.70%. Among other bids were the following:

Bidder	No. Bonds Bid for	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Campbell & Co.	218	2¾%	101.28
H. B. Boland & Co.	218	2¾%	101.10
Milliken & Pell	219	2¾%	100.63
Kean, Taylor & Co.; Van Deventer, Spear & Co., and Colyer, Robinson & Co.	220	2¾%	100.149
Mackey, Dunn & Co.	220	2¾%	100.03
H. L. Allen & Co. and Minsch, Monell & Co.	217	3%	101.42
Charles Clark & Co.	217	3%	101.39

MONMOUTH COUNTY (P. O. Freehold), N. J.—TO ARRANGE FINANCING—It is reported that H. B. Boland & Co. of New York have arranged to finance at 2% interest the \$627,000 bridge construction bonds authorized by the Board of Freeholders last July.

MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Moorestown), N. J.—BOND SALE—The \$32,000 2½% first series sewer assessment bonds offered Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3799—were awarded to Dougherty, Corkran & Co. and Buckley Bros., both of Philadelphia, jointly, at par plus \$412.87 premium, equal to 101.29, a basis of about 2.21%. Dated Nov. 30, 1938 and due Nov. 30 as follows: \$4,000 from 1939 to 1943 incl. and \$3,000 from 1944 to 1947 incl. Other bids:

Bidder	Rate Bid
Blyth & Co., Inc.	101.28
C. C. Collings & Co.	101.13
Burlington County Trust Co., Moorestown	Par

PRINCETON SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.—BOND OFFERING—C. A. Seldensticker, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Jan. 5, for the purchase of \$104,000 1½, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾ or 3% coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Jan. 15, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 15 as follows: \$5,000 from 1941 to 1944, incl.; \$6,000 in 1955 and \$7,000 from 1956 to 1959, incl. Sum required to be obtained through sale of the bonds is \$104,000 and amount offered is part of an authorized issue of \$104,500. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the Princeton Bank & Trust Co., Princeton. A certified check for 2% of the bonds offered, payable to order of the Board of Education, is required. Legal opinion of Hawkins, Delaware & Longfellow of New York will be furnished the successful bidder. Bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes.

ROSELLE, N. J.—BOND SALE—H. B. Boland & Co. of New York were successful bidders at the offering of \$195,000 series A general funding and refunding bonds on Dec. 23—V. 147, p. 3800, taking \$194,000 bonds as 3½s, at a price of 100.69, a basis of about 3.17%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938 and due Dec. 1 as follows: \$10,000, 1945; \$10,000, 1951 to 1956 incl.; \$20,000 from 1957 to 1962 incl. and \$4,000 in 1963. Bonds maturing on or after Dec. 1, 1951 are callable at par and accrued interest on Dec. 1, 1949 or on any subsequent interest date, on 30 days' advance notice. Following were some of the other bids for the issue on a callable basis:

Bidder	No. Bonds Bid for	Interest Rate	Rate Bid
Julius A. Rippel, Inc. and VanDeventer, Spear & Co.	195	3½%	100.41
Minsch, Monell & Co. and Dougherty, Corkran & Co.	194	3½%	100.81
H. L. Allen & Co., B. J. Van Ingen & Co. and MacBride, Miller & Co.	195	3½%	100.27

ROSELLE PARK, N. J.—BOND SALE—The \$88,000 relief sewer bonds offered Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3800—were awarded to the Roselle Park Trust Co. of Roselle Park as 3s at par. Dated Jan. 1, 1939, and due Jan. 1 as follows: \$2,400 from 1940 to 1944 incl., and \$3,000 from 1945 to 1970, incl. Next highest bid of 101.61 for \$87,000 3½s was made by H. L. Allen & Co. of New York.

SEA GIRT, N. J.—BOND SALE—The \$50,000 water improvement bonds offered Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3947—were awarded to the First National Bank of Spring Lake as 3¾s, at 100.20, a basis of about 3.73%. Dated Dec. 15, 1938 and due \$2,000 on Dec. 15 from 1939 to 1963 incl. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Manasquan National Bank	4%	Par
H. B. Boland & Co.	4½%	100.368

NEW YORK

ANDOVER, ALFRED, WELLSVILLE, INDEPENDENCE, WARD AND GREENWOOD CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Andover), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$209,000 coupon or registered school bonds offered Dec. 30 were awarded to the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo as 2½s, at 100.459, a basis of about 2.475%. Dated Dec. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 15 as follows: \$6,000, 1940 to 1944, incl.; \$7,000, 1945 to 1950, incl.; \$8,000 from 1951 to 1957, incl.

and \$9,000 from 1958 to 1966, incl. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the Andover National Bank, Andover, with New York exchange, or at the Chase National Bank, New York. Legality to be approved by Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of New York City.

BLASDELL, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$50,000 coupon or registered improvement bonds offered Dec. 28 were awarded to A. C. Allyn & Co. and E. H. Rollins & Sons, both of New York, jointly, as 2½s, at 100.234, a basis of about 2.71%. Dated Dec. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 15 as follows: \$4,000 from 1939 to 1943, incl. and \$6,000 from 1944 to 1948, incl. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the Bank of Blasdell. Legality approved by Dillon, Vandewater Moore of New York City. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co.	2.80%	100.199
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo and R. D. White & Co.	3.20%	100.31

BRUTUS, CATO, CONQUEST, SENNETT, AND THROOP CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Weedsport), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$152,000 school bonds offered Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3974—were awarded to George B. Gibbons & Co. and Adams, McEntee & Co., both of New York, in joint account, as 2.40s, at 100.439, a basis of about 2.37%. Dated Dec. 15, 1938 and due Dec. 15 as follows: \$4,000, 1940 to 1945, incl.; \$5,000 from 1946 to 1955, incl. and \$6,000 from 1956 to 1968, incl. Re-offered to yield from 0.70% to 2.40%, according to maturity. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Harris Trust & Savings Bank and Sherwood & Reichard	2½%	100.889
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo; R. D. White & Co.; E. H. Rollins & Sons; A. C. Allyn & Co. and B. J. Van Ingen & Co.	2¾%	100.418
Bancamerica-Blair Corp. and Roosevelt & Weigold	2¾%	100.41
Union Securities Corp. and Campbell, Phelps & Co.	2¾%	100.331
Bacon, Stevenson & Co. and Estabrook & Co.	2.60%	100.63
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	2¾%	100.288

FALLSBURGH (P. O. South Fallsburgh), N. Y.—SALE OF SOUTH FALLSBURGH SEWER DISTRICT BONDS—The \$140,000 sewer bonds offered Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3947—were awarded to A. C. Allyn & Co. and E. H. Rollins & Sons, both of New York, jointly, as 3.40s, at 100.299, a basis of about 3.38%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938 and due Dec. 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1940 to 1955, incl. and \$4,000 from 1956 to 1978, incl. Re-offered to yield from 1.75% to 3.40%, according to maturity. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo and R. D. White & Co.	3½%	100.383
George B. Gibbons & Co.; Sherwood & Reichard and Bacon, Stevenson & Co.	3.70%	100.46

GERMAN FLATTS, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$50,000 home relief bonds offered Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 700—were awarded to A. G. Becker & Co. of New York as 1.60s, at par plus \$56 premium, equal to 100.111, a basis of about 1.58%. Dated Nov. 1, 1938 and due \$5,000 on Nov. 1 from 1939 to 1948, incl. Among other bids were these:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Iilon National Bank	1¾%	100.169
Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co.	1.80%	100.22
Sherwood & Reichard and George B. Gibbons & Co.	1.80%	100.09
C. F. Herb & Co.	1.90%	100.179
Union Securities Corp.	2%	100.27

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$126,500 sewer bonds was awarded on Dec. 23 to the Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo and R. D. White & Co. of New York, jointly, as 3.20s, at 100.383, a basis of about 3.17%. Dated Dec. 15, 1938, and due Dec. 15 as follows: \$2,950, 1940; \$2,000, 1941 and 1942; \$4,550, 1943; \$5,000, 1944 to 1948, incl.; \$6,000 from 1949 to 1958, incl. and \$3,000 from 1959 to 1968, incl. Legality approved by Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay of N. Y. City. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
George B. Gibbons & Co., Bacon, Stevenson & Co. and Sherwood & Reichard	3.20%	100.339
A. C. Allyn & Co.	3¼%	100.199

LIVONIA, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$69,000 coupon or registered bonds offered Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3948—were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons and A. C. Allyn & Co., both of New York, in joint account, as 2.90s, at 100.815, a basis of about 2.85%. Sale consisted of: \$11,500 water bonds. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$500 in 1959 and \$1,000 from 1960 to 1970 incl. \$7,500 sewer bonds. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$500 from 1942 to 1948 incl. \$1,000, 1949 to 1952 incl.; \$2,000 from 1953 to 1964 incl.; \$4,000 from 1965 to 1968 incl. and \$5,000 in 1969 and 1970. All of the bonds are dated Nov. 1, 1939.

LIVONIA, CONESUS, AVON, LIMA AND GENESSEE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Livonia), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$122,000 coupon or registered school bonds offered Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3948—were awarded to George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc. and Adams, McEntee & Co., Inc., both of New York, jointly, as 2.40s, at 100.379, a basis of about 2.37%. Dated Dec. 15, 1938 and due Dec. 15 as follows: \$4,000, 1940 to 1944 incl.; \$4,500, 1945 to 1948 incl.; \$5,000, 1949 to 1952 incl.; \$5,500, 1953 to 1956 incl. and \$6,000 from 1957 to 1963 incl. Re-offered to yield from 0.70% to 2.40%, according to maturity. Among other bids were the following:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Bacon, Stevenson & Co.	2.40%	100.15
Goldna, Sachs & Co.	2.50%	100.73
Union Securities Corp. and Campbell, Phelps & Co.	2.50%	100.63
Harris Trust & Savings Bank and Sherwood & Reichard	2.50%	100.44

MAMARONECK (Village), N. Y.—PAYING AGENT—The Manufacturers Trust Co., New York, is paying agent for water and general village bonds dated Jan. 1, 1939.

NORTH GREENBUSH FIRE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Wynantskill), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$25,000 fire house bonds offered Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3948—were awarded to the Manufacturers National Bank of Troy as 3.20s at 100.24, a basis of about 3.17%. Dated Feb. 1, 1939, and due Feb. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1940 to 1949 incl. and \$1,500 from 1950 to 1959 incl. Second high bid of 100.12 for 3¾s was made by E. H. Rollins & Sons of New York.

PEMBROKE, DARIEN, BATAVIA AND ALEXANDER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Corfu), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$340,000 school bonds offered Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3948—was awarded to Sage, Ruddy & Co. of Rochester as 2.40s, at 100.561, a basis of about 2.36%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938 and due Nov. 1 as follows: \$10,000, 1941 to 1946 incl.; \$11,000, 1947 to 1951 incl.; \$12,000, 1952 to 1956 incl.; \$13,000, 1957 to 1961 incl.; \$14,000 from 1962 to 1966 incl. and \$15,000 in 1967 and 1968. Among other bids were the following:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co.	2.40%	100.416
George B. Gibbons & Co. and Adams, McEntee & Co.	2.40%	100.14
Harris Trust & Savings Bk. and Sherwood & Reichard	2.50%	100.889
Smith, Barney & Co. and Union Securities Corp.	2.50%	100.77
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo and associates	2.50%	100.668
Bancamerica-Blair Corp. and Roosevelt & Weigold	2.50%	100.533
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	2.60%	100.55

PENN YAN, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$14,000 municipal building bonds offered Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3801—were awarded to the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo as 1.90s, at 100.138, a basis of about 1.87%. Dated Oct. 1, 1938 and due Oct. 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1939 and 1940 and \$1,500 from 1941 to 1948 incl. The Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo, second high bidder, offered 100.31 for 2.20s. Bidding for the same coupon, at 100.19, was the Union Securities Corp., New York.

PORTER COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Ransomville), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$39,000 school bonds offered Dec. 28 were awarded to the Niagara County National Bank & Trust Co. of Lockport as 2½s at 100.22, a basis of about 2.48%. Dated Dec. 15, 1938. One bond for \$600, others \$1,000 each. Due Dec. 15 as follows: \$1,600 in 1939, and \$2,000 from 1940 to 1958 incl. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at aforementioned trust company. Legality approved by Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of New York City. Second high bid of 100.47 or 2.90s was made by Adams, McEntee & Co., Inc., New York.

PURCHASE FIRE DISTRICT (P. O. Purchase), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$20,000 fire house bonds offered Dec. 20 were awarded to Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester County, Port Chester, as 2½s, at a price

of 100.15. Dated Jan. 1, 1939, and due \$5,000 on Sept. 1 from 1940 to 1943, incl. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Roosevelt & Weigold, Inc.	2.70%	100.26
George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc.	2.70%	100.21

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—NOTE SALE—The \$5,215,000 notes offered Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3948—were awarded to the National City Bank and the Bank of the Manhattan Co., both of New York, jointly, at 0.18% interest, at par plus \$265 premium. Notes are issued for various purposes and bear date of Dec. 30, 1938. They are payable June 30, 1939 at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York. Legality approved by Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay of New York. Other bids were:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Chase National Bank	0.20%	\$28
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	0.27%	127
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler	0.31%	59

SPENCER, BARTON AND VAN ETEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Spencer), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$22,000 school bonds offered Dec. 29 were awarded to George B. Gibbons & Co. and Adams, McKentee & Co., both of New York, jointly, as 1 3/4% at 100.07, a basis of about 1.74%. Dated Dec. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 15 as follows: \$3,000 from 1940 to 1945 incl., and \$4,000 in 1946. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the Farmers & Merchants Bank, Spencer. Legality approved by Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of N. Y. City.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$165,000 sewer bonds offered Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3948—were awarded to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., New York, as 2.30%, at par plus \$310.20 premium, equal to 100.188, a basis of about 2.28%. Dated Jan. 1, 1939 and due Jan. 1 as follows: \$6,000 in 1941 and 1942; \$9,000 from 1943 to 1959 incl. Bankers reoffered bonds to yield from 0.90% to 2.40%, according to maturity. Among other bids were these:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Bancamerica-Blair Corp.	2.40%	100.30
Union Securities Corp. and Estabrook & Co.	2.50%	100.40
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo and R. D. White & Co.	2.60%	100.31
Roosevelt & Weigold, Inc. and Bacon, Stevenson & Co.	2.70%	100.32

TIOGA, BARTON AND CANDOR CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Tioga Center), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$158,500 school bonds offered Dec. 29—V. 147, p. 3948—were awarded to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank and Sherwood & Reichard, both of New York, jointly, as 2 1/8%, at 100.67, a basis of about 2.45%. Dated Dec. 15, 1938 and due Dec. 15 as follows: \$4,500 from 1940 to 1945 incl.; \$5,000, 1946 to 1954 incl.; \$6,000 from 1955 to 1963 incl. and \$6,500 from 1964 to 1968 incl. Among other bids were these:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo; R. D. White & Co.; E. H. Rollins & Sons; A. C. Allyn & Co., and B. J. Van Ingen & Co.	2 1/8%	100.319
Union Securities Corp.	2 1/8%	100.30

VAN ETEN, BALDWIN, ERIN, CHEMUNG, SPENCER, BARTON, NEWFIELD AND CAYUTA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Van Eten), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$126,000 school bonds offered Dec. 29—V. 147, p. 3948—were awarded to the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo as 2.60%, at 100.329, a basis of about 2.58%. Dated Dec. 15, 1938 and due Dec. 15 as follows: \$3,500, 1940 to 1944 incl.; \$4,000, 1945 to 1948 incl.; \$4,500 from 1949 to 1952 incl. and \$5,000 from 1953 to 1967 incl. Among other bids were these:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	2.60%	100.066
Paine, Webber & Co.; Adams, McKentee & Co., and George B. Gibbons & Co.	2.70%	100.84
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo and associates	2.70%	100.549

WESTCHESTER COUNTY (P. O. White Plains), N. Y.—TAX RATE UP 20 CENTS—The Board of Supervisors on Dec. 29 adopted the 1939 budget as submitted to it by the budget and appropriations committee—V. 147, p. 3949—calling for an increase of 20 cents in the tax rate. New rate will be \$4.68 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

YONKERS, N. Y.—NOTE SALE—An issue of \$200,000 tax anticipation notes was awarded to H. L. Schwamm & Co. of New York at 3/8% interest plus a \$5 premium. Dated Dec. 29, 1938, and due April 1, 1939.

\$30,000

SHELBY, N. C. Water 3 & 23/4s

Due June 1, 1953-60 at 2.80% basis

F. W. CRAIGIE & COMPANY

Richmond, Va.

Phone 3-9137 A. T. T. Tel. Rich. Va. 83

NORTH CAROLINA

CANTON, N. C.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. (E. S. T.) on Jan. 10, by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of a \$95,000 issue of refunding bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due on Dec. 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1941 to 1950; \$8,000, 1951 to 1954, and \$13,000 in 1955; without option of prior payment. There will be no auction. Denom. \$1,000; coupon bonds registerable as to principal only; prin. and int. (J-D) payable in lawful money in New York City; general obligations; unlimited tax; delivery at place of purchaser's choice.

Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates, not exceeding 6% per annum in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities) and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the town, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be entertained. Bids must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State Treasurer, for \$1,900. The right to reject all bids is reserved. The approving opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston will be furnished the purchaser.

CONWAY, N. C.—BONDS SOLD—It is said that \$6,000 6% semi-annual sidewalk bonds were purchased at par on Dec. 20 by the Bank of Conway.

GRAHAM, N. C.—NOTES SOLD—It is reported that \$5,000 revenue anticipation notes were purchased on Dec. 20 by the First National Bank of Youngville, at 3 3/4%, plus 1/2 premium.

PRINCETON, N. C.—BONDS SOLD TO PWA—It is reported that the following 4% semi-ann. bond aggregating \$33,000, approved by the voters on July 19, were purchased at par by the Public Works Administration: \$18,000 water, and \$15,000 sewerage bonds.

WASHINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT (F. O. Washington) N. C.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Jan. 10, by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of a \$10,000 issue of school refunding bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Due on Jan. 1, 1948. Denom. \$1,000; principal and interest (J-J) payable in lawful money in New York City; general obligations; unlimited tax; coupon bonds, not registerable; no option of payment before maturity; delivery at place of purchaser's choice. There will be no auction. The bonds will be awarded at the highest price, not less than par and accrued interest, offered for the lowest interest rate bid upon, not exceeding 6%, in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State Treasurer for \$200. The approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay of New York City, will be furnished the purchasers.

NORTH DAKOTA

GREMORA SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 94 (P. O. Gremora), N. Dak.—PURCHASER—It is now reported that the \$10,000 school bonds sold as 5s at par, as noted here on Dec. 17—V. 147, p. 3801—were purchased by V. W. Brewer & Co. of Minneapolis. Due from 1940 to 1959 incl.

LISBON SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 19 (P. O. Lisbon) N. Dak.—BONDS NOT SOLD—We are informed that the \$72,600 issue of not to exceed 4% semi-ann. building bonds offered on Dec. 24—V. 147, p. 3801—was not sold as all bids were rejected. Dated Dec. 24, 1938. Due from Dec. 24, 1941 to 1958 incl.

OHIO MUNICIPALS

MITCHELL, HERRICK & CO.

700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND

CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

OHIO

CINCINNATI, Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$1,345,000 bonds offered Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3649—were awarded to a syndicate composed of Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; F. S. Mosley & Co.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Reynolds & Co., all of New York, and Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland, on a bid of 100.019 for a combination of 1 3/4% and 3 3/4%, a net interest cost of about 1.86%. The sale consisted of the following issues, with the \$200,000 loan to bear interest at 3 3/4% and the other three at 1 3/4%:

- \$200,000 Locust St.-Calhoun St., et al., improvement bonds authorized at Nov., 1929 general election and payable from unlimited taxes. Due \$20,000 on Sept. 1 from 1940 to 1949, inclusive.
- 150,000 sewage pollution elimination bonds authorized at Nov., 1938 general election and payable from unlimited taxes. Due \$6,000 on Sept. 1 from 1940 to 1964, inclusive.
- 275,000 University Bldg. bonds authorized at the Nov., 1929 general election and payable from unlimited taxes. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$14,000 from 1940 to 1954, incl. and \$13,000 from 1955 to 1959, inclusive.
- 720,000 waterworks bonds. Due \$18,000 on Sept. 1 from 1940 to 1979, incl. General obligations of the city, payable from general tax levies, but also payable from earnings of the waterworks, in so far as the same are sufficient to meet the requirements of these bonds.

All of the bonds will be dated Feb. 1, 1939 and at the request of the owner may be exchanged for bonds registered as to principal and interest. Members of the purchasing group re-offered the bonds to yield from 0.40% to 2.10%, according to coupon rate and date of maturity.

A group composed of the First National Bank of New York, Salomon Bros. & Hutzler and Washburn & Co., all of New York, bid a price of 100.069 for \$200,000 2 1/8%, \$425,000 1 3/4% and \$720,000 2s, a net cost of 1.96%. Smith, Barney & Co., New York and associates bid 100.149 for all 2s a 1.9902% cost basis; Chemical Bank & Trust Co., as account managers, offered to pay 100.14 2s; Bankers Trust Co. of New York and others bid 100.119 for 2s; Lehman Bros. group offered 100.179 for \$625,000 2 1/4% and \$720,000 2s, a 2.06% basis; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., New York and associates offered 101.268 for \$625,000 2s and \$720,000 2 1/4%, a 2.097% basis, and the National City Bank of New York headed a syndicate which made a tender of 100.88 for \$720,000 2 1/4% and \$625,000 2s, a basis of about 2.12%.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—NOTE SALE—The \$1,500,000 water works improvement bond anticipation notes offered Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3802—were awarded to Field, Richards & Shepard of Cleveland as 0.75%, at a price of 100.2506. Dated Feb. 1, 1939. Due Feb. 1, 1941, and redeemable on any interest date. Second high bid of 100.75 for 1s was made by the Chemical Bank & Trust Co. of New York and the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, in joint account.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—BONDS AWARDED—The city accepted on Dec. 28 the bid of John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago and associates to purchase \$3,000,000 light and power plant first mortgage bonds as 3 3/8%, at 110.118, a basis of about 3.48%—V. 147, p. 3949.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY (P. O. Oxford), Ohio—BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—BancOhio Securities Co. of Columbus is making public offering of \$350,000 2 1/4% dormitory revenue bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000 Nov. 1, 1941; \$10,000, May 1 and Nov. 1 from 1942 to 1945 incl.; \$10,000 May 1 and \$12,000 Nov. 1, 1946; \$13,000, May 1 and \$12,000 Nov. 1 from 1947 to 1955 incl. and \$13,000, May 1, 1956. Callable in whole or in part, at option of University, on any interest payment date on or after Nov. 1, 1940, at a sliding scale of prices. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the Fifth-Third Union Trust Co., Cincinnati. Bonds are payable solely from income derived from facilities of the University. Legality approved by Peck, Shaffer, Williams & Gorman of Cincinnati.

STAUNTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Troy), Ohio—BOND SALE—An issue of \$8,500 3 3/4% building bonds was sold to Katz & O'Brien of Cincinnati.

SYLVANIA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$137,500 high school bonds, sale of which was reported in V. 147, p. 3802, were purchased by Braun, Bosworth & Co. of Toledo as 3 3/4% at 101.293, a basis of about 3.12%. One bond for \$50, others \$1,000 each. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$5,500 in 1940 and \$6,000 from 1941 to 1962, incl.

TOLEDO, Ohio—SYNDICATE MEMBERS—Following were associated with A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., Chicago, in the purchase of \$771,244 bonds as 3s on Dec. 15, as reported in V. 147, p. 3949: Edward Brockhaus & Co., Seufferle & Kountze, Seasongood & Mayer, Widmann & Holzman, Middendorf & Co., Walter, Woody & Heimerdinger, Pohl & Co. and Fox, Einhorn & Co., all of Cincinnati.

WELLSTON, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids addressed to W. A. Lausch, City Auditor, will be received until noon on Jan. 6 for the purchase of \$100,000 6% electric mortgage revenue bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$6,000 from 1940 to 1944 incl. and \$5,000 from 1945 to 1958 incl. Interest A-O. A certified check for 1% of the amount bid for, payable to order of the city, must accompany each proposal.

YORK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Nelsonville), Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$5,000 road impt. bonds offered Dec. 22—V. 147, p. 3649—were awarded to Roy Davis of Nelsonville, the only bidder, as 5 3/8%, at par. Dated Jan. 2, 1939 and due \$500 on Sept. 15 from 1939 to 1948 incl.

R. J. EDWARDS, Inc.

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Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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OKLAHOMA

DOUGHERTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Sulphur, Route 2) Okla.—BONDS OFFERED—It is reported that bids were received until 2 p. m. on Dec. 27, by Chas. Haney, District Clerk, for the purchase of a \$12,000 issue of building bonds. Due \$1,000 from 1941 to 1952 incl.

KETCHUM, Okla.—BONDS NOT SOLD—It is reported that the two issues of 4% semi-ann. bonds aggregating \$15,000, offered on Dec. 12—V. 147, p. 3498—were not sold. The issues are described as follows: \$10,000 water system, and \$5,000 sewer system bonds.

OKLAHOMA, State of—NOTE OFFERING—Hubert L. Bolen, State Treasurer, will receive subscriptions until Jan. 3, for the purchase of \$2,000,000 State Treasury, Series C, 1938-39 notes, issued under authority of Article 3, Chapter 27, Okla. Session Laws, 1937; for the purpose of acquiring money with which to pay any valid warrants issued against the general fund of the State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939. The notes are issued in denom. of \$5,000 and mature on May 1, 1939. The notes bear interest at the rate of 1 1/4% per annum from their date until paid, and will be dated the day they are delivered to the purchasers thereof. The notes are payable from any revenues accruing to the general fund of the State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, and the full faith, credit and resources of the State are pledged to their payment.

Subscriptions for said notes will be received by the State Treasurer in amounts of \$5,000 or any multiple thereof. If the issue is oversubscribed the State Treasurer will prorate the issue among the subscribers. Subscribers shall agree to pay for the notes subscribed for, and each subscription shall be accompanied by a certified or cashier's check on a solvent bank for 1% of the amount of notes desired which shall be applied on the purchase price of said notes. In the event subscriber fails to accept and pay for the notes subscribed for within 10 days after notice from the State Treasurer by registered mail to do so, the proceeds of said check shall be credited to the general fund of the State as liquidated damages. The State Treasurer with the approval of the State Auditor and Governor has the authority to reject any subscription in which event the State Treasurer shall refund subscriber the amount of this check.

Subscriptions may be submitted subject to the notes awarded the subscriber being approved as to legality by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago, or J. Berry King and Geo. J. Fagin, attorneys-at-law, First National Building, Oklahoma City, their approval opinion to be obtained at the cost of the subscriber.

Forms for making subscriptions and additional information regarding the notes may be obtained from the State Treasurer. The notes are to be ready for delivery to subscriber on the 7th day of January, 1939.

SAYRE, Okla.—BOND SALE DETAILS—We are informed by the City Clerk that the \$10,000 park bonds purchased on Dec. 19 by the Treasurer of Beckham County, as noted here—V. 147, p. 3949—were sold as 2s, paying a price of par.

OREGON

MALHEUR COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 18 (P. O. Nyssa, R. F. D. No. 1), Ore.—BONDS OFFERED—It is reported that sealed bids were received until 8.30 p. m. on Dec. 29, by Martha Klingback, District Clerk, for the purchase of a \$2,750 issue of not to exceed 4% coupon semi-annual school bonds. Dated Jan. 2, 1939. Due from Jan. 2, 1943 to 1947.

MARION COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 78 (P. O. Salem, R. F. D. No. 6), Ore.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Jan. 14, by Lucy M. Simpson, District Clerk, for the purchase of \$2,000 school bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1939. Due \$1,000 on Aug. 1, 1950 and 1951.

PRAIRIE CITY, Ore.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 7.30 p. m. on Jan. 9, by D. J. Hughes, City Recorder, for the purchase of a \$20,000 issue of 5% semi-ann. hospital bonds. Denom. \$500. Dated March 1, 1939. A certified check for 2% is required.

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PENNSYLVANIA

AMITY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Douglasville), Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$18,000 building bonds offered Dec. 21—V. 147, p. 3498—were awarded to the Topton National Bank of Topton as 2 1/4s, at 101.41, a basis of about 2.60%. Due \$1,000 on Dec. 1 from 1941 to 1958 incl. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Burr & Co.	2 3/4%	\$21.60
National Bank of Boyertown	3%	180.00

BELLEFONTAINE, Pa.—BONDS SOLD—A group composed of Moore, Leonard & Lynch; Glover & MacGregor, Inc., both of Pittsburgh, and Burr & Co. of Philadelphia exercised its option to purchase as 4s the \$70,000 sewage disposal plant bonds offered Dec. 7—V. 147, p. 3650. Due serially on Jan. 1 from 1942 to 1968 incl.

BEN AVON HEIGHTS (P. O. Bellevue), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—R. W. Scandrett, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Jan. 9 for the purchase of \$5,000 coupon bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1, 1948. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. A certified check for \$500, payable to order of the Borough Treasurer, is required. Sale of bonds will be made subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. Legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh will be furnished the successful bidder.

BETHLEHEM MUNICIPAL WATER AUTHORITY, Pa.—BOND SALE—Elkins, Morris & Co. of Philadelphia purchased on Dec. 16 an issue of \$2,150,000 water bonds as 2 1/2s at 100.84, a basis of about 2.46%. Due Dec. 15 as follows: \$20,000, 1941; \$30,000, 1942 to 1945 incl.; \$40,000, 1946 and 1947; \$55,000 in 1948, and \$125,000 from 1949 to 1963 incl.

BRENTWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—C. H. Bracken, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Jan. 10 for the purchase of \$130,000 coupon school bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$7,000 from 1942 to 1947 incl., and \$8,000 from 1948 to 1958 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. A certified check for \$2,000, payable to order of District Treasurer, is required. Sale of bonds will be made subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. Legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh will be furnished the successful bidder.

BRIDGEVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Forrest Host, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Jan. 4 for the purchase of \$40,000 coupon school bonds. Dated Jan. 15, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 on Jan. 15 from 1942 to 1961 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to order of the District Treasurer, is required. Sale of bonds will be made subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. Legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh will be furnished the successful bidder.

BROOKVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$60,000 3% elementary school building bonds offered Dec. 23—V. 147, p. 3803—were awarded to Moore, Leonard & Lynch of Pittsburgh at a price of 104.138, a basis of about 2.49%. Dated Jan. 1, 1939, and due \$4,000 on Jan. 1 from 1941 to 1955 incl. Second high bid of 104 was made by the National Bank of Brookville and the Brookville Bank & Trust Co., both of Brookville.

CLARION TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Corsica), Route 1), Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$14,000 3 1/2% school bonds offered Dec. 16—V. 147, p. 3498—were awarded to Burr & Co. of Philadelphia at par plus \$19.46 premium, equal to 100.139, a basis of about 3.49%. Dated July 1, 1938 and due July 1 as follows: \$500 from 1940 to 1959 incl. and \$1,000 from 1960 to 1953 incl. Leach Bros. of Philadelphia bid a

premium of \$7 and the First National Bank of Clarion offered a premium of \$78.75 for a block of \$7,000.

DUBOIS, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—E. V. Johnson, Deputy City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Jan. 9 for the purchase of \$50,000 1, 1 1/4, 1 3/4, 2, 2 1/4, 2 1/2, 2 3/4 or 3% coupon improvement and park bonds. Dated Jan. 15, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000 on Jan. 15 from 1946 to 1950 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest. Bonds may be registered as to principal only and will be issued subject to approving legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the City Treasurer, is required.

EMAUS, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$75,000 2 1/2% coupon refunding bonds offered Dec. 23—V. 147, p. 3650—were awarded to the Emaus National Bank of Emaus at a price of 100.46, a basis of about 2.45%. Dated Dec. 15, 1938 and due as follows: \$3,000, 1939; \$4,000, 1940 to 1945 incl.; \$3,500, 1946 to 1953 incl.; \$4,000, 1954; \$3,900 from 1955 to 1957 incl., and \$4,300 in 1958. Second high bid of 100.209 was made by Burr & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia.

EPHRATA, Pa.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$35,000 sewer bonds was sold to Singer, Deane & Scribner of Pittsburgh as 2s, at a price of 101.385.

HARMONY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Ambridge), Pa.—BOND OFFERING CANCELED—Proposal to sell on Jan. 11 an issue of \$24,000 municipal building and sewer bonds—V. 147, p. 3950—has been canceled owing to rejection of contractors' bids at a meeting on Dec. 23, according to C. Roy Kerr, Township Secretary.

McKESPORT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—W. C. Johnson, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Jan. 9 for the purchase of \$700,000 coupon school bonds, including \$420,000 series A of 1939 and \$280,000 series B of 1939. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$10,000, 1941; \$35,000 from 1942 to 1959 incl., and \$20,000 from 1960 to 1962 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1% and payable J-J. Sale of bonds will be made subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for \$10,000 payable to order of the District Treasurer, is required. Legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh will be furnished the successful bidder.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—COUNCIL GIVEN POWER OVER BUDGET—In a decision rendered the past week the State Supreme Court ruled that City Council has complete power, except for several minor items, over the municipal budget. Ruling was the outcome of a dispute as to whether Council had authority to increase revenue estimates in the 1939 budget above those fixed by the City Comptroller. For a period of 19 years, it was said, Council has always abided by figures submitted by the Comptroller. Immediate effect of the decision is to reduce the difference between estimated revenues and expenses in next year's budget from \$26,000,000 to about \$19,000,000, according to report.

COUNCIL VOTES 3% SALES TAX—We quote in part as follows from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of Dec. 30:

City Council yesterday passed the 3% sales tax in the face of declarations that the present 2% levy is ruining Philadelphia business.

The vote was 15 to 5, giving the tax advocates more than enough strength to pass the measure over Mayor Wilson's veto.

Mr. Wilson received the ordinance within a few minutes of the roll call on final passage, and announced that he would veto it.

According to law, however, the Mayor must hold a bill 10 days before disapproving it, and the new levy thus cannot become effective before Jan. 9. The present tax expires Saturday midnight, and the city will have a one-day vacation from the levy.

Before the vote was taken, Chairman Bernard Samuel of the Finance Committee and President George Connell declared that a plan was afoot which, if culminated, would enable Council to repeal the tax.

Neither would tell anything about the new plan.

Council did nothing on a bill to repeal the 1 1/2% income tax, nor was any action taken on an ordinance increasing the water rents.

The income levy will be repealed, it was said, when the budget is completed. Mr. Connell already has stated that the water rent increase was "out," and that ordinance would be sent back to committee.

ROSS TOWNSHIP (P. O. Perrysville), Pa.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$50,000 bonds offered Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3950—was awarded to Moore, Leonard & Lynch of Pittsburgh as 2 3/4s, at 100.038, a basis of about 2.74%. Dated Jan. 1, 1939 and due \$10,000 on Jan. 1 in 1944, 1949, 1954, 1959 and 1964. Second high bid of 102.07 for 3s was made by S. K. Cunningham & Co. of Pittsburgh.

ROSTRAVER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Belle Vernon, R. D. 1), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—J. Rousseau, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7.30 p. m. on Jan. 10 for the purchase of \$50,000 school bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$5,000 on Feb. 1 from 1941 to 1950 incl. Bidder to name the rate of interest in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Sale of bonds will be made subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for \$500, payable to order of C. S. Bateman, District Treasurer, is required.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Meridian Road, Gibsonia), Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$18,000 school bonds offered Dec. 22—V. 147, p. 3650—were awarded to Singer, Deane & Scribner of Pittsburgh as 3s at 101.43, a basis of about 2.85%. Dated Jan. 1, 1939, and due \$1,000 on Jan. 1 from 1942 to 1959, incl. Second high bid of 101.32 for 3s was made by S. K. Cunningham & Co. of Pittsburgh.

SHALER TOWNSHIP (P. O. Mount Royal Boulevard, Box 38, Glenshaw), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Edward J. Wladman Jr., Secretary of Board of Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Jan. 10, for the purchase of \$90,000 coupon bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$5,000 on Jan. 1 from 1943 to 1960, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Sale of bonds will be made subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to order of the Township Treasurer, is required. Legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh will be furnished the successful bidder.

SHAMOKIN, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$50,000 public improvement bonds offered Dec. 13—V. 147, p. 3347—were awarded to Leach Bros. of Philadelphia as 4 1/2s, at 100.36.

The bonds are dated Dec. 15, 1938 and mature Dec. 15 as follows: \$5,000, 1943; \$3,000, 1944 to 1949, incl.; \$2,000, 1950; \$5,000, 1951; \$3,000 from 1952 to 1957, incl. and \$2,000 in 1958.

SHARPSBURG, Pa.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$100,000 water and light plant bonds awarded to the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Sharpsburg as 2 1/2s, as reported in V. 147, p. 3950—were sold at a price of 100.92 and mature \$5,000 annually from 1939 to 1958, incl., giving a net cost of about 2.40%.

SHILLINGTON, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$20,000 water works improvement bonds offered Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3650—were awarded to Burr & Co. of Philadelphia as 2 1/2s, at 101.059, a basis of about 2.30%. Dated Jan. 1, 1939 and due Jan. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1940 to 1943, incl.; \$1,000 from 1944 to 1953, incl. and \$2,000 in 1954. Redeemable on or after Jan. 1, 1948. Only one bid was received.

SOUTH LANGHORNE, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—M. V. Stanford, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until Jan. 9 for the purchase of \$10,500 2, 2 1/4, 2 1/2, 2 3/4, 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 3 3/4, or 4% coupon funding and improvement bonds. This issue failed of sale at a previous offering on Dec. 12.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Erie), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Lloyd W. Veit, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until noon on Jan. 12 for the purchase of \$26,000 3% coupon school bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1939 to 1962 incl. and \$2,000 in 1963. Bonds maturing after Dec. 1, 1953 will be callable on Dec. 1 of any subsequent year, provided that notice of said redemption will be made to holder of the bonds not later than June 1 preceding the date on which redemption is to be made. Interest J-D. Bonds may be registered as to principal and have been approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for \$520, payable to order of the Treasurer of Board of School Directors, is required.

RHODE ISLAND

CRANSTON, R. I.—NOTE SALE—The \$150,000 notes offered Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3951—were awarded to Jackson & Curtis of Boston at 0.344% discount. Dated Dec. 27, 1938, and due Dec. 1, 1939. The First Boston Corp., second high bidder, named a rate of 0.37% and \$3.25 premium.

SOUTH DAKOTA

LAKE COUNTY INDEPENDENT CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Rutland), S. Dak.—BONDS OFFERED—Sealed and oral bids were received until 2 p. m. on Dec. 28, by J. W. Woldt, Clerk of the Board of Education, for the purchase of a \$70,000 issue of coupon refunding bonds. Interest rate not to exceed 3 1/4%, payable J-J. **BONDS SOLD**—The above bonds were sold on Dec. 28 to E. J. Prescott & Co. of Minneapolis, according to the District Clerk. No other bid was received.

TENNESSEE

DRESDEN, Tenn.—BOND TENDERS INVITED—The Mayor and Board of Aldermen is said to have called for tenders of not more than \$6,000 outstanding city bonds issued Jan. 1, 1937. The best bid is to be less than par. Offers must reach the Mayor by Jan. 27.

HENDERSON, Tenn.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is stated by the City Recorder that the \$47,500 water works, paving and refunding bonds purchased by C. H. Little & Co. of Jackson, as 4s, at a price of 98.95, as noted here on Dec. 24—V. 147, p. 3951—are dated Jan. 1, 1939, and mature as follows: \$1,000 in 1943; \$3,000, 1945 to 1947; \$3,500 in 1948; \$4,000, 1949 to 1951; \$5,000, 1952 to 1955, and \$2,000 in 1956, giving a basis of about 4.11%.

JACKSON, Tenn.—BONDS OFFERED—It is stated by W. P. Moss, City Attorney, that sealed bids were received until 10 a. m. on Dec. 30 for the purchase of an issue of \$1,000,000 not to exceed 5% semi-ann. electric revenue bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Due from 1941 to 1959 incl. Payable at the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York. Legality approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago. These bonds are payable solely from the revenues of the electric system.

PARIS, Tenn.—BOND SALE DETAILS—In connection with the sale of the \$200,000 electric plant bonds to Nichols & Co. of Nashville, as 3s, at a price of 99.46, as noted here recently—V. 147, p. 3805—it is stated that the bonds are dated Dec. 1, 1938, are issued in denoms. of \$1,000, and mature Dec. 1, as follows: \$6,000 in 1941, \$7,000 in 1942 and 1943, \$8,000 in 1944 and 1945, \$9,000 in 1946 and 1947, \$10,000 in 1948 and 1949, \$11,000 in 1950 and 1951, \$12,000 in 1952, \$13,000 in 1953, \$14,000 in 1954, \$5,000 in 1955 and 1956, \$17,000 in 1957 and \$18,000 in 1958. Net income basis 3.05%. Prin. and int. payable at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York. These bonds are, in the opinion of counsel, valid and legally binding obligations of the city, payable from and secured by prior pledge of the net revenues of the municipal light and power system, and in the event of any deficiency in the revenues necessary to punctual payment of principal and interest on these bonds, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all taxable property within the city.

These bonds, authorized by more than 7 to 1 vote of qualified electors, constitute, in the opinion of counsel, valid and legally binding obligations of the City of Paris, payable from and secured by prior pledge of the net revenues of the municipal light and power system, and in the event of any deficiency in the revenues necessary to punctual payment of principal and interest on these bonds, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all taxable property within the city. In issuing these bonds, the city covenants and agrees to fix, maintain and collect sufficient rates for electric service to pay operation and maintenance and interest and principal requirements on this issue of bonds. Proceeds of this bond issue in the amount of \$142,000, together with the re-assumption of \$330,000 bonds of the city, are for the purpose of purchasing the electric and water properties of the Kentucky-Tennessee Power Co., originally acquired from the city in 1926. The balance of the funds, together with a Public Works Administration grant of approximately \$34,200 are to provide extensions, betterments and working capital.

RIDGELY, Tenn.—BOND SALE DEFERRED—It is stated by Mayor W. S. Alexander that the sale of the \$10,000 5% semi-annual water works revenue bonds which had been scheduled for Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3805—was called off. Due from 1939 to 1949; payable on July and Jan. 1.

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by Frank Hollins, City Clerk, that he will offer at public sale on Jan. 16 at 2 p. m. a \$22,000 issue of 4% semi-annual coupon city bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due as follows: \$1,000 in 1941 to 1956, and \$2,000 in 1957 to 1959. These bonds are issued under the authority of Public Works Act of 1935, as amended. Bonds must bring par and accrued interest. Sealed bids will be received at the City Clerk's office until sale date and considered along with other bids. Opinion and bonds furnished by the city. Enclose a certified check for 5% of bid, payable to the city.

TEXAS

BRYAN, Texas.—BOND SALE DETAILS—We are now informed by Guy P. Bittle, Acting City Manager, that the \$250,000 water system revenue bonds sold to the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita and associates, as noted here on Dec. 17—V. 147, p. 3805—were sold at a price of par, divided as follows: \$40,000 maturing \$8,000 Dec. 15, 1939 to 1943, as 2 1/2%, J-D; \$85,000 maturing Dec. 15, \$9,000 in 1944 to 1948, and \$10,000 in 1949 to 1952 as 3s, and \$125,000 maturing Dec. 15, \$11,000 in 1953 to 1955, \$12,000 in 1956 and 1957, \$13,000 in 1958 and 1959, and \$14,000 in 1960 to 1962, as 3 1/4%, optional Dec. 15, 1948, and any interest payment date thereafter on 30 days' notice. Prin. and int. payable at the City Treasurer's office. Legality approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

Those associated with the above firm in the purchase are Mahan, Dittmar & Co. of San Antonio; Donald O'Neil & Co., and Rauscher, Pierce & Co., both of Dallas.

LUBBOCK INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lubbock), Texas.—PRICE PAID—It is now reported by the Business Manager of the Board of Education that the \$150,000 3% semi-annual school building bonds purchased by the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita, as noted here—V. 147, p. 3805—were sold for a price of 100.566, a basis of about 2.94%. Due from April 1, 1939 to 1958.

NATALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Natalia), Texas.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is reported that the \$9,000 3 1/2% semi-annual building bonds sold to the State Department of Education, as noted here—V. 147, p. 3805—were purchased at par, and mature on Nov. 10 as follows: \$600, 1939 to 1943, and \$1,200, 1944 to 1948, all inclusive.

Coupon bonds, dated Nov. 10, 1938. Denom. \$600. Interest payable Nov. 1.

NIXON, Texas.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by E. J. Pennell, City Secretary, that he will receive sealed bids until Jan. 10 for the purchase of \$75,000 water works and sewer system revenue bonds. Due serially in 30 years. Interest rate to be named by the bidder.

ODESSA, Texas.—BOND TENDER APPROVED—In connection with the call for tenders on \$5,000 of refunding bonds of 1936, it is stated by L. L. Anthony, City Secretary, that only one tender was received, which was submitted by the First National Bank of Odessa, who offered five bonds at \$999 each.

VERMONT

BARRE, Vt.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids addressed to Ralph Olliver, City Treasurer, will be received until 7 p. m. on Jan. 5 for the purchase of \$137,500 not to exceed 3 1/2% interest coupon auditorium bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. One bond for \$500, others \$1,000 each. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$8,000, 1941 to 1945 incl.; \$7,000 from 1946 to 1958 incl. and \$6,500 in 1959. Bidder to name one rate of interest in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Prin. and int. (J-J) payable at the Granite Savings Bank & Trust Co., Barre. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes and will be engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as to genuineness by the First National Bank of Boston. Legal opinion of Storey, Thordike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston will be furnished the successful bidder.

WOODSTOCK TOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Vt.—BOND SALE—The \$55,000 school bonds offered Dec. 29—V. 147, p. 3805—were awarded to Arthur Perry & Co. of Boston as 2 1/4s at 100.487, a basis of about 2.20%. Dated Jan. 1, 1939 and due Jan. 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1940 to 1957 incl. and \$1,000 in 1958. Six other bids were submitted for the issue.

VIRGINIA

APPOMATTOX, Va.—BOND SALE—The \$25,000 issue of coupon sewer system bonds offered for sale on Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3952—was purchased as follows: \$20,000 by the Peoples National Bank of Charlottesville, and \$5,000 by the Bank of Appomattox, paying par on 4% bonds. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due from Dec. 1, 1939 to 1968, incl. Interest payable J-D.

WASHINGTON

LONGVIEW, Wash.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$135,000 city hall and warrant retirement bonds have been purchased by the State of Washington, as 4s.

PIERCE COUNTY (P. O. Tacoma), Wash.—BOND SALE—The \$300,000 issue of general obligation bonds offered for sale on Dec. 29—V. 147, p. 3652—was awarded jointly to Bramhall & Stein, of Seattle, the Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis and Murphy, Favre & Co. of Spokane, according to the County Auditor.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Jan. 18, by H. C. Walker, City Clerk, for the purchase of the following three issues of not to exceed 2 1/4% semi-annual bonds aggregating \$1,525,100:

\$1,375,000 boulevard bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$25,000 in 1940; \$26,000 in 1941 and 1942; \$28,000 in 1943 and 1944; \$29,000 in 1945; \$30,000 in 1946; \$31,000 in 1947; \$32,000 in 1948 and 1949; \$34,000 in 1950 and 1951; \$36,000 in 1952; \$37,000 in 1953 and 1954; \$39,000 in 1955 and 1956; \$41,000 in 1957; \$43,000 in 1958; \$44,000 in 1959; \$46,000 in 1960 and 1961; \$48,000 in 1962; \$49,000 in 1963; \$51,000 in 1964; \$52,000 in 1965; \$54,000 in 1966; \$56,000 in 1967; \$57,000 in 1968; \$58,000 in 1969; \$60,000 in 1970; \$62,000 in 1971 and \$65,000 in 1972.

100,100 fire station bonds. Denom. \$1,000, one for \$100. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$2,100 in 1940; \$2,000 in 1941 to 1950; \$3,000 in 1951 to 1961; \$4,000 in 1962 to 1971, and \$5,000 in 1972.

50,000 West Side streets bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1940 to 1955, and \$2,000 in 1956 to 1972.

Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Rate of interest to be in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. A part of the issue may bear one rate and part a different rate. Not more than two rates will be considered in any one bid. Principal and interest payable at the State Treasurer's office in Charleston, or at some bank in New York City at the option of the holders. All bids must be unconditional and each issue of bonds must be bid for separately. The purchaser will be furnished with a final approving opinion of Caldwell & Raymond of New York, but will be required to pay the fee for approving said bonds. The bonds were authorized at an election held on Dec. 16. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the total amount of the issue or issues bid for, payable to the city.

In connection with the above offering we give herewith a reprint from our issue of Nov. 19, 1938, regarding the outcome of the previous bond negotiation:

BOND SALE INVALIDATED—In connection with the sale of the \$1,629,100 street and fire station bonds, along with two other issues, on Nov. 7, to a syndicate headed by Phelps, Fenn & Co. of New York, as described in detail in our issue of Nov. 12—V. 147, p. 3057—we are informed that the sale of the above issue was canceled because of an adverse Supreme Court decision. An Associated Press dispatch from Charleston on Nov. 14 reported as follows on the court ruling:

"The West Virginia State Supreme Court today invalidated a municipal bond issue of \$1,629,100 for the improvement of Charleston streets and construction of fire stations. The Court held that the procedure followed in the bond issue election did not comply sufficiently with the law. City officials began a study of possible steps to meet legal requirements for the reauthorization and reissuance of the bonds."

WISCONSIN

DOUGLAS COUNTY (P. O. Superior), Wis.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by S. P. Gray, County Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Jan. 18, for the purchase of an issue of \$100,000 coupon relief bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4%, payable J-J. Due \$10,000 from Jan. 2, 1940 to 1949 incl. (This notice supersedes the offering report given under the caption of Douglas Co., Minn., in our issue of Dec. 24—V. 147, p. 3946.)

KENOSHA COUNTY (P. O. Kenosha), Wis.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Jan. 9, by John C. Niederprum, County Clerk, for the purchase of a \$500,000 issue of not to exceed 5% semi-ann. poor relief bonds. Dated Jan. 20, 1929. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$50,000 Jan. 20, 1940 to 1949. Bonds numbered 201 to 500, inclusive, may be redeemed in inverse numerical order at par and accrued interest on any interest payment date on or after Jan. 20, 1943, after 30 days' notice to original purchaser and publication in a financial journal published in New York City. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. The bonds will be sold to the highest responsible bidder at not less than par, the basis of determination shall be the lowest interest rate bid and interest cost to the county. The approving opinion of Chapman & Cutler, of Chicago, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for not less than 2% of amount bid.

MONTFORT, Wis.—BOND SALE—The \$12,500 issue of 2 1/4% semi-annual community building bonds offered for sale on Dec. 24—V. 147, p. 3952—was awarded to the Citizens State Bank of Montfort, paying a price of 101.60, a basis of about 2.54%. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Due on March 15, 1940 to 1958.

MOSINEE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Mosinee), Wis.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—A new issue of \$27,000 3 1/2% of high school addition bonds is being offered by John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago, at prices to yield from 2.53% to 2.80%, according to maturity. Coupon bonds dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due on April 1 as follows: \$4,000, 1943 to 1951 and \$5,000, 1951 to 1953. Prin. and int. (A-O) payable at the Mosinee Commercial Bank. Legality approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

RIPON, Wis.—BONDS OFFERED—It is reported that both sealed and oral bids were received until Dec. 27, at 3 p. m. for the purchase of an issue of \$137,500 not to exceed 2% semi-ann. school bonds, by C. A. Whiting, City Clerk. Dated Dec. 1, 1938.

WYOMING

JACKSON, Wyo.—BOND SALE POSTPONED—It is stated by the Town Clerk that the sale of the \$20,000 water bonds, which had been scheduled for Nov. 1, as noted here—V. 147, p. 3578—was postponed indefinitely.

CANADA

GRANBY, Que.—BOND OFFERING—City Clerk will receive sealed bids until Jan. 9 for the purchase of \$30,000 3 1/2% relief bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938 and due serially in 20 years.

HALTON COUNTY (P. O. Milton), Ont.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$9,600 3% improvement bonds was sold to J. D. Graham & Co. of Toronto, at a price of 101.02, a basis of about 2.61%. Due in five years.

VALLEYFIELD, Que.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$40,000 4% improvement bonds was sold to Bruno Jeannotte, Ltd. of Montreal at 100.52, a basis of about 3.96%. Due serially from 1939 to 1968 incl. Second high bid of 100.06 was made by L. G. Beaubien & Co. and Banque Canadienne Nationale, in joint account.

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The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

AMERICAN BANKERS CONVENTION SECTION

GIVING PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION OF AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

HELD AT HOUSTON, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 13 TO NOVEMBER 17, 1938

December 3, 1938

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WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
William Street, corner of Spruce Street, New York

RHODE ISLAND

CRANSTON, R. I.—NOTE SALE—The \$150,000 notes offered Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3951—were awarded to Jackson & Curtis of Boston at 0.344% discount. Dated Dec. 27, 1938, and due Dec. 1, 1939. The First Boston Corp., second high bidder, named a rate of 0.37% and \$3.25 premium.

SOUTH DAKOTA

LAKE COUNTY INDEPENDENT CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Rutland), S. Dak.—BONDS OFFERED—Sealed and oral bids were received until 2 p. m. on Dec. 28, by J. W. Woldt, Clerk of the Board of Education, for the purchase of a \$70,000 issue of coupon refunding bonds. Interest rate not to exceed 4 1/4%, payable J-J. **BONDS SOLD**—The above bonds were sold on Dec. 28 to E. J. Prescott & Co. of Minneapolis, according to the District Clerk. No other bid was received.

TENNESSEE

DRESDEN, Tenn.—BOND TENDERS INVITED—The Mayor and Board of Aldermen is said to have called for tenders of not more than \$6,000 outstanding city bonds issued Jan. 1, 1937. The best bid is to be less than par. Offers must reach the Mayor by Jan. 27.

HENDERSON, Tenn.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is stated by the City Recorder that the \$47,500 water works, paving and refunding bonds purchased by C. H. Little & Co. of Jackson, as 4s, at a price of 98.95, as noted here on Dec. 24—V. 147, p. 3951—are dated Jan. 1, 1939, and mature as follows: \$1,000 in 1943; \$3,000, 1945 to 1947; \$3,500 in 1948; \$4,000, 1949 to 1951; \$5,000, 1952 to 1955, and \$2,000 in 1956, giving a basis of about 4.11%.

JACKSON, Tenn.—BONDS OFFERED—It is stated by W. P. Moss, City Attorney, that sealed bids were received until 10 a. m. on Dec. 30 for the purchase of an issue of \$1,000,000 not to exceed 5% semi-ann. electric revenue bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Due from 1941 to 1959 incl. Payable at the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York. Legality approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago. These bonds are payable solely from the revenues of the electric system.

PARIS, Tenn.—BOND SALE DETAILS—In connection with the sale of the \$200,000 electric plant bonds to Nichols & Co. of Nashville, as 3s, at a price of 99.46, as noted here recently—V. 147, p. 3805—it is stated that the bonds are dated Dec. 1, 1938, are issued in denoms. of \$1,000, and mature Dec. 1, as follows: \$6,000 in 1941, \$7,000 in 1942 and 1943, \$8,000 in 1944 and 1945, \$9,000 in 1946 and 1947, \$10,000 in 1948 and 1949, \$11,000 in 1950 and 1951, \$12,000 in 1952, \$13,000 in 1953, \$14,000 in 1954, \$5,000 in 1955 and 1956, \$17,000 in 1957 and \$18,000 in 1958. Net income basis 3.05%. Prin. and int. payable at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York. These bonds are, in the opinion of counsel, valid and legally binding obligations of the city, payable from and secured by prior pledge of the net revenues of the municipal light and power system, and in the event of any deficiency in the revenues necessary to punctual payment of principal and interest on these bonds, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all taxable property within the city.

These bonds, authorized by more than 7 to 1 vote of qualified electors, constitute, in the opinion of counsel, valid and legally binding obligations of the City of Paris, payable from and secured by prior pledge of the net revenues of the municipal light and power system and, in the event of any deficiency in the revenues necessary to punctual payment of principal and interest on these bonds, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all taxable property within the city. In issuing these bonds, the city covenants and agrees to fix, maintain and collect sufficient rates for electric service to pay operation and maintenance and interest and principal requirements on this issue of bonds. Proceeds of this bond issue in the amount of \$142,000, together with the re-assumption of \$330,000 bonds of the city, are for the purpose of purchasing the electric and water properties of the Kentucky-Tennessee Power Co., originally acquired from the city in 1926. The balance of the funds, together with a Public Works Administration grant of approximately \$34,200 are to provide extensions, betterments and working capital.

RIDGELY, Tenn.—BOND SALE DEFERRED—It is stated by Mayor W. S. Alexander that the sale of the \$10,000 5% semi-annual water works revenue bonds which had been scheduled for Dec. 27—V. 147, p. 3805—was called off. Due from 1939 to 1949; payable on July and Jan. 1.

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by Frank Hollins, City Clerk, that he will offer at public sale on Jan. 16 at 2 p. m. a \$22,000 issue of 4% semi-annual coupon city bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1941 to 1956, and \$2,000 in 1957 to 1959. These bonds are issued under the authority of Public Works Act of 1935, as amended. Bonds must bring par and accrued interest. Sealed bids will be received at the City Clerk's office until sale date and considered along with other bids. Opinion and bonds furnished by the city. Enclose a certified check for 5% of bid, payable to the city.

TEXAS

BRYAN, Texas.—BOND SALE DETAILS—We are now informed by Guy P. Bittle, Acting City Manager, that the \$250,000 water system revenue bonds sold to the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita and associates, as noted here on Dec. 17—V. 147, p. 3805—were sold at a price of par, divided as follows: \$40,000 maturing \$8,000 Dec. 15, 1939 to 1943, as 2 1/8s, J-D; \$85,000 maturing Dec. 15, \$9,000 in 1944 to 1948, and \$10,000 in 1949 to 1952 as 3s, and \$125,000 maturing Dec. 15, \$11,000 in 1953 to 1955, \$12,000 in 1956 and 1957, \$13,000 in 1958 and 1959, and \$14,000 in 1960 to 1962, as 3 1/8s, optional Dec. 15, 1948, and any interest payment date thereafter on 30 days' notice. Prin. and int. payable at the City Treasurer's office. Legality approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

Those associated with the above firm in the purchase are Mahan, Dittmar & Co. of San Antonio; Donald O'Neil & Co., and Rauscher, Pierce & Co., both of Dallas.

LUBBOCK INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lubbock), Texas.—PRICE PAID—It is now reported by the Business Manager of the Board of Education that the \$150,000 3% semi-annual school building bonds purchased by the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita, as noted here—V. 147, p. 3805—were sold for a price of 100.566, a basis of about 2.94%. Due from April 1, 1939 to 1958.

NATALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Natalia), Texas.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is reported that the \$9,000 3 1/2% semi-annual building bonds sold to the State Department of Education, as noted here—V. 147, p. 3805—were purchased at par, and mature on Nov. 10 as follows: \$600, 1939 to 1943, and \$1,200, 1944 to 1948, all inclusive.

Coupon bonds, dated Nov. 10, 1938. Denom. \$600. Interest payable Nov. 1.

NIXON, Texas.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by E. J. Pennell, City Secretary, that he will receive sealed bids until Jan. 10 for the purchase of \$75,000 water works and sewer system revenue bonds. Due serially in 30 years. Interest rate to be named by the bidder.

ODESSA, Texas.—BOND TENDER APPROVED—In connection with the call for tenders on \$5,000 of refunding bonds of 1936, it is stated by L. L. Anthony, City Secretary, that only one tender was received, which was submitted by the First National Bank of Odessa, who offered five bonds at \$999 each.

VERMONT

BARRE, Vt.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids addressed to Ralph Olliver, City Treasurer, will be received until 7 p. m. on Jan. 5 for the purchase of \$137,500 not to exceed 3 1/4% interest coupon auditorium bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. One bond for \$500, others \$1,000 each. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1941 to 1945 incl.; \$7,000 from 1946 to 1958 incl. and \$6,500 in 1959. Bidder to name one rate of interest in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Prin. and int. (J-J) payable at the Granite Savings Bank & Trust Co., Barre. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes and will be engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as to genuineness by the First National Bank of Boston. Legal opinion of Storey, Thordike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston will be furnished the successful bidder.

WOODSTOCK TOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Vt.—BOND SALE—The \$55,000 school bonds offered Dec. 29—V. 147, p. 3805—were awarded to Arthur Perry & Co. of Boston as 2 1/4s at 100.487, a basis of about 2.20%. Dated Jan. 1, 1939 and due Jan. 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1940 to 1957 incl. and \$1,000 in 1958. Six other bids were submitted for the issue.

VIRGINIA

APPOMATTOX, Va.—BOND SALE—The \$25,000 issue of coupon sewer system bonds offered for sale on Dec. 28—V. 147, p. 3952—was purchased as follows: \$20,000 by the Peoples National Bank of Charlottesville, and \$5,000 by the Bank of Appomattox, paying par on 4% bonds. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due from Dec. 1, 1939 to 1968, incl. Interest payable J-D.

WASHINGTON

LONGVIEW, Wash.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$135,000 city hall and warrant retirement bonds have been purchased by the State of Washington, as 4s.

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WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Jan. 18, by H. C. Walker, City Clerk, for the purchase of the following three issues of not to exceed 2 3/4% semi-annual bonds aggregating \$1,525,100:

\$1,375,000 boulevard bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$25,000 in 1940; \$26,000 in 1941 and 1942; \$28,000 in 1943 and 1944; \$29,000 in 1945; \$30,000 in 1946; \$31,000 in 1947; \$32,000 in 1948 and 1949; \$34,000 in 1950 and 1951; \$36,000 in 1952; \$37,000 in 1953 and 1954; \$39,000 in 1955 and 1956; \$41,000 in 1957; \$43,000 in 1958; \$44,000 in 1959; \$46,000 in 1960 and 1961; \$48,000 in 1962; \$49,000 in 1963; \$51,000 in 1964; \$52,000 in 1965; \$54,000 in 1966; \$56,000 in 1967; \$57,000 in 1968; \$58,000 in 1969; \$60,000 in 1970; \$62,000 in 1971 and \$65,000 in 1972.

100,100 fire station bonds. Denom. \$1,000, one for \$100. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$2,100 in 1940; \$2,000 in 1941 to 1950; \$3,000 in 1951 to 1961; \$4,000 in 1962 to 1971, and \$5,000 in 1972.

50,000 West Side streets bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1940 to 1955, and \$2,000 in 1956 to 1972.

Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Rate of interest to be in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. A part of the issue may bear one rate and part a different rate. Not more than two rates will be considered in any one bid. Principal and interest payable at the State Treasurer's office in Charleston, or at some bank in New York City at the option of the holders. All bids must be unconditional and each issue of bonds must be bid for separately. The purchaser will be furnished with a final approving opinion of Caldwell & Raymond of New York, but will be required to pay the fee for approving said bonds. The bonds were authorized at an election held on Dec. 16. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the total amount of the issue or issues bid for, payable to the city.

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DOUGLAS COUNTY (P. O. Superior), Wis.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by S. P. Gray, County Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Jan. 18, for the purchase of an issue of \$100,000 coupon relief bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4%, payable J-J. Due \$10,000 from Jan. 2, 1940 to 1949 incl.

(This notice supersedes the offering report given under the caption of Douglas Co., Minn., in our issue of Dec. 24—V. 147, p. 3946.)

KENOSHA COUNTY (P. O. Kenosha), Wis.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Jan. 9, by John C. Niederprum, County Clerk, for the purchase of a \$500,000 issue of not to exceed 5% semi-ann. poor relief bonds. Dated Jan. 30, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$50,000 Jan. 20, 1940 to 1949. Bonds numbered 201 to 500, inclusive, may be redeemed in inverse numerical order at par and accrued interest on any interest payment date on or after Jan. 20, 1943, after 30 days' notice to original purchaser and publication in a financial journal published in New York City. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. The bonds will be sold to the highest responsible bidder at not less than par, the basis of determination shall be the lowest interest rate bid and interest cost to the county. The approving opinion of Chapman & Cutler, of Chicago, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for not less than 2% of amount bid.

MONTFORT, Wis.—BOND SALE—The \$12,500 issue of 2 3/4% semi-annual community building bonds offered for sale on Dec. 24—V. 147, p. 3952—was awarded to the Citizens State Bank of Montfort, paying a price of 101.60, a basis of about 2.54%. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Due on March 15, 1940 to 1958.

MOSINEE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Mosinee), Wis.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—A new issue of \$27,000 3 1/2% high school addition bonds is being offered by John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago, at prices to yield from 2.5% to 2.80%, according to maturity. Coupon bonds dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due on April 1 as follows: \$4,000, 1948 to 1951 and \$5,000, 1951 to 1953. Prin. and int. (A-O) payable at the Mosinee Commercial Bank. Legality approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

RIPON, Wis.—BONDS OFFERED—It is reported that both sealed and oral bids were received until Dec. 27, at 3 p. m. for the purchase of an issue of \$137,500 not to exceed 2% semi-ann. school bonds, by C. A. Whiting, City Clerk. Dated Dec. 1, 1938.

WYOMING

JACKSON, Wyo.—BOND SALE POSTPONED—It is stated by the Town Clerk that the sale of the \$20,000 water bonds, which had been scheduled for Nov. 1, as noted here—V. 147, p. 3578—was postponed indefinitely.

CANADA

GRANBY, Que.—BOND OFFERING—City Clerk will receive sealed bids until Jan. 9 for the purchase of \$30,000 3 1/2% relief bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938 and due serially in 20 years.

HALTON COUNTY (P. O. Milton), Ont.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$9,600 3% improvement bonds was sold to J. D. Graham & Co. of Toronto, at a price of 101.02, a basis of about 2.61%. Due in five years.

VALEFIELD, Que.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$40,000 4% improvement bonds was sold to Bruno Jeannotte, Ltd. of Montreal at 100.52, a basis of about 3.96%. Due serially from 1939 to 1968 incl. Second high bid of 100.06 was made by L. G. Beaubien & Co. and Banque Canadienne Nationale, in joint account.